This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

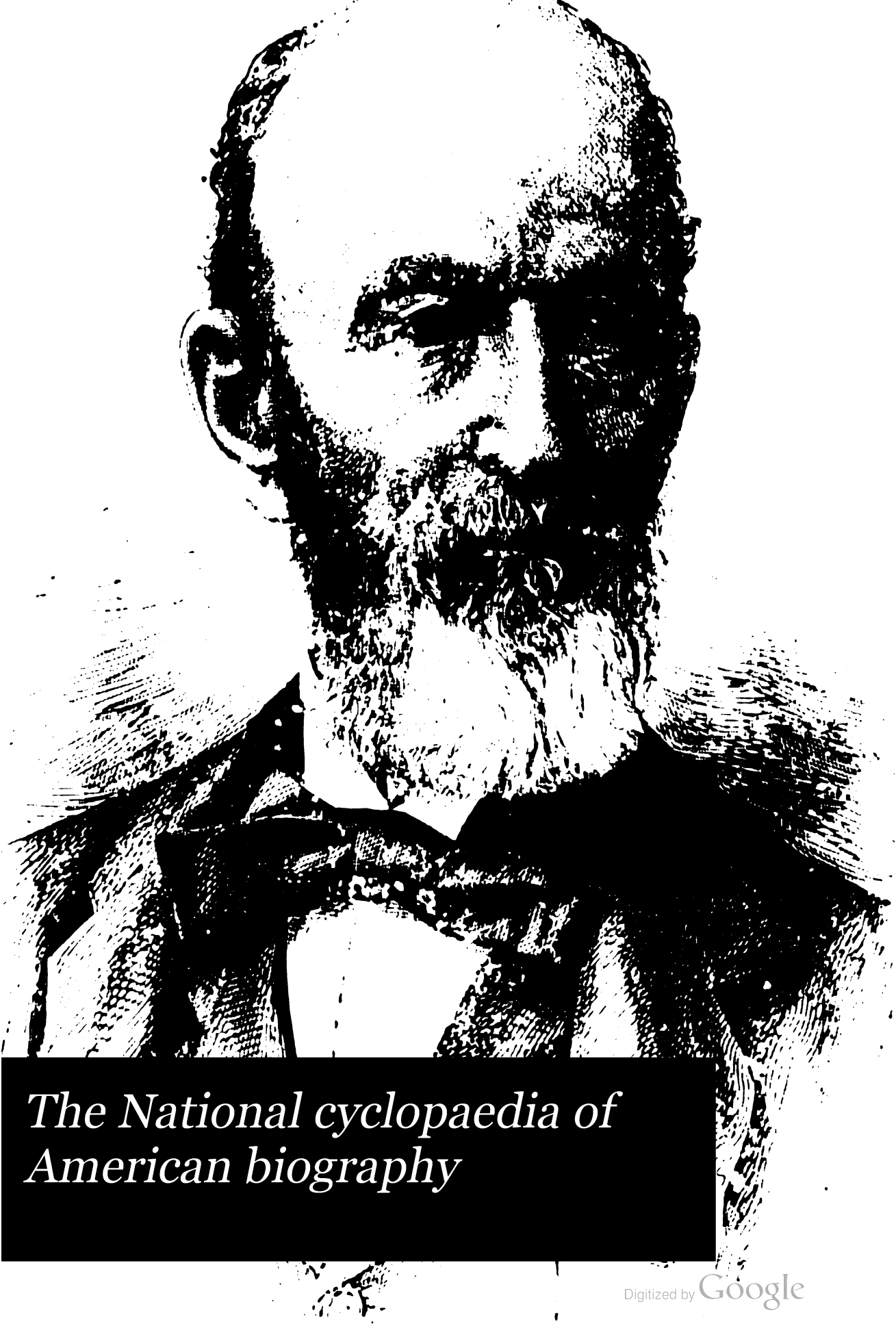
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`



The National cyclopaedia of American biography

Digitized by Google

STANFORD·VNIVERSITY·LIBRARY

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

J. Q. Adams.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

BEING THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

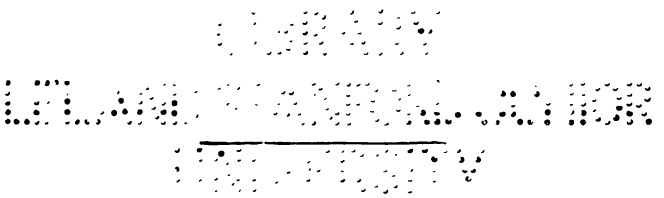
AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND DEFENDERS OF THE REPUBLIC, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE DOING THE WORK AND MOULDING THE THOUGHT OF THE PRESENT TIME

EDITED BY

DISTINGUISHED BIOGRAPHERS, SELECTED FROM EACH STATE

REVISED AND APPROVED BY THE MOST EMINENT HISTORIANS, SCHOLARS, AND STATESMEN OF THE DAY

VOLUME V.



NEW YORK
JAMES T. WHITE & COMPANY
1897

Digitized by Google

E17
.N28

COPYRIGHT, 1895,
BY JAMES T. WHITE & COMPANY.
[*All rights reserved.*]

117266

LIBRARY
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR
UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

PROMINENT CONTRIBUTORS AND REVISERS.

Abbott, Lyman, D. D., LL. D.,
Pastor of Plymouth Church, and Editor of "The Christian Union."

Adams, Charles Follen,
Author of "Dialect Ballads."

Adams, Charles Kendall, LL. D.,
President of Cornell University.

Alexander, Hon. E. P.,
Ex-General Southern Confederacy.

Alger, Rev. William Rounseville,
Author.

Andrews, Elisha B., D. D., LL. D.,
President of Brown University.

Avery, Col. Isaac W.,
Author "History of Georgia."

Ballantine, William G., D. D.,
President Oberlin College.

Baird, Henry Martyn,
University City of New York.

Bartlett, Samuel C., D. D., LL. D.,
President of Dartmouth College.

Battle, Hon. Kemp P.,
Late President of University of N. C.

Blake, Lillie Devereaux,
Author.

Bolton, Sarah Knowles,
Author.

Bowker, R. R.,
Writer and Economist.

Brainard, Ezra, LL. D.,
President of Middlebury College, Vt.

Brean, Hon. Joseph A.,
Supt. Public Instruction, Louisiana.

Brooks, Noah,
Journalist and Author.

Brown, John Henry,
Historical Writer.

Brown, Col. John Mason,
Author "History of Kentucky."

Burr, A. E.,
Editor "Hartford Times."

Burroughs, John,
Author.

Candler, W. A., D. D.,
President Emory College, Ga.

Capen, Elmer H., D. D.,
President Tufts College.

Carter, Franklin, Ph. D., LL. D.,
President Williams College.

Cattell, William C., D. D., LL. D.,
Ex-President Lafayette College.

Clapp, W. W.,
Formerly Editor "Boston Journal."

Clarke, Richard H., LL. D.,
President New York Catholic Protectory.

Coan, Titus Munson, M. D.,
Author.

Cooley, Hon. Thomas M., LL. D.,
President Interstate Commerce Commission.

Cravath, E. M., D. D.,
President Fisk University.

Crawford, Edward F.,
Staff "New York Tribune."

Curtis, George Ticknor, LL. D.,
Author and Jurist.

Deming, Clarence,
Author.

De Peyster, Gen. J. Watts,
Historian.

Dix, Morgan, D. D., LL. D.,
Rector Trinity Church.

Dreher, Julius D., Ph. D.,
President Roanoke College.

Donnelly, Hon. Ignatius,
Author.

Douglass, Hon. Frederick W.

Dudley, Richard M., D. D.,
President Georgetown College, Ky.

Dunlap, Joseph R.,
Editor "Chicago Times."

Durrett, Col. R. T.,
Historian of the West.

Dwight, Timothy, D. D., LL. D.,
President Yale University.

Eagle, James P.,
Governor of Arkansas.

Eggleston, George Cary,
Author and Editor.

Eliot, Charles W., LL. D.,
President Harvard University.

Fetterolf, A. H., LL. D., Ph. D.,
President Girard College.

Field, Henry Martyn, D. D.,
Editor "New York Evangelist."

Fisher, Prof. George P., D. D., LL. D.,
Professor of Divinity, Yale University.

Garrison, Wendell Phillips,
"Evening Post."

Gates, Merrill E., Ph. D., LL. D.,
President Amherst College.

Gilman, Daniel C., LL. D.,
President Johns Hopkins College.

Greeley, Gen. A. W.,
United States Signal Service and Explorer.

Hadley, Arthur T., M. A.,
Professor Yale University.

Hale, Edward Everett, S. T. D.,
Author.

Hamm, Mlle. Margherita A.,
Journalist.

Hammond, J. D., D. D.,
President Central College.

Harding, W. G.,
Of the "Philadelphia Inquirer."

Harper, W. R.,
President University of Chicago.

Harris, Joel Chandler (Uncle Remus),
Author.

Harris, Hon. William T.,
United States Commissioner of Education.

Hart, Samuel, D. D.,
Professor Trinity College.

Haskins, Charles H.,
Professor University of Wisconsin.

Higginson, Col. Thomas Wentworth,
Author.

Digitized by Google

Hurst, John F., D. D.,
Bishop of the M. E. Church.

Hutchins, Stilson,
Of the "Washington Post."

Hyde, William De Witt, D. D.,
President Bowdoin College.

Irons, John D., D. D.,
President Muskingum College.

Jackson, James McCauley,
Author and Editor.

Johnson, Oliver,
Author and Editor.

Johnson, R. Underwood,
Assistant Editor "Century."

Kell, Thomas,
President St. John College.

Kennan, George,
Russian Traveler.

Kimball, Richard B., LL. D.,
Author.

Kingsley, William L., LL. D.,
Editor "New Englander and Yale Review."

Kip, Rt. Rev. William Ingraham,
Bishop of California.

Kirkland, Major Joseph,
Literary Editor "Chicago Tribune."

Knox, Thomas W.,
Author and Traveler.

Lamb, Martha J.,
Editor "Magazine of American History."

Langford, Laura C. Holloway,
Editor and Historical Writer.

Le Conte, Joseph, LL. D.,
Professor in University of California.

Lindsley, J. Berrien, M. D.,
State Board of Health of Tennessee.

Lockwood, Mrs. Mary S.,
Historical Writer.

Lodge, Hon. Henry Cabot,
Author.

Longfellow, Rev. Samuel,
Author.

MacCracken, H. M., D. D., LL. D.,
Chancellor of University of the City of New York.

McClure, Col. Alexander K.,
Editor "Philadelphia Times."

McCray, D. O.,
Historical Writer.

McElroy, George B., D. D., Ph. D., F. S.,
President Adrian College.

McIlwaine, Richard, D. D.,
President Hampden-Sidney College.

McKnight, H. W., D. D.,
President Pennsylvania College.

Morse, John T., Jr.,
Author "Life of John Adams," etc.

Newton, Richard Heber, D. D.,
Clergyman and Author.

Nicholls, Miss B. B.,
Biographical and Historical Writer.

Northrup, Cyrus, LL. D.,
President University of Minnesota.

Olson, Julius E.,
Professor University of Wisconsin.

Packard, Alpheus S.,
Professor Brown University.

Page, Thomas Nelson,
Author.

Parton, James,
Author.

Patton, Francis L., D. D., LL. D.,
President Princeton College.

Peabody, Andrew P., D. D., LL. D.,
Harvard University.

Pepper, William, M. D., LL. D.,
Provost University of Pennsylvania.

Porter, Noah, D. D., LL. D.,
Ex-president of Yale University.

Potter, Eliphalet N., D. D., LL. D.,
President Hobart College.

Powderly, T. V.,
Master Workman, Knights of Labor.

Prime, Edward D. G., D. D.,
Editor "New York Observer."

Prince, L. Bradford,
Governor New Mexico.

Prowell, George R.,
Historical Writer.

Ryder, Rev. Charles J.,
Secretary of American Missionary Society.

Sanborn, Frank B.,
Author.

Schaff, Philip, D. D., LL. D.,
Author.

Sharpless, Isaac, Sc. D.,
President Haverford College.

Stott, W. T., D. D.,
President Franklin College.

Shearer, Rev. J. B., D. D.,
President Davidson College, N. C.

Small, Albion W., Ph. D.,
President Colby University.

Smith, Charles H. (Bill Arp),
Author.

Smith, George Williamson, D. D., LL. D.,
President Trinity College

Smith, William W., LL. D.,
President Randolph-Macon College.

Snow, Louis Franklin,
Professor Brown University.

Stockton, Frank R.,
Author.

Sumner, William G.,
Professor Political Economy, Yale.

Super, Charles W., A. M., Ph. D.,
President Ohio University.

Swank, James W.,
Secretary American Iron and Steel Association.

Tanner, Edward A., D. D.,
President I linois College.

Taylor, James M., D. D.,
President Vassar College.

Thurston, Robert H.,
Director Sibley College.

Thwing, Charles F., D. D.,
President Western Reserve University.

Tuttle, Herbert, LL. D.,
Professor Cornell University.

Tyler, Lyon G.,
President College of William and Mary.

Venable, W. H., LL. D.,
Author.

Walworth, Jeannette H.,
Author.

Warren, William F., S. T. D., LL. D.,
President Boston University.

Watterson, Henry,
Editor "Louisville Courier-Journal."

Webb, Gen. Alexander S., LL. D.,
President College of the City of New York.

Weidemeyer, John William,
Historical Writer.

Wheeler, David H., D. D.,
President Alleghany College.

Winchell, Alexander,
Late Professor University of Michigan.

Wise, John S.,
Ex-Congressman from Virginia.

Wright, Marcus J.,
Historian and Custodian of Confederate Records in United States War Department.

Digitized by Google

INDORSEMENTS.

MESSRS. JAMES T. WHITE & Co.

Gentlemen: The proposition to abandon the stereotyped and traditional use of alphabetical arrangement in your forthcoming NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY, and to publish with each succeeding volume a full analytical index, covering all preceding volumes, meets our approval, as it will in no way, in our opinion, impair its value as a book of reference.

Without the restriction of so arbitrary a rule, you can give the public the information as gathered, without destroying its freshness and value as contemporaneous information by awaiting its place in an alphabetical order. (Signed)

Frederick Saunders, Librarian Astor Library.
W. T. Peoples, Librarian Mercantile Library.
W. A. Bardwell, Librarian Brooklyn Library.
Geo. H. Hepworth, Editor N. Y. "Herald."—"The change proposed seems to me in every way admirable."
R. B. Poole, Librarian Y. M. C. A., New York.
Lyman Abbott, Editor "Christian Union" and Pastor of Plymouth Church.—"The judgment of the Librarians which you have already obtained is far more weighty than mine could be, and outweighs mine."
W. S. Butler, Librarian N. Y. Society Library.
W. T. Harris, U. S. Com. of Education, Washington.
Thomas Addison Emmett, Historical Writer, New York.
R. U. Johnson, Editor of "Century," New York.
George William Curtis, Literary Writer.
Isaac R. Pennypacker, Editor Philadelphia "Enquirer."
Wm. H. Egle, State Librarian, Harrisburg, Pa.
Frances E. Willard, Temperance Lecturer and Writer.
Alexander Burgess, Bishop of Quincy, Ill.
Frederick Bancroft, Librarian Department of State, Washington.
Charles F. Deems, Pastor Church of the Strangers, New York.
M. J. Savage, Unitarian Divine, Boston, Mass.
M. R. Hamilton, State Librarian, Trenton, N. J.
H. E. Webster, President Union College.
Francis A. Nichols, Literary Editor Boston "Globe."
S. M. Watson, Librarian Portland Public Library.
John Vance Cheney, Librarian Public Library, San Francisco.
A. W. Greeley, Chief of Signal Office.
John Russell Young, Late U. S. Minister to China.
S. S. Knabenshue, Editor Toledo "Blade."
M. M. Beardshear, President Iowa State Agricultural College.
Noah Brooks, Editor Newark "Enquirer."
Thomas B. Preston, New York "Herald."
C. W. Fisk, Managing Editor Brooklyn "Citizen."—"The man in a hurry will bless you."
Alex. S. Webb, President College City of New York.
Edwin Fleming, Editor Buffalo "Courier."
David S. Jordan, President Leland Stanford, Jr., University.
J. N. Larned, Superintendent Public Library, Buffalo.
H. G. Osborn, Editor New Haven "Register."
A. W. Whelpley, Librarian Public Library, Cincinnati.
F. M. Crunden, Librarian Public Library, St. Louis.
Horace Kephart, Librarian Mercantile Library, St. Louis.
F. W. Ricord, Librarian New Jersey Historical Society.
E. P. Duval, State Librarian, Annapolis.
John C. Tuthill, State Librarian, Columbus.
M. C. Calhoun, State Librarian, Lansing.
N. M. Utley, Librarian Public Library, Detroit.
Reuben A. Guild, Librarian Brown University.
John McElroy, Editor "National Tribune," Washington.
Wm. Morton Payne, Editor "Evening Journal," Chicago.
S. E. Morss, Editor Indianapolis "Sentinel."
J. L. Rodgers, Editor Columbus "Dispatch."
C. H. Jones, Editor St. Louis "Republic."
W. S. Furay, Editor "Ohio State Journal."
Eugene H. Perdue, Manager Cleveland "Leader."
Alexander Black, Editor Brooklyn "Times."
Samuel G. Green, Librarian Public Library, Worcester.
Adolph S. Ochs, Editor Chattanooga "Times."
William Rice, Librarian City Library, Springfield, Mass.
W. B. Hoar, Manager Burlington "Free Press."
D. F. Secomb, Librarian Public Library, Concord.
J. M. Taylor, President Vassar College.
E. H. Capen, President Tufts College.
N. L. Andrews, Dean Colgate University.
Edward H. Magill, Ex-president Swarthmore College.
J. D. Moffat, President Washington and Jefferson College.
E. S. Frisbee, President Wells College.
E. M. Cravath, President Fisk University.
Thomas Fell, President St. John's College.
G. P. Putnam's Sons, Publishers.
Albert B. Prescott, University of Michigan.
E. B. Gelatt, Editor Detroit "Tribune."
P. J. Quigley, Manager "Telegraph," Dubuque, Iowa.
J. S. McLain, Editor Minneapolis "Journal."
James E. Boyd, Omaha.
Chas. A. Edwards, Editor "Statesman," Austin, Texas.
W. W. Screws, Editor Montgomery "Advertiser."
M. H. de Young, San Francisco "Chronicle."
Clarkson Bros., Iowa State "Register."
Geo. Thompson, Editor St. Paul "Despatch."
Dudley M. Holman, Editor Portland "Evening Express."
S. J. Barrows, Editor "Christian Register," Boston,

AND HUNDREDS OF OTHERS.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

BUCHANAN, James, fifteenth president of the United States, was born near Mercersburg, Pa., Apr. 23, 1791. James Buchanan's parents were of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was born in the county Donegal, Ireland, in 1761, and emigrated to America in 1783, settling in Cumberland county, Pa., where he married and was blest with eleven children. His son James was the second of these children and his father seems to have been well-to-do, as the boy was educated first at a good school in Mercersburg and afterward, in 1807, entered the junior class in Dickinson College, from which he was graduated two years later. He went to Lancaster where he studied law, and in 1812 was admitted to the bar in that town. This was the time of the war with England, and Buchanan's political principles being those of the federalist party, were against war, yet his first public address in Lancaster was in behalf of the enlistment of volunteers, and he enrolled his own name as one of the earliest to take up this duty. This was in 1814, and in October of that year he was elected a member of the lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature, and re-elected in 1815. After the close of the session he retired to Lancaster and returned to the practice of his profession in which he was already becoming well known and somewhat distinguished. About this time occurred the romantic experience which caused him to always remain unmarried, and had an important influence in shaping his career. He was engaged to a young lady of fine personal character and great beauty, and it was his intention to devote himself entirely to his profession and not to again enter public life, when the death of this young lady changed all his plans, and being offered the nomination for congress he accepted it gladly and was elected to the seventeenth congress, being at the time twenty-nine years old. At this time the country was politically quiet; war excitement was forgotten; there was no sectional disturbance and the turn of legislation was rather toward improvements and bills for the amelioration of conditions, than anything more grave. An illustration of this was a bill introduced in December, 1821, for the purpose of establishing uniformity in the matter of bankruptcy. The discussion of this act continued nearly three months and brought Mr. Buchanan forward as a debater. The measure itself included commercial insolvency only, and in this form would doubtless have passed, but an amendment intended to cover all insolvent debtors was the cause of a great deal of feeling. Mr. Buchanan was in favor of the bill but opposed to the amendment, claiming that the measure had a very wide bearing, and that if it should become a law it would virtually amount to a judicial consolidation of the Union, an object which showed the tendency of Mr. Buchanan's mind at this early period of his career, and which was displayed just forty years later when the question of the absolute disintegration of the Union was on the *tapis*. In speaking to the bill in question Mr. Buchanan said: "Let a bankrupt be presented to the view of society who has become wealthy since his discharge and who, after having ruined a number of his creditors, shields himself from the payment of his honest debts by a certificate, and what effects would such a spectacle be calculated to produce? Examples of this nature must at length demoralize any people. The contagion introduced by the laws of the country would for that very reason spread like a pestilence, until honesty, honor, and faith will at length be swept from the intercourse of society. Leave the agricultural interests pure and uncorrupted, and they will forever form the basis on which the constitution and liberties of your country may safely repose. Do not, I beseech

James Buchanan

Digitized by Google

you, teach them to think lightly of the solemn obligations of contracts. No government on earth, however corrupt, has ever enacted a bankrupt law for farmers. It would be a perfect monster in this country where our institutions depend altogether upon the virtue of the people. We have no constitutional power to pass the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Kentucky, and if we had we never should do so, because such a provision would spread a moral taint through society which would corrupt it to its very core." In considering the subject of protection Mr. Buchanan said that he should consider himself a traitor to his country in giving any support to a bill which should compel the agricultural to bow down before the manufacturing interest. Concerning slavery he said: "I believe it to be a great political and a grave moral evil. I thank God my lot has been cast in a state where it does not exist, but while I entertain these opinions I know it is an evil at present beyond remedy." Mr. Buchanan was one of the most efficient supporters of President Jackson in congress. He was chairman of the judiciary committee of the house, and in that position was able to introduce and advocate important measures. In August, 1831, Mr. Buchanan received the appointment to the Russian mission from General Jackson, with the additional duty of negotiating a commercial treaty with that country. The mission succeeded and Mr. Buchanan remained at the Russian court until the autumn of 1833 when, after making a short tour of the continent and England, he returned to the United States. In 1834 Mr. Buchanan was chosen senator from Pennsylvania, and as a democrat found himself opposed to such men as Clay, Webster, Clayton, Tom Ewing, Frelinghuysen and other eminent debaters. He was, however, able to hold his own, even against such powerful opposition, and although offered in 1839 by President Van Buren the position of attorney-general of the United States, he preferred to remain in the senate. In 1845 President Polk offered Mr. Buchanan the position of secretary of state, which he accepted, and in that position found himself obliged to handle two very important national questions, one being the settlement of the Oregon boundary and the other that of the annexation of Texas. In the treatment of these delicate questions and others Mr. Buchanan exhibited a tact and good judgment which increased his already high reputation as a statesman and diplomatist. In 1852 Mr. Buchanan was a candidate with Gen. Cass, Senator Douglas, Gov. Marcy and others before the Baltimore convention for the nomination for the presidency, but it was soon found necessary to accept a compromise candidate, and Franklin Pierce received the nomination. Mr. Buchanan at once expressed his satisfaction with this action on the part of the convention, and declared his intention to aid in the election of Mr. Pierce, who was opposed by Gen. Scott as the whig candidate, against whom Mr. Buchanan delivered an important and influential speech at Greensburgh, Pa. President Pierce, being elected, offered Mr. Buchanan the mission to England which, after much deliberation, the latter consented to accept. He arrived in London in August, 1852, and continued to represent the United States at the court of St. James until the spring of 1856 with marked ability, being recognized by the diplomatic corps at that court as the equal of any. At the national democratic convention in Cincinnati in 1856 Mr. Buchanan was nominated for the presidency. It was an exciting period and Mr. Buchanan felt the responsibility which he would assume if he should be elected. In opposition to him the newly formed republican party entered the field with Gen. John C. Frémont, hoping to carry the country by the enthusiasm which it expected to provoke through the use of the name of the explorer, but in this they were unsuccessful, and Mr. Buchanan was elected, obtaining an electoral vote of all the slave-holding states together with the states of California, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The situation was ominous. The preceding administration had witnessed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which opened the sectional struggle, quieted during the existence of that measure. The troubles in Kansas were at their height, and in his management of the delicate question there involved Mr. Buchanan brought down upon himself severe denunciation from the press and pulpits of the North. In a general way in his treatment of this question, as later in his handling of the greater sectional question which arose in the last days of his administration, Mr. Buchanan showed his chief failings—weakness of character, and a tendency to "trim." During his administration the Clayton-Bulwer treaty closed the perplexing and irritating question inherited from former administrations. Mr. Buchanan's industry during the whole time of his occupancy of the presidential chair was incessant and untiring, and at one period, after the resignation of Gen. Cass, he was virtually his own secretary of state. It was during his administration that the first success of the Atlantic cable was established, Aug. 5, 1858. In the same year Minnesota was admitted to the Union, followed by Oregon in 1859. The events of the latter part of his administration became to Mr. Buchanan sources of serious misgiving and constant worriment. The Dred Scott decision by the supreme court greatly excited the North, while John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry stimulated the anti-slavery and anti-southern feeling. Under these conditions the campaign of 1860 became a period of wide-spread anxiety. Mr. Lincoln was elected, and on the 20th of December South Carolina seceded. By the 1st of February, 1861, this had been followed by the secession of the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. The Confederate government was organized with Jefferson Davis as president and Alexander H. Stephens as vice-president. Meanwhile the national government was apparently paralyzed, and the friends of the South in the cabinet and in both houses of congress were able to do much in the interest of their cause by increasing the inefficiency of the army and navy while distracting the president with diverse counsels. All the military posts and ports in the southern states with four exceptions were seized by the Confederate authorities. One decided movement was made by Mr. Buchanan in the direction of positive action in the attempt to reinforce the garrison at Fort Sumter by sending the steamer Star of the West with men and provisions to Charleston harbor, but on being fired upon she was compelled to return. On the 9th of March, 1861, Mr. Buchanan retired from Washington to his country-seat at Wheatland, leaving the country on the eve of a revolution, for which he was at that time held to be responsible. Feeling the injustice of the prevailing opinion Mr. Buchanan spent a portion of his leisure after his retirement in writing a vindication of his policy under the title "Buchanan's Administration," which was published in 1866. During his incumbency of the White House, being unmarried, Mr. Buchanan was assisted most gracefully and charmingly in dispensing its hospitalities by his niece, Miss Harriet Lane, long remembered as one of the most agreeable and accomplished ladies

Digitized by Google

who ever undertook this onerous duty. Mr. Buchanan died in Lancaster, Pa., June 1, 1868.

BRECKINRIDGE, John Cadell, vice-president of the United States, was born near Lexington, Ky., Jan. 21, 1821. His grandfather was a U. S. senator, and at one time attorney-general. Young Breckinridge, after studying at Centre College, Danville, went through a law course at the Transylvania Institute, and then lived for a time in Burlington, Ia., but finally established himself at Lexington, Ky., and soon obtained a good law practice. The war with Mexico attracted him, and as a regiment of volunteers was formed in his state, he joined it, and was elected major. He went to Mexico, but it is not on record that he was successful in a military way. His time seems to have been mainly employed in acting as counsel for Gen. Pillow, who got into trouble with his associate and superior officers, which reached the point of litigation. After the war Breckinridge returned and was elected a member of the Kentucky house of representatives. In 1851 he was elected a member of congress, and re-elected for the next term. President Pierce offered him the position of minister to Spain, but he declined it. In the presidential election of 1856 Breckinridge was successful in being elected vice-president of the United States. In 1860 the out-and-out slaveholding interest of the South desired him as its candidate for the presidency, but he was opposed by those delegates to the convention who supported Stephen A. Douglas, which resulted in a division of the party, each of these two gentlemen running as a candidate. He received seventy-two votes in the electoral college against twelve for Douglas, all the southern states voting for him except Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and Missouri. Though defeated for the presidency he was elected U. S. senator to succeed John J. Crittenden. While in the senate, he defended the course of the South, and was expelled from the senate on Dec. 4, 1861. The following year he was appointed major-general in the Confederate army, and at the battle of Shiloh commanded the reserve. In August, 1862, he attacked Baton Rouge, and was defeated. He fought at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and Chattanooga, and defeated Gen. Sigel in the spring of 1864, near Newmarket. In that summer he was with Lee during the battles of the Wilderness, and in the latter part of that year was defeated by Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. The last of his war record was a battle near Nashville, Dec. 15, 1864. In 1865 he was secretary of war in the Confederate cabinet. When the Confederate government fled from Richmond he was one of the party, which he left, however, and made his escape through Georgia to the Florida Keys, and thence sailed for Cuba, and afterward from Havana to Europe. The story of the flight of Breckinridge is an interesting one. After the separation of the members of the Confederate government he rode on horseback through Florida under the name of Col. Cadell, having with him his son and Col. Wood, who was a nephew of Zachary Taylor, and another officer named Wilson, all members of the general's staff. Near the town of Madison, Fla., they reached the plantation of Gen. Finegan, to whom he presented the fine horse he was riding, and was sent forward by carriage toward east Florida. Is is stated that Breckinridge was obliged to be very wary even while traveling through this part of the South and within so brief a period of the date of the surrender. Curiously enough, they encountered on the road an old countrywoman who told them that a traveler hurrying in the same direction had applied at her house for a meal, for which, on obtaining, he had given a gold-piece to her. The old woman had discovered, through remembering a portrait seen in an old illustrated paper, that this hurried traveler was Judah P. Benjamin. So it happened that the two members of the ex-Confederate government were flying from the country within a few miles of each other without either being aware of the fact. Breckinridge remained abroad until 1868, when he returned to America and lived in retirement until his death, which occurred at his home in Lexington, Ky., May 17, 1875.

Jno C Breckinridge

CASS, Lewis, secretary of state, was born in Exeter, N. H., Oct. 9, 1782, the son of Jonathan Cass, a soldier of the revolutionary war, and his wife, Mary (Gilman) Cass. Lewis Cass was the eldest of six children. He showed a fondness and capacity for study in his early years that was encouraged by his father, who gave him an education beyond his means, and in 1792 when he was but ten years old, he was placed in the academy in Exeter, where he came in contact with the strong personality of Benjamin Abbott, whose stern discipline and correct principles and scholarship left its imprint on the minds of his scholars. He spent seven years at the academy, becoming proficient in the classics, mathematics and the modern languages, and subsequently taught some months in this academy. Meanwhile, his father had accepted a commission in the army raised for the defence of the western frontier, and had been brevetted major. He was for a time commander of Fort Hamilton, and held this command until the treaty of Greenville. In 1800 he removed his family to Ohio, where they settled at Marietta, in the southern portion of the state, having traveled from the east partly on foot and partly by boat; a year later they moved farther north, settling near Zanesville, where Maj. Cass located forty land warrants for one hundred acres each. Lewis, who had preceded the family in the west about one year, arriving there in the latter part of 1799, remained at Marietta to study law in the office of R. J. Meigs, subsequently governor of the state of Ohio; he however spent a portion of his time assisting his father to prepare his home in the wilderness. About this time Ohio came into the Union as a Jeffersonian state, and the first certificate of admission to the bar under the new constitution was given to Lewis Cass; in the autumn of 1802, he settled at Zanesville and began the practice of law. In 1804 this settlement assumed the dignity of a county seat, and the same year he was elected prosecuting attorney, and began his public career. Probably through his influential friends at Marietta and general acquaintance throughout the state, he had thus early acquired a widespread reputation as an able jurist and pleader, and he also already commanded a lucrative practice and was soon known as one of the foremost men of the bar. In 1806 he was married to Elizabeth Spencer, of Virginia, a descendant of Gen. Spencer, of revolutionary fame, and also in this year was elected to the legislature of Ohio. He was appointed by the governor a member of the committee to inquire into the movements of the supposed traitor, Aaron Burr, and drafted the bill which the committee reported and which empowered the authori-

Lewis Cass

Digitized by Google

ties to arrest the men and boats which had been made ready for the expedition down the Ohio river. It was also at his instigation that the legislature of Ohio adopted a resolution expressing its attachment to the government, abhorrence of rebellion and insurrection, and confidence in the administration of President Jefferson. This resolution was framed by Cass and forwarded to the president, who was not slow to recognize the marked ability of the document and in 1807 offered him a commission as United States marshal of the state of Ohio, which office he retained until 1813, after the outbreak of the war of 1812. In May, 1812, Ohio was called to furnish her quota of men for the war, and 1,200 volunteers were summoned to gather at Dayton: these were divided into three regiments and Lewis Cass was commissioned colonel of the third, under Gen. Hull, at that time governor of Michigan territory. He was in command of the advance guard when the army crossed into Canada from Detroit, and drafted the proclamation addressed to the inhabitants by the general, and also commanded the detachment at the bridge of Aux Canards, that drove into the British outposts. Much to his indignation, he was included in the capitulation known as Hull's surrender, and was paroled. His fiery nature illy brooked this indignity, and rather than disgrace himself by a surrender, he broke his sword in two, and, greatly exasperated, immediately hastened to Washington, where he made the first report of the affair to the U. S. government. He was appointed major-general in the Ohio militia in 1812, but not having been exchanged was prevented by his parole from entering into the service for a time. January, 1813, he was instructed by the president to raise two regiments of regular troops, and his parole having been removed about the middle of January, Feb. 20, 1813, he was appointed a colonel in the army, and subsequently, on account of his fidelity and energy, was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army and assigned to act under Maj.-Gen. Harrison in the West, and appointed to the 27th regiment of infantry. He participated in the battle of the Thames in Canada, Oct. 5, 1813, and at the end of the campaign was left in command of Michigan with headquarters at Detroit. Oct. 29, 1813, he was appointed governor of Michigan by the president, and with the exception of some occasional absences, he resided in this territory for a period of eighteen years. July 22, 1814, Gen. Harrison and Gov. Cass met in council with a number of hostile Indians and entered into an agreement in which the commissioners pledged protection and the Indians promised assistance, and Gov. Cass returned to Detroit in company with a band that became personally attached to him. Up to the time he had assumed the governorship of the territory, the United States had sold no land. Then its interior was a great wilderness numbering hardly 6,000 white inhabitants in the entire territory, while the population of savages was estimated at 40,000. No roads had been opened, no surveys made; no proper titles could be secured to the settlers for their lands, and the savages were resolute in their hostility. In addition to the work he did in bringing Michigan out of this Gallic torpor he accomplished the task of asserting northwestern independence and preserved the national dignity by opposing British interference, whose insidious efforts to render American possession of the northwest untenable continued in a greater or less degree during his entire term as governor, and up to the time of the Ashburton treaty in 1842. Subsequently to April, 1818, all the land north of the northern line of Illinois and east of the Mississippi was under the government of Cass, and he was also *ex-officio* superintendent of Indian affairs in the territory, and in this capacity came in contact with the Indians of the whole northwest; and it is no exaggeration to say that to his exertions and influence is due the actual possession of the northwest.

He negotiated a score of treaties of great importance, traveled through the wilderness studying how he could civilize the red man and how he might open the vast western region for peaceful settlement. He started surveys, built roads and military works, lighthouses along the lake shore, arranged counties and townships, started the democratic machinery of self-government, and made the laws, which were codified and published and have since been known as the Cass code. The record of his management of the Indian affairs is one almost without parallel in the history of the United States. During his régime they were treated with a clemency, fairness and justice that contributed to the esteem of the government and won for him the appellation of the "Great Father at Detroit," for whom the Indians manifestly entertained the most unbounded affection and respect. In 1828–29 he added to his already well-known reputation as an author by publishing in the "North American Review" an account of the expedition he took in company with the ethnologist, Schoolcraft, and six other gentlemen, for the exploration of the upper lakes and head waters of the Mississippi, where they traversed 5,000 miles in three canoes, with Indians for guides. In 1831, when President Jackson reconstructed his cabinet, Cass was tendered the portfolio of secretary of war, which he accepted, and assumed the duties in August of that year. The only Indian war that had taken place in the northwest since 1812 occurred immediately after Cass became secretary of war—it was known as the Black Hawk war, and was managed by the war department with quickness and decision. He was eminently fitted to cope with the Indian question, which, about this time passed through a dangerous crisis when the Cherokees were removed from their original possessions in Georgia and Mississippi. In 1833 he accompanied Jackson on his tour toward the north. Prior to his appointment as minister to Paris, which met with the unanimous approval of the senate, he gave his noted report to congress upon the military and naval defences of the United States, which embraced a detailed summary of existing resources, offensive and defensive; he advised the building of a strong line of coast fortifications, and the maintenance of a strong navy. At the time he accepted the position of minister to France, the diplomatic relations between the two countries was by no means harmonious. The French minister at Washington had been recalled in 1835, and the United States had waited long for the ratification of the treaty negotiated in 1831 by which France promised to pay for the spoliations of American commerce: dignified demands for the fulfilment of this treaty were disregarded and the chamber of deputies refused to pass the appropriation bill, but judicious threats had their effect, and the hostility of the deputies was overcome. Gen. Cass tem-

Digitized by Google

porarily settled the matters by payment of interest, and the money was finally paid, and he was received as American minister in France, where he became a warm personal friend of Louis Philippe. He was called to important duties while abroad, and it was chiefly due to his representations that France refused to ratify the quintuple treaty wherein Great Britain sought to maintain the right of search on the high seas. He made a vigorous protest against this treaty, which was published in pamphlet form and had an enormous circulation. The British were enraged; he was attacked by Lord Brougham in the parliament, to which he vigorously replied in the senate. He made a long tour on the old frigate, the Constitution, during his ministry at Paris, and wrote some interesting descriptive articles which were published in the "Southern Literary Messenger," and were replete with practical philosophy and historical information, and are lasting monuments to his scholarship. He resigned his mission to France in 1842, and returned to America, where he was warmly received and tendered a reception in Faneuil Hall, Boston, which, on account of previous engagements, he was compelled to decline, but was given an enthusiastic public welcome in New York and Philadelphia. He had for some time been spoken of as a popular nominee of the democratic party for president. The country was at this time in a state of excitement over the annexation of Texas, and his views of the questions of the day were anxiously anticipated. He pledged himself for annexation and would no doubt have been elected if he had been nominated, but James K. Polk received the nomination and was elected, receiving the warmest support from Cass. Feb. 4, 1845, Cass was elected U. S. senator from Michigan, and was appointed to the second place on the committee on foreign relations, and, from that time forward was deeply interested in matters of international importance. He resigned his place in the senate May, 1848, when he was made democratic candidate for the presidency. He was re-elected to fill his own unexpired term when Gen. Taylor, his opponent, was elected for president. He was a power in the senate, of which he was a member during the celebrated debate on the appropriation bill, and was also a member of the thirty-first congress, famous in the history of our country. He was an ardent supporter and main ally of Henry Clay in his compromise measures, and declared he would resign his seat in the senate if he was instructed by the legislature to support the Wilmot proviso, and he was equally opposed to the southern rights dogma. He was a prominent candidate for the chairmanship of the committee of thirteen, but urged the appointment of Mr. Clay in his stead, and the passage of the bill forming that committee was mainly due to his efforts. He gave his support to all the measures originated by it except the fugitive slave law, upon which he declined to vote though present in his seat in the senate. In 1851 he was again elected senator by a large majority, and was also a prominent democratic candidate for the presidency in 1852, but was unsuccessful as in 1844. He never again laid his aspirations for the presidential chair, and served the remainder of his term in the senate. In 1859 he accepted the portfolio of secretary of state under President Buchanan. He openly disapproved of President Buchanan's message, which asserted that there was no power in the constitution by which the general government could coerce a state. He expressed his opinions publicly in the cabinet meeting where the message was first read and eight days thereafter reasserted the Jacksonian principles of 1832–33, and when the president refused to reinforce the Charleston forts and neglected to prepare for the collection of duties at that port, he sent in his resignation, which the president accepted without condescending to argue the question. This terminated his public career of fifty-six years of active service. His sympathies were with the Union during the civil war and it was a satisfaction to him to live to see its triumph. He was first president of the American Historical Society, and gave many valuable contributions to literature, among others "France, its King, Court and Government," which was written while he was minister to Paris and created quite a sensation in its day. The closing days of his life were passed quietly at his home in Detroit. In public and private life he was an honest man, whom careful and judicious investments, combined with able management, had made wealthy a man whose national pride and love for his country elevated her from colonialism to national dignity and filled her people with a sense of their pride. He died at the advanced age of eighty-four, and the public press and resolutions of the societies to which he belonged, and the grief of his friends were testimonials of the esteem in which he was held. He died at Detroit, Mich., June 17, 1866.

BLACK, Jeremiah Sullivan, attorney-general, was born in Somerset county, Pa., Jan. 10, 1810. He came of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his father, who was a member of congress and for several years an associate judge, was a man of influence and considerable prominence. Young Jeremiah, after acquiring a thorough classical and mathematical education in the public schools, turned his attention for a time to farming. But he had considerable ambition and had already thought of the law as the proper profession for him to follow, and at the age of sixteen he went into the office of a well-known Somerset lawyer, Chauncey Forward, where he remained three years, when he was admitted to practice although still in his minority. In 1831 he became deputy attorney-general for Somerset county, and married a daughter of his former preceptor in law, Mr. Forward. In 1842 he became president judge of the court of common pleas of his judicial district, composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, and Blair. In 1851 he became chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania and was re-elected in 1854. In 1857, on the accession of James Buchanan to the presidency, he was made U. S. attorney-general. In December, 1860, he was appointed secretary of state, succeeding Gen. Cass, who had retired from the cabinet, while he himself was in turn succeeded by Edwin M. Stanton. All of this change in the cabinet was the result of difference of opinion between Judge Black and the president, the former believing in preserving the integrity of the Union by force if necessary, while Buchanan could not be made to recognize that under the constitution the U. S. government had power to prevent a state from seceding. In 1861 Judge Black went out with the administration, and for a short time was reporter of the supreme court of the United States. In 1872 he was a member of the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, but he kept out of political life thereafter and devoted himself to the practice of the law, appearing in some of the most important cases argued before the supreme court of the United States. He was generally successful, but when he appeared in 1868 in the McCardle case, which was tried to establish the legal status of the reconstruction act, he was defeated by Mat Carpenter, who had been engaged by Secretary Stanton on the other side. Judge Black also appeared in the contest over the Vanderbilt will and in the cele-

Digitized by Google

brated McGarrahan claim. He was one of the most able lawyers of his time, skilled in argument, learned in the law, and as good a controversial writer as he was a speaker. During his latter years he contributed very freely to the magazines on public questions, and for a time had a sharp discussion in the newspapers with Jefferson Davis. Judge Black died at York, Pa., Aug. 19, 1883.

THOMAS, Philip Francis, secretary of the treasury, and governor of Maryland (1848–51), was born at Easton, Talbot Co., Md., Sept. 12, 1810. He was of English descent, and his family claimed relationship to that of Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of the "Letters of Junius." He was educated at Dickinson College, Pa., and, after graduation, studied law and practiced the profession in his native town. He was elected to the state legislature in 1838, and to the U. S. house of representatives in 1839, serving in that body until 1841, when he declined a re-election. In 1848 he was chosen governor of Maryland, and held that office until 1851, when he accepted the position of state comptroller. He was subsequently collector of the port of Baltimore, and U. S. commissioner of patents, which last office he resigned in December, 1860, to accept the position of secretary of the treasury in Mr. Buchanan's cabinet. During the civil war he sympathized with the Confederates, and, having been elected to the U. S. senate in 1867, was refused a seat on account of disloyalty; but he was admitted to the house of representatives on being elected a member in 1875. He died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 2, 1890.

Philip F. Thomas

DIX, John Adams, secretary of the treasury and governor of New York (1873–75), was born in Boscawen, N. H., July 24, 1798. He studied, when a boy, at the school at Salisbury, from there went to Philip's Exeter Academy, and thence to the College of Montreal. In 1812, when the war with England broke out, he was appointed a cadet, and in the following year an ensign, the regiment to which he belonged being sent to the Canadian frontier. In 1814 he was second lieutenant of the 21st infantry, stationed at Fort Constitution, N. H., and was afterward appointed adjutant. During the same year he was transferred to an artillery regiment. After the war he continued in the service, and was appointed aide-de-camp attached to the department commanded by Gen. Brown, and was stationed at Brownsville. In all his leisure time for the five or six years which had elapsed after leaving college, Capt. Dix had devoted himself to the study of the law, and in 1820 he was admitted to the bar in Washington. Here he remained until 1826, when he received his first diplomatic appointment, that of a special messenger to Copenhagen to convey some dispatches from the state department. On his return from Denmark he was stationed at Fortress Monroe, but in 1828 he resigned his commission on account of ill health. Mr. Dix now settled in Cooperstown, N. Y., where he practised law for two years. In 1830 he removed to Albany, and was appointed adjutant-general of the state, and three years later secretary of state and superintendent of common schools. The democratic party at this time was ruled by what was known as the "Albany regency," of which Peter Cagger, Dean Richmond, Thurlow Weed, William H. Seward and William Cassidy were members; to this combination Gen. Dix belonged. In 1840 the election of Gen. Harrison and the defeat of the local democratic candidate threw him out of a position, and, as he had always been addicted to literary pursuits, he united with others in establishing and editing a paper called the "Northern Light," devoted to literature, science, art, and finance. In 1841 he was elected a member of the assembly. The following year he went abroad and traveled in southern Europe, and visited Madeira. Between 1845 and 1849 he was in the U. S. senate as a democrat, but the pressure of political and social influences threw him into the free-soil movement, and in 1848 he was nominated by that party as governor of the state of New York, but was defeated by Hamilton Fish. President Pierce appointed him assistant treasurer at New York. In 1856 Gen. Dix supported Buchanan and Breckinridge, and in 1860 opposed Mr. Lincoln, voting for Breckinridge and Lane; yet so highly was he esteemed as a citizen, that after the defalcation in the post-office of New York in May, 1860, he was appointed to the position of postmaster. On June 11, 1861, he was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Buchanan, and held that office until the close of the administration. This appointment was the result of the demand made by the leading capitalists and bankers of New York, who feared for the financial stability of the country unless the position were held by some one in whom they had absolute confidence. The result demonstrated the correctness of this impression, as the government, which had previously been in severe straits for money, found no further trouble in obtaining all it required. Shortly after the appointment of Gen. Dix occurred the incident in New Orleans so often quoted in connection with his sharp military way of handling whatever duty fell to his hand. The captain of a revenue cutter in that port refused to obey his order to bring it to New York. Secretary Dix telegraphed to the collector of the port: "Tell Lieut. Caldwell to arrest Capt. Breshwood, assume command of the cutter, and obey the order I gave through you. If Capt. Breshwood after arrest undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieut. Caldwell to consider him as a mutineer and treat him accordingly. If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." On the inauguration of President Lincoln Secretary Dix returned to New York, where he immediately took an active part in all local preparations for the war. He was the first president of the Union Defence Committee, and presided at the Union Square meeting Apr. 24, 1861. He organized and sent to the front seventeen regiments, and was appointed a major-general, one of the four commanding the New York state troops. The following June he received his commission as major-general of volunteers, and was put in command of the department of Maryland. Here his energetic and judicious course had much to do with preventing Maryland and Baltimore from going over to the Confederate cause. In 1862 Gen. Dix was in command at Fortress Monroe, and in 1863 was appointed to the command of the department of the East, with headquarters at New York, where he remained until the close of the war. In 1866 Gen. Dix was appointed naval officer of the port of New York, and later in the same year received the appointment of minister to France. While in Paris he made himself very popular, and gratified both Americans and foreigners by his open-hearted hospitality. In 1872 he ran for governor of

John A. Dix

Digitized by Google

the state of New York on the republican ticket, and was elected by a majority of 53,000. He was renominated in 1874, but was defeated. Gen. Dix was a vestryman of Trinity Church Corporation, and in 1872 comptroller of the same body. He was very prominent in the Episcopal church, and was a delegate to the convention of the diocese of New York, and deputy to the general convention of the church. In 1853 he was president of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Co., and in 1863 and for five years thereafter was president of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. In 1872, during the troubles in the Erie Railway Co., he was called in to act as president, a position which he held for a few months. Gen. Dix married Catharine Morgan, a daughter of John J. Morgan of New York, by whom he had seven children, two of whom survive him. He was a man of fine education and thorough culture, a remarkable linguist and an excellent classical scholar. An instance in this direction was his translation of the "Dies Iræ," which was privately printed in 1863 and revised in a new edition in 1875, and was considered one of the best translations ever made of that remarkable poem. Besides this literary work Gen. Dix wrote: "A Winter in Madeira and a Summer in Spain and Florence," being a record of his travels in those countries. Then "Speeches and Occasional Addresses," two volumes, 1864; "Stabat Mater," translation, privately printed in 1868, and numerous reports and pamphlets on different subjects. His memoirs were written by his son, Rev. Morgan Dix, and published in 1883, a quarto edition, privately printed, being issued at the same time. Gen. Dix was one of the original trustees of the Astor Library, having been appointed to that position by John Jacob Astor. He was universally esteemed not only as a man of established probity, but also as one possessing remarkable judicial and administrative powers, and whose clear comprehension of affairs rendered him a most valuable authority and adviser in times of public confusion or peril. In New York his associates were among her most eminent citizens, by whom he was esteemed as one of the leading men of his time. He died in New York city Apr. 21, 1879.

FLOYD, John Buchanan, secretary of war and governor of Virginia (1850–52), was born in Blacksburg, Va., June 1, 1807. He was the son of John Floyd, a governor of Virginia, and a candidate for the presidency in 1832. John B. Floyd received a liberal education, graduating in 1826 from the College of South Carolina, and afterward studying law and being admitted to practice. From 1836 to 1839 Mr. Floyd resided in Arkansas but in the latter year he settled in Washington county, Va., in the practice of his profession, at the same time interesting himself in politics, and serving in the state legislature for several years. In 1850 Mr. Floyd was elected governor of Virginia, and on retiring from that office in 1853 was again elected a member of the legislature. During the campaign of 1856 he supported Mr. Buchanan, who, while making up his cabinet after his inauguration March 4, 1857, appointed Mr. Floyd secretary of war. He continued in this office until the end of 1860, when, having determined to follow his state into secession, he resigned and was succeeded by Simon Cameron. During the following winter Mr. Floyd was generally accused of having secretly aided the secession cause by designedly sending the army to the extreme ends of the country, and at the same time forwarding large quantities of ammunition and arms to the South, where they were deposited in the arsenals, ready to be captured when the Southerners should want them. These and other serious charges against Secretary Floyd's integrity having been very generally put in circulation, he went to Washington, and having presented himself in court was placed under bail as he insisted upon a trial. Accordingly the house of representatives ordered the appointment of a special committee, and the charges against Mr. Floyd were thoroughly investigated, with the result that he was found completely innocent of every one of them. Returning to Virginia, Floyd was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and saw his first service in September, 1861. In February, 1862, Gen. Floyd was in command at Fort Donelson, and so managed that by hard fighting he succeeded in getting his troops out of the fort, leaving Gen. Pillow with his force and Gen. Buckner to bear the brunt of Grant's attack, while Floyd managed to save the most of his men. Gen. Floyd fell under the displeasure of Jefferson Davis for having taken to flight with his army, and was relieved of his command. Floyd married Sally Buchanan Preston, his own cousin, who was a niece of Patrick Henry, and sister of William C. Preston of South Carolina. Mr. Floyd died near Abington, Va., Aug. 26, 1863.

TOUCEY, Isaac, attorney-general, secretary of the navy, and governor of Connecticut (1846–47), was born in Newtown, Conn., Nov. 5, 1796. He was educated by private tutors, went into a law office, and in 1818 was admitted to practice at Hartford. Four years later he was chosen attorney for his county, and continued to hold the position until 1825. During the next ten years he practiced law in Hartford, and in 1835 was a member of the house of representatives, where he continued four years. From 1842 to 1844 he was again state attorney; in 1845 ran for governor of Connecticut on the democratic ticket and was defeated; in 1846 was elected to that office by the state legislature, and was a candidate again in 1847, but was defeated. On June 3, 1848, he succeeded Nathan Clifford as attorney-general of the United States, being appointed by President Polk and serving until the close of that administration. In 1850 Mr. Toucey was a member of the senate of Connecticut, and two years later a member of the state house of representatives. The same year he was elected a member of the U. S. senate from Connecticut and served five years. When President Buchanan formed his cabinet, Mr. Toucey was appointed secretary of the navy, assuming the office March 6, 1857, and remaining therein until the accession of Abraham Lincoln, when he was succeeded by Gideon Welles, also of Connecticut. After leaving the cabinet, Mr. Toucey returned to the practice of his profession in Hartford, and interested himself in the affairs of Trinity College, in which he established two scholarships, besides giving it a large share of his estate. He was accused by the republicans of sympathizing with the South during his administration of the navy department, and it was claimed that he sent United States war vessels abroad in the interest of the Confederates, an accusation he vehemently denied. Mr. Toucey died in Hartford, Conn., July 30, 1869.

Digitized by Google

COBB, Howell, secretary of the treasury, and twenty-second governor of Georgia (1851–53). (See Vol. I., p. 226.)

HOLT, Joseph, postmaster-general and secretary of war. (See Vol. I., p. 355.)

THOMPSON, Jacob, secretary of the interior, was born in North Carolina May 15, 1810. After due preparation, he was sent to the University of North Carolina, from which he was graduated in 1831, and immediately after began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and went to Mississippi, settling in the northeastern part, in what was known as the Chickasaw country, it having been ceded to the United States by the tribe of Indians of that name. This cession included 6,642,000 acres, and was made between 1832 and 1834, so that when Mr. Thompson settled there he found an ample field for the exercise of his legal abilities. Successful in his practice, he also became popular, and in 1838 was elected a member of congress on the democratic ticket, in which capacity he continued to serve his district for nearly twenty years. He was at one time chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, was opposed to the Missouri compromise, and went on record as being in favor of the repudiation of the Mississippi bonds. He could have been sent to the U. S. senate to fill a vacancy, in 1845, but declined the appointment. On March 5, 1857, Thompson entered Mr. Buchanan's cabinet as secretary of the interior, and continued in that office until January, 1861, when he resigned, and, returning to Mississippi, became an adherent of the Confederacy. In 1862 he was made governor of Mississippi, continuing to hold office until 1864, when for a time he was in the Confederate army, attached to the staff of Gen. Beauregard. In this same year Mr. Thompson was sent on a secret mission to Canada, which, had it been successfully carried out, would have been a serious matter for the United States. He was under instructions to organize a plan by which the prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, in the suburbs of Chicago, were to have been released, when they would seize the city. It was also said of Thompson that he was at the bottom of a number of incendiary schemes, the purpose of which was to destroy some of the principal northern cities by fire, and even to introduce disease, such as yellow fever, by means of infected rags, into the northern states. Fortunately, both for the people of the North and for Mr. Thompson, none of these plans succeeded, and at the close of the war he was permitted to return to the United States. It is stated that when he died, Mr. Lamar, who was at that time secretary of the interior, created intense excitement throughout the North by ordering the American flag to be half-masted over the interior department building. Mr. Thompson died in Memphis, Tenn., March 24, 1885.

BROWN, Aaron Vail, postmaster-general and governor of Tennessee (1846–48), was born in Brunswick county, Va., Aug. 15, 1795. His father, the Rev. Aaron Brown, was a Methodist preacher, a magistrate and a firm disciple of Thomas Jefferson, who had enlisted while yet a minor as a soldier in the revolutionary army, serving for three years, and having been with Washington in New Jersey and at Valley Forge. His mother was Elizabeth Melton, of Northampton county, N. C. The son was educated under John Babbitt, a noted teacher of Nash county, N. C., where he was prepared for the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, from which he was graduated at the age of nineteen, valedictorian of his class. In the following year, 1815, his parents having settled in Giles county, Tenn., he entered upon the study of law in Nashville, Tenn., with Judge Trimble, and was admitted to the bar in 1817. The next year he removed to Giles county, and was for several years a partner of James K. Polk, afterward president of the United States. In 1821 Mr. Brown was sent to the state legislature of Tennessee as senator, where he served during six sessions. During that time, and until 1839, he was engaged in the practice of his profession, but in the latter year, when he was elected to represent his district in the twenty-sixth congress, he gave up his law practice. He was re-elected, and served in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth congresses. In 1845 he was elected governor of Tennessee, and held that office for two years. In 1850 Mr. Brown was a member of the southern convention which was held at Nashville, upon which occasion he introduced the Tennessee platform. In 1852 Mr. Brown was a delegate from Tennessee to the national democratic convention that was held in Baltimore, whereupon it became his duty to report to the convention from the committee, the platform which was ultimately adopted as that of the democratic party. From President Buchanan Mr. Brown received the appointment of postmaster-general, the senate confirming the nomination upon March 6, 1857. He only held office two years, however, when he was taken with his last illness and died. While postmaster-general Mr. Brown showed a great deal of administrative ability, especially in improving the mail routes to California, both by way of the isthmus and across the continent. He established a route by way of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, another route overland from Memphis to St. Louis and San Francisco, and a third across the continent by way of Salt Lake. For many years he was one of the most trusted and valuable leaders of the democratic party, and all the purely party measures of his day received his approbation and support. A volume of his public speeches and addresses was published in 1854. Mr. Brown died in Washington, D. C., March 8, 1859.

KING, Horatio, postmaster-general, was born in Paris, Oxford county, Me., June 21, 1811, son of Samuel and Sarah (Hall) King. His grandfather, George King, fought in the war of the revolution, and his mother was a daughter of Jonathan Hall, an early settler of Paris, from Hopkinson, Mass. The son was brought up on the farm, receiving such an education as the common schools afforded, and in the spring of 1829 entering the office of the "Jeffersonian," a paper then printed in Paris. One year afterward he became part owner of this paper, six months thereafter sole owner, in 1832 editor, and in May, 1833, he transferred the publication office to Portland. On the first of January, 1838, he sold out to the "Standard," which finally merged with the "Eastern Argus." In March, 1839, Mr. King was appointed by Postmaster-General Amos Kendall to a position in the post-office department at Washington, D. C., where he has since resided. He received promotion from time to time until 1850, when he was connected with the foreign

Digitized by Google

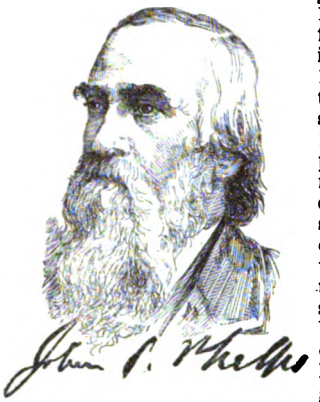
mail service, in which capacity he originated and perfected certain postal arrangements of great importance to the service. In March, 1854, he was appointed by President Pierce first assistant postmaster-general, an office of great responsibility, but for which his long experience well fitted him. He held this position until Jan. 1, 1861, when he became acting postmaster-general, and Feb. 12th, he was nominated by President Buchanan, and confirmed by the senate, as postmaster-general, serving in that capacity until the inauguration of President Lincoln, March 7, 1861. He filled all these important places with fidelity and distinguished ability. A life-long democrat, Mr. King was loyal to the government, and remained so during the entire struggle. Though exempted by law from the performance of military duty, he furnished a representative recruit, who was duly mustered in and served in the Federal army. This exhibition of patriotism and public spirit received official acknowledgment from the government. After retiring from the post-office department he was appointed, in April, 1862, one of a board of commissioners to carry out the emancipation proclamation in the District of Columbia. This position was tendered him by President Lincoln, unsolicited, and doubtless on account of his valuable service during the close of the previous administration. The service of the commission was limited to nine months, and on finally leaving office Mr. King went into a quiet business as an attorney before the executive departments and international commissions, which he followed until 1883, when he retired as far as practicable from active business. Mr. King has twice made the tour of Europe, first in 1867, and again in 1875–76. The last one was somewhat more extended than the first, and on his return he published a book entitled, "Sketches of Travel; or, Twelve Months in Europe." He has written much, and upon a great variety of topics, and has also lectured on various occasions. In 1841 he delivered before the Union literary society in Washington, an oration which was afterward published. He also originated a series of Saturday evening literary entertainments at his private residence, which became very popular. Upon Feb. 2, 1884, the hundredth meeting of this kind was held, proceedings of which were printed in a pamphlet. Mr. King has for many years been a contributor to newspapers and magazines on historical and literary subjects, sometimes translating articles from the French. Mr. King was married May 25, 1835, to Ann Collins, of Portland, by whom he had seven children, only three of whom—one daughter, Mrs. A. A. Cole, and two sons, Gen. Horatio C. King and Henry F. King—survive. The others died young. His first wife died Sept. 22, 1869, and he married, Feb. 8, 1875, Isabella G. Osborne, of Auburn, N. Y. Mr. King's life has been one of usefulness. In all the positions he has filled, he has inaugurated important improvements, including, within the last few years that of the official "penalty envelope," a convenient and economical device, adopted and used by the post-office department. By his interest in, and critical knowledge of, general literature, as well as by the merits of his own productions, he has contributed much to elevate the literary tone at the national capital.

STANTON, Edwin McMasters, attorney-general. (See Vol. II., p. 83.)

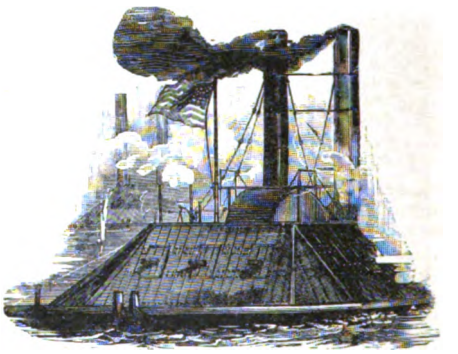
JOHNSTON, Harriet Lane, "lady of the White House" during Mr. Buchanan's administration, was born at Mercersburg, Pa., in 1833, the youngest child of Elliott T. and Jane (Buchanan) Lane. Her grandfather, James Buchanan, emigrated from the north of Ireland to America in 1783, and settled near Mercersburg. In 1788 he married Elizabeth Speer, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer, of Scotch-Irish descent, and their eldest son, James Buchanan, became president of the United States. Harriet's parents were married in 1813, her father being a merchant, and a descendant of an old and aristocratic English family that had settled in Virginia during the revolution. Harriet's early years were passed in Mercersburg, but her mother dying when she was seven years old, and her father two years later, she made her home with her uncle, James Buchanan, at Lancaster, Penn., and he became her guardian. As a child Harriet enjoyed good health, a remarkable flow of spirits, and at an early age showed signs of the brilliant qualities and warm sympathies which in after years made her so admired and beloved. She attended a day-school at Lancaster, afterward spent three years at a boarding-school at Charlestown, Va., where she made great progress in music, and subsequently spent two years in the convent at Georgetown, D. C., spending her Sundays with her uncle, James Buchanan, who was at that time secretary of state. After leaving the convent, Miss Lane visited several of the large cities, and was much admired wherever she went. In 1852 Mr. Buchanan, having been appointed minister at the court of St. James, she accompanied her uncle to England, where she received flattering attentions from the queen, ranked as the wife of Mr. Buchanan at court entertainments, and was much admired for her beauty, grace, and winning manners. At this time she was described as tall, well formed, with golden hair, violet eyes, and a lovely expression. She visited at many country houses among the nobility and gentry, and became very fond of English people and English life. She traveled on the continent, was with her uncle at Ostend, at the time of the conference between the American ministers to England, France, and Spain, was a guest of the American minister to France, and was present when Mr. Buchanan and Tennyson received the degree of D.C.L. at the University of Oxford. When Mr. Buchanan became president of the United States Miss Lane became the mistress of the White House, and, although in deep mourning for a brother and sister, she fulfilled her duties faithfully. In 1860 the Prince of Wales visited this country at the invitation of President Buchanan, was a guest at the White House for five days, and on his departure presented Miss Lane with a set of engravings of the royal family. The social life at Washington was especially brilliant during Miss Lane's occupancy of the position of mistress of the White House, and her tact in managing the discordant elements, that were created in society by reason of the portending civil war, enabled her to preserve social unity up to the very eve of secession. On President Buchanan's retirement from office Miss Lane accompanied him to his country residence, Wheatlands, near Lancaster, Pa., where she took charge of the household until she was married to Henry Elliott Johnston, of Maryland, in January, 1866, after which she made her home in Baltimore, spending much time at Wheatlands, which finally passed into her possession on the death of her uncle.

Digitized by Google

PHELPS, John Smith, soldier and governor of Missouri, was born in Simsbury, Conn., Dec. 22, 1814, the son of Elisha Phelps, lawyer and congressman, who was a descendant of William Phelps (1599–1672), Puritan colonist, and one of the founders of the town of Windsor, Conn. John S. was graduated from Trinity in 1832, studied law under his father, practiced for a while in his native state, and in 1837 removed to Greene county, Mo. He entered politics, served in the legislature in 1840, the next year was appointed brigade inspector of militia, and in 1844 was elected to congress as a democrat, serving continuously until the outbreak of the war. He was chairman of the committee on ways and means for seven terms, and was a member of the select committee of thirty-three on the rebellious states. During his congressional career of nearly twenty years he acquired a national reputation for brilliancy in debate, for sagacity, and political integrity. He offered his services to the Federal cause, and was appointed colonel of U. S. volunteers in 1861, and brigadier-general in July, 1862. He won distinction as a soldier, and in 1862 was appointed military governor of Arkansas. In 1866 he acted as delegate to the National union convention of that year. He was elected governor of Missouri in 1875, and filled the office with great credit until 1882. Gen. Phelps died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20, 1886.



FOOTE, Andrew Hull, naval officer, was born at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 12, 1806; in the eighth generation from the Puritan Nathaniel Foote, who came from England to Watertown, Mass., in 1630, and migrated to Wethersfield, Conn., in 1635. His ancestors in America were farmers, but they filled responsible positions in social and civil life. John Foote, his grandfather, was pastor of the Congregational church at Cheshire, Conn., for about fifty years. His father was Samuel Augustus Foote, known in United States political history as the mover of "Foote's Resolutions," which gave occasion to the famous passage-at-arms between Daniel Webster and Robert Young Hayne, in the U. S. senate. His mother was Eudosia, daughter of Gen. Andrew Hull, of Cheshire, Conn. Andrew was brought up upon strict principles, and was educated at the schools of New Haven and Cheshire. He was entered at the U. S. military academy, West Point, N. Y., in 1822, but at the close of the year was transferred, in accordance with his application, to the U. S. navy—being appointed midshipman on Dec. 4th. He learned the duties of his profession eagerly on board the U. S. schooner Grampus, which sailed from New York city Jan. 1, 1823, to pursue and exterminate pirates among the reefs of the Gulf of Mexico. Dec. 6, 1823, he was transferred from the Grampus to the Peacock. Sailing on March 29, 1824, he spent the next three years in the Pacific ocean, being transferred to the frigate United States in September, 1824. Aug. 26, 1827, he was sent again to the West Indies in the Natchez, before transfer to the Hornet. It was on this cruise, by his own testimony, that he became a Christian. Jan. 1, 1828, he was detached from the West India squadron, and was married in the month of June following to Caroline Flagg, of Cheshire, Conn., who died in 1838. He was afloat again in the St. Louis, of the Pacific squadron, in February, 1829, passed three years in that cruise, and was appointed lieutenant Dec. 9, 1831. July 30, 1833, he sailed on the Delaware for the Mediterranean. In November, 1837, he was assigned to the East India squadron, and circumnavigated the globe. While at Honolulu, H. I., he acquired some celebrity by promoting the circulation of printed testimony from U. S. naval officers to the good character and good work of the American Protestant missionaries on those islands. He was appointed, Nov. 22, 1841, to the U. S. naval hospital, at Philadelphia, Pa., in charge of the special care and education of midshipmen—that institution which gave rise to the U. S. naval academy at Annapolis, Md., established in 1845. Here he began to put forth efforts which finally led to the abolition of the spirit ration in the navy. He continued these efforts on the flag-ship Cumberland, to which he



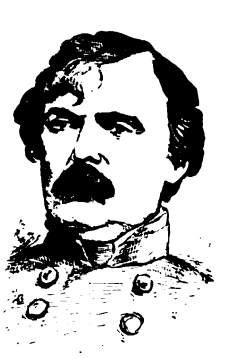
was ordered for a cruise to the Mediterranean sea in 1843. In January, 1842, he married Caroline Augusta Street, of New Haven, Conn. He was next assigned to the navy yard at Boston, Mass., and then spent two years in command of the brig Perry, off the coast of Africa, protecting American commerce and endeavoring to suppress the slave trade. This time, from 1852 to 1856, was spent on shore, with the city of New Haven, Conn., as headquarters, and some of his leisure time was used in lecturing before public bodies upon temperance and other kindred themes. It was at this time, also, that he wrote the book, "Africa and the American Flag" (New York, 1854). Apr. 5, 1856 (now a commander), he was assigned to the ship Portsmouth, and ordered to the East India station. Reaching the anchorage ground of the city of Canton, in China, while difficulties existed between the Chinese and English, he organized a force in companies and protected the lives and properties of the American residents. His own boat having been fired upon, he proceeded to capture and destroy four Chinese "Barrier forts" in the Canton river, losing forty men in the action while the Chinese lost 400. This act made a deep and desirable impression upon the Chinese, causing the American flag to be respected, and leading the way to subsequent treaties negotiated by U. S. ministers Reed and Burlingame. Having returned to the United States, he was placed in command of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) navy yard in October, 1858. Here he established a regular system of religious instruction, and

Digitized by Google

of mission schools among the operatives of the yard and in the neglected outlying districts. He was also greatly interested in, and a hearty promoter of, prayer-meetings held nightly here for months on the deck of the receiving ship North Carolina, and in the religious movement then going on among the seamen, of which these meetings were the outcome. When the civil war broke out Capt. Foote was placed in command, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. (Sept. 6, 1861), of the Western flotilla of twelve U. S. gunboats, mounting 143 guns, under Maj.-Gen. J. C. Frémont. His first work was their construction, and its successful discharge he always spoke of as the greatest achievement of his life. The early operations of this fleet were tentative, consisting of reconnoissances on the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. But on the morning of Feb. 6, 1862, in conjunction with the army force under Gen. Grant, Foote moved upon the Confederate Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, and without waiting for aid from the military, after a sharp contest of an hour and twenty minutes' duration, got possession of it by its surrender. The victory came at a most opportune time, and led the way to those of the future. On the Sunday following this capture Foote went to divine service at the Presbyterian church at Cairo, Ill., and found a full congregation, but no preacher in attendance. He tried to persuade the deacon to conduct the services, but failing, mounted the pulpit stairs, read the scriptures, prayed, and preached a short discourse from the words: "Let not your hearts be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me." On Feb. 14th the fleet under Foote took a gallant part in the capture of Fort Donelson, but becoming disabled, were withdrawn from action before the fort was taken by the military forces under Gen. Grant. In this action Foote was so severely wounded (twice) that a few months afterward he was compelled to give up his western command, although not until he had co-operated with Gen. Pope in the Mississippi river, and had (April, 1862) received the surrender of Island No. 10. Retiring northward for recovery from his wounds, he was appointed chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting July 22, 1862, and on the 30th of the same month was made rear-admiral. Having repeatedly received testimonials of thanks by formal action on the part of several state legislatures, and from the U. S. congress, he was, in May, 1862, presented with a magnificent sword by the citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y. June 4, 1863, he was detached from his bureau and appointed, in place of Rear-Adm. S. F. Du Pont, commander of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, but died at the Astor House, New York city, on his way to assume his new command June 26, 1863. A naval surgeon, who stood in the chamber of death, said at the moment: "Your brother has literally worn himself out in the public service. He is as truly a victim of this war as if he had perished on the battlefield." Another tribute was as follows: "A brave man, an accomplished officer, a noble patriot, and a sincere Christian, he rested from his labors and passed to that serene abode where the afflictions of this life become blessings to swell his joy and thanksgiving." Public mourning for his decease was widespread and deep. He was buried at New Haven, Conn., June 30th. His life was written by Prof. J. M. Hoppin (New York, 1874).

EWING, Hugh Boyle, soldier, was born in Lancaster, O., Oct. 31, 1826, son of Thomas Ewing, the eminent statesman, the foster-father of Gen. W. T. Sherman. (See Vol. III., p. 29.) The son was educated at West Point. On the discovery of gold in California in 1849 he started for the diggings by way of New Orleans and Texas. He traveled over the greater part of California, and was one of the members of an expedition to the High Sierra, sent by his father, who was then secretary of the interior, to rescue emigrants from the snows. He returned by way of Panama, in 1852, as a bearer of despatches to Washington. Subsequently he went to Lancaster, completed his law studies, and commenced to practice law in St. Louis in the year 1854, and two years after opened an office in Leavenworth, Kan., in conjunction with his brother Thomas. He again returned to Ohio in 1858 in order to take charge of his father's salt-works. He was appointed brigade inspector of Ohio volunteers in April, 1861, with the rank of major, and was present at the opening engagements under Gens. McClellan and Rosecrans in the mountains of West Virginia. In August, 1861, he commanded the 30th Ohio volunteers, and was appointed brigadier-general Nov. 29, 1862, receiving the brevet of major-general in 1865. At Antietam he commanded a brigade, and also at Vicksburg; had charge of a division at Chickamauga, which formed the vanguard of Sherman's army, which, after a desperate battle, captured Missionary Ridge. He was subsequently ordered to North Carolina, where he was engaged in planning a secret joint military and naval expedition up the Roanoke, when the war ended. He was appointed U. S. minister to Holland in 1866, and remained there four years. When he returned he purchased a small property in the vicinity of his native town, to which he retired. The general has been a great traveler, both in his own and foreign countries, and is the author of several works, including: "The Grand Ladron, a Tale of Early California," and "A Castle in the Air" (1887).

JACKSON, James Streshley, soldier, was born in Fayette county, Ky., Sept. 27, 1823. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., studied law at Transylvania university, and began practice in 1845. The following year he assisted in organizing a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war, and served for a time as lieutenant. While in Mexico he became involved in a quarrel with Col. Thomas F. Marshall, which resulted in a duel, whereupon he resigned from the army to escape trial by court-martial. He resumed his law practice at Greenupsburg, and afterward at Hopkinsville, Ky. He was elected a representative to the thirty-seventh U. S. congress, and served in the first session from July 4, 1861, to Aug. 6, 1861. During the recess of the autumn of 1861, he organized the 3d Kentucky cavalry, of which he became colonel. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, where his regiment was in Rousseau's 4th brigade of the 2d division, commanded by Gen. A. McD. Cook. On July 16, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He was assigned to the command of a division of McCook's corps of the army of the Ohio, and with his division participated in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and while leading his men at the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, received a wound from which he died almost instantly.



Digitized by Google

JONES, Catesby ap Roger, naval officer, was born in Virginia about 1830, son of Thomas ap Catesby Jones, naval officer, and nephew of Gen. Roger Jones, a soldier of the war of 1812. He was graduated from the U. S. naval academy. When the civil war broke out he resigned, and entered the Confederate or Virginia state navy, June 10, 1861. At this critical period the new U. S. frigate Merrimac, one of the three largest steam frigates in the navy, built in 1855, was in commission at the U. S. navy yard at Portsmouth, Va., and under sailing orders. The commandant of the yard, Com. McCauley, delayed departure until Apr. 17, 1861, the date of the passage of the ordinance of secession of Virginia. Then the fires of the Merrimac were ordered to be drawn, and the guns spiked. During the next two days the commandant was utterly helpless, and to prevent the United States property falling in the hands of the Virginians, he ordered the ships scuttled and sunk or burned, together with the docks, shiphouses and magazines. This was done on Apr. 20, 1861, the Cumberland alone escaping destruction. In a few days the Virginia government, looking to the formation of a navy to support their secession movement, sought to raise and reconstruct these ships. Lieut. Jones was here prominent, being intrusted with the armament of the Merrimac, and by his skill that vessel, after being raised, was fashioned into a formidable steam ram known as the Virginia. She was a huge floating battery with a long projecting ram, and heavily implated throughout. She was propelled by two engines, and had large furnaces for heating shot, besides an apparatus for throwing hot water. She carried eight eighty-pound rifled guns, besides two guns capable of throwing a 120-pound shell in a 100-pound solid shot. Flag-officer Franklin Buchanan was in command as captain, with Lieut. Minor as second officer, and Jones as executive officer was third in command. The Merrimac (Virginia) thus equipped, officered and manned, represented at that time the most powerful

fighting ship in the world. The Federal government felt very uneasy at the tidings received through its trustworthy spies, of the destruction threatened for the northern coasts. Up to the last moment previous to her departure, skilled mechanics had been kept at work to effect as nearly as possible her complete equipment before being sent into action. During the memorable conflict commencing on March 8, 1862, which changed the destinies of the world, Lieut. Buchanan and his flag-lieutenant, Minor, were both severely wounded. The command of the Merrimac then devolved upon Lieut. Jones. During his command he had occasion to visit the gun deck. Seeing a division of men standing at ease, he inquired of the officer in command why he was not firing, and the reply was: "After firing for two hours I find I can do the enemy about as much damage by snapping my fingers at him every two minutes and a half." As Lieut. Jones found he could make no impression on the Monitor with his shot, he worked for an hour to run her down, but the Monitor was too agile, owing to her lighter construction, and skillfully avoided all the lunges of her heavier antagonist. The conflict between the Monitor and Merrimac having practically ended in a drawn battle, both vessels retired. Lieut. Jones was superseded in the command of the Merrimac by Com. Tatnall, although his coolness and judgment were generally conceded in naval circles, and it was afterward universally admitted that with all possible skill and judgment any commander would eventually have been worsted in an encounter with such a diminutive but dangerous adversary as the Monitor. Lieut. Jones was promoted to the rank of commander Apr. 27, 1863.

MAHONE, William, soldier and senator, was born near Monroe, Southampton county, Va., Dec. 1, 1826. His paternal ancestors were Irish. Both grandfathers served with distinction in the war of 1812, and his father, Fielding Jordan Mahone, was spoken of as "intuitively a mathematician and a soldier," and commanded a militia regiment during the "Nat Turner insurrection." William's early education was acquired largely under his father's supervision, with two years' attendance at school. He was graduated from the Virginia military institute in 1847, taught for two years at the Rappahannock military academy, studied civil engineering, and finally became chief engineer and constructor of the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Confederate army, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of Virginia volunteers, and soon became colonel of the 6th Virginia infantry. He was present at the capture of Norfolk navy yard in April, 1861, participated in most of the battles of the peninsular campaign, those on the Rappahannock, and those around Petersburg, where he won the sobriquet of the "hero of the Crater," for his splendid bravery at the time of the explosion of Grant's mine underneath Lee's outworks, July 30, 1864. He was known as a hardy fighter throughout the war. Gen. Lee held him in the highest esteem, and as a brigade commander considered him inferior only to "Stonewall" Jackson. He was commissioned brigadier-general in March, 1864, and major-general in August, for distinguished services around Petersburg. Afterward he commanded a division in Ambrose P. Hill's corps, and when Lee surrendered was at Bermuda Hundred. At the termination of the war he devoted himself again to railroad matters, and became president of the Norfolk and Tennessee railroad. Later he took an active interest in politics, endeavored, but failed, to secure the nomination for governor of Virginia in 1878, became the leader of the readjuster party, and was elected U. S. senator in 1880, serving till 1887, when he was defeated at the polls. Gen.

Digitized by Google

Mahone married in February, 1855, Ortelia Butler, daughter of Dr. Butler. They have two sons and one daughter, and reside in Petersburg, Va.

WADSWORTH, James Samuel, soldier, was born at Geneseo, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1807, son of James Wadsworth (1768–1844), philanthropist and one of the founders of the town of Geneseo. His grand-uncle, James Wadsworth (1730–1817), fought in the revolutionary war and reached the rank of major-general. James Samuel was educated at Hamilton and Harvard, studied law at Yale and in Daniel Webster's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1833, but never practiced, finding abundant occupation in the care of his father's estate, which, by his uncle's death in 1833, was increased to 15,000 acres. In enlightened public spirit and zeal for the cause of education, he was the worthy son and successor of his father, whose beneficent activities he continued.

He gave much attention to the interests of the State agricultural society, of which he was president in 1842. He took part in the free-soil movement of 1848, was an elector on the republican ticket in 1856 and 1860, and a delegate to the Peace conference of February, 1861, at which he opposed all efforts toward dishonorable compromise of the issues at stake. When the capital was threatened with isolation he chartered and provisioned two vessels at New York and took them to Annapolis for the relief of the government. In June he was at Bull Run as volunteer aide to McDowell, and rendered good service in that disastrous battle. Made a brigadier-general of volunteers Aug. 9, 1861, he had a share in the defence of Washington, and was its military governor in March, 1862. In that year he was the republican nominee for governor of New York, but was defeated by Seymour. In December he took command of a division under Burnside, and was engaged at Fredericksburg. His troops bore the first attack at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, and lost more than half their number. On the second and third days he held the heights at the right; after the battle he urged pursuit. In the beginning of 1864 he was sent on a tour of inspection in the Southwest. On his return he was placed in command of the 4th division of the 5th corps, which crossed the Rapidan May 5th, and on that evening and the next morning

lost heavily in the battle of the Wilderness. In these actions he displayed the greatest courage, literally leading and inspiring his discouraged troops. At noon the enemy attacked in increased force, and Wadsworth's men gave way; while trying to rally them he received a fatal wound. He was a pure and generous patriot, who freely sacrificed everything for his country. He died May 8, 1864, unconscious of the fact that he had been brevetted major-general two days before. Horace Greeley said of him in his "American Conflict": "The country's salvation claimed no nobler sacrifice than that of James S. Wadsworth of New York. . . . No one surrendered more for his country's sake or gave his life more joyfully for her deliverance." A monument has been erected to his memory in Washington.

HUGER, Thomas Bee, soldier, was born in Charleston, S. C., July 12, 1820. He was a grandson of John Huger, the patriot (1744–1804), who was a member of the provincial congress of 1775, and, with his brothers, Daniel, Benjamin and Isaac, took an active part in the revolutionary movement of South Carolina. John showed his loyalty to the welfare of the colonies by becoming a member of the council of safety, which assumed control of the province until the adoption of its first state constitution. He was elected superintendent of the city of Charleston in 1795, and thenceforward continued in some important official position until his death. At the age of fifteen Thomas entered the U. S. navy as midshipman, and during the Mexican war served at the siege of Vera Cruz with the land forces. At the outbreak of the civil war he followed the fortunes of his state by resigning from the Federal navy. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, Apr. 13, 1861, he was in command of a battery on Morris Island; afterward he was promoted lieutenant-commander in the Confederate navy. At the time when Farragut pushed his way up to New Orleans, Huger fought with his vessel, the McCrae, but fell mortally wounded, Apr. 24, 1862.

HOBSON, Edward Henry, soldier, was born in Greensburg, Ky., July 11, 1825. He received a common-school education in Greensburg and Danville. At the outbreak of the Mexican war in 1846, he enlisted in the 2d regiment of Kentucky volunteers, was soon appointed first lieutenant, and fought bravely in the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 22–23, 1847. He was mustered out of the service in June, 1847, returned to Greensburg and resumed mercantile business. He was elected a director of the Branch bank of Kentucky in 1853, and served as president from 1857 to 1861. When the civil war was declared he promptly offered his services to the national government, and afterward organized, and became colonel of, the 13th Kentucky volunteers. He joined Gen. Buell's army in the South in February, 1862, and led his regiment with such success at the battle of Shiloh that he was nominated by President Lincoln for a brigadier-generalship. Before receiving his commission he took part in the siege of Corinth, was present at Perrysville, and later served at Mumfordsville, Ky., to protect the lines of communication and discipline about 10,000 new troops. Receiving his commission as brigadier-general, he was placed in command of the southern division of Kentucky troops and ordered to Marrowbone, Ky., where he watched the movements of Gen. John Morgan, and, after a slight engagement, pursued him through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. He was appointed to the command of Gen. Burnside's cavalry corps, but ill health prevented him from serving in that capacity, and afterward he again engaged in re-

Digitized by Google

pelling raids at Lexington, Ky. He was mustered out of service in September, 1865, since when he has been actively occupied with business interests. He was vice-president of the National republican convention of 1880. Subsequently he became president of the southern division of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad company.

SANDERS, William Price, soldier, was born in Lexington, Ky., Aug. 12, 1833. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1856, became first lieutenant May 1, 1861, and on the 14th of that month was promoted captain of the 6th U. S. cavalry. He participated in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Mechanicsville, and Hanover Court House during the peninsular campaign, became colonel of the 5th Kentucky cavalry in March, 1863, and engaged in pursuit of Morgan's raiders in July and August. He acted as chief of cavalry in the department of the Ohio in October and November, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers Oct. 18th, and took part in the actions at Blue Lick Springs and Lenori. Gen. Sanders was mortally wounded at Campbell's Station, and died two days later, Nov. 18, 1863, at Knoxville, Tenn.

RODGERS, John, naval officer, was born in Harford county, Md., Aug. 8, 1812. He was the son of Capt. John Rogers (1771–1838), and the nephew of Capt. Geo. Washington Rogers (1787–1832), both of whom rendered distinguished services as naval officers in the war of 1812. Adm. C. R. P. Rodgers, born in 1819, belongs also to this family, being a son of George Washington. John was appointed midshipman in April, 1828, and was promoted to be passed midshipman in June, 1834. After a year's leave, during which he attended the University of Virginia, he was attached to the brig Dolphin, Brazil station, in 1836–39, and commanded the schooner Wave, on Florida coast, in 1839. He became lieutenant in January, 1840, and between that year and 1843 was engaged in the war with the Seminoles. In 1849–52 he made a careful survey of the coast of Florida. From 1852 to 1855 he commanded the surveying and exploring expedition to the North Pacific and the China seas, and was commissioned as commander, Sept. 14, 1855. At the outbreak of the civil war he was one of the first to seek active service, and in May, 1861, was ordered to superintend the construction in the West of the Benton class of ironclads. In 1862 he took command of the Galena of the North Atlantic squadron, and in May led an expedition of gunboats to the James river, silenced the rebel batteries, and engaged Fort Darling until the exhaustion of his ammunition compelled him to withdraw. In this action his vessel was hit 129 times, and he lost in killed and wounded two-thirds of his crew. On July 16, 1862, he was advanced to the rank of captain, and in 1863 took command of the monitor Weehawken of the South Atlantic squadron. On June 17, 1863, in Warsaw Sound, Ga., Capt. Rodgers encountered the ironclad Atlanta, which was thought by the Confederates to be invincible, and defeated her in an engagement that lasted only fifteen minutes. For his services he received a vote of thanks from congress, and was promoted to be commodore, his commission dating from his victory over the Atlanta. In 1864 and 1865 he commanded the Dictator on special service, and in 1866 and 1867 the monitor Monadnock, with which he made the passage around the Horn to San Francisco. During this voyage he touched at Valparaiso and endeavored unsuccessfully, in conjunction with Gen. Kilpatrick, the U. S. minister, to prevent the bombardment of that city by the Spanish fleet. He proposed joint armed interference to the English admiral, but the latter declined to co-operate. From 1867 until 1869 he was commandant of the Boston navy yard. On Dec. 31, 1869, he was created rear-admiral, and until 1872 commanded the Asiatic fleet, evoking warm praise by his prompt and effective protection of American interests in Corea. From 1873 until 1877 he commanded the Mare Island navy yard, and thereafter until he died was superintendent of the naval observatory at Washington. He was a man of marked attainments in science; was in 1863 one of the incorporators of the National academy of sciences, and in 1878 succeeded Prof. Joseph Henry as superintendent of the lighthouse board, in which capacity he conducted many experiments in optics and acoustics, which tended to materially improve the lighthouse service. His counsels were in constant demand on advisory boards, notably for reconstructing the navy and for the Jeannette relief expedition. Adm. Rodgers died in Washington, D. C., May 5, 1882.

John Rodgers

MORGAN, Charles Hale, soldier, was born in Manlius, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1834. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1857, assigned to the 4th artillery, and took part in the Utah expedition of 1859. He became second lieutenant Apr. 1, 1861, and after the civil war broke out was engaged in the operations in western Virginia and in the defences of Washington from December, 1861, till March, 1862. He served through the peninsular campaign with the army of the Potomac, was promoted captain Aug. 5, 1862, and in October appointed chief of artillery of the 2d corps. He participated in the Rappahannock campaign, was brevetted major after Gettysburg, lieutenant-colonel for bravery at Bristoe Station, colonel for Spottsylvania, colonel of volunteers Aug. 1, 1864, and brigadier-general of volunteers Dec. 2, 1864, for services as chief-of-staff of the 2d army corps during the battles before Richmond. He was assistant inspector-general and chief-of-staff to Gen. Hancock, commanding the middle military division from Feb. 22d till June 22, 1865. Afterward he served for two months on the board to examine candidates for commissions in colored regiments. He received the brevet of brigadier-general, U. S. army, March 13, 1865, for services in the field during the war, and became full brigadier-general of volunteers May 21, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service

Digitized by Google

Jan. 15, 1866. Subsequently, for a short time he was a member of the board to make recommendations for brevet promotions in the army. He then performed recruiting service, and became major of the 4th artillery Feb. 5, 1867. He was stationed later at various forts on the Atlantic coast, and finally held command at Alcatraz island, Cal., where he died Dec. 20, 1875.

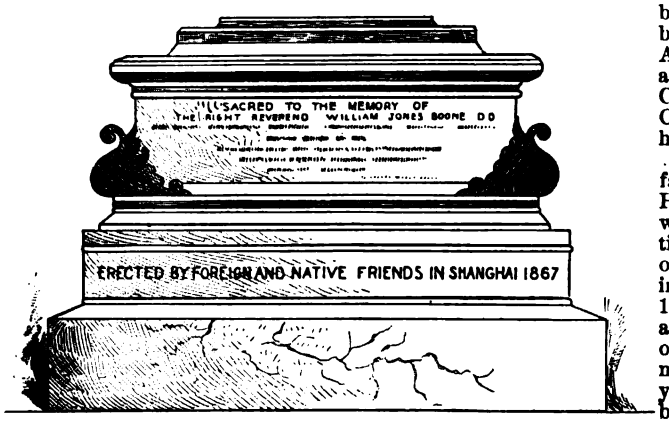
RUSSELL, John Henry, naval officer, was born in Frederick city, Md., July 4, 1827. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy on Sept. 10, 1841, and saw his first service on the sloop Cyane of the Pacific squadron, to which he was attached until 1843. From 1844–47 he cruised in the Mediterranean. He was promoted to be passed midshipman in August, 1847, was graduated from the naval academy in 1848, and between 1852–56 took part in the North Pacific exploring expedition. While a member of this expedition he forced his way into the presence of the senior Chinese mandarin, and delivered despatches that led to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, which up to that time had been closed to all foreign countries. He was commissioned as master and lieutenant in September, 1855, was on ordnance duty at the Washington navy yard from 1857–61, and was, with one exception, the only officer stationed there who remained loyal to the government when the civil war opened. In April, 1861, Lieut. Russell was instrumental in removing vessels from the Norfolk navy yard, thus thwarting their capture by the Confederates, and in the ensuing month was assigned to the command of the Colorado. In September, 1861, while at Pensacola, Fla., he undertook, by cutting out, the destruction of the rebel privateer Judah, which was protected by shore batteries and a force of 9,000 men. Lieut. Russell, choosing a dark night for the attack, with a force of 100 men made his way to the Judah in boats, gained possession of its deck after a fierce struggle at close quarters, destroyed her, and then returned to the Colorado. In the encounter twenty of his men were killed, and he himself received a severe wound. He received the thanks of the secretary of the navy, the president, and the legislature of his native state, and Adm. Porter, in after years, pronounced the destruction of the Judah "without doubt the most gallant cutting-out affair that occurred during the war." Lieut. Russell was commissioned as lieutenant-commander July 16, 1862, and commanded the Kennebec of Farragut's fleet in the passage of Forts Jackson and Philip, and on the attacks on Vicksburg and Grand Gulf. He performed ordnance duty at Washington in 1864, and in 1865 commanded the Cyane of the Pacific squadron. He was promoted to be commander July 28, 1867; captain, Feb. 12, 1874; commodore, Oct. 30, 1883, and rear-admiral, March 4, 1886. He was stationed at the Mare Island navy yard from 1866–69, commanded the Ossipee of the Pacific squadron from 1869–71, and in the former year rescued the crew and passengers of the Pacific steamer Continental, wrecked in a gale. He was commander of the Mare Island navy yard from 1883–86, and on Aug. 27th of the latter year, having been forty-five years in the service, he was, at his own request, placed on the retired list of the navy.

ARMISTEAD, Lewis Addison, soldier, was born in Newbern, N. C., Feb. 18, 1817. His father, Gen. Walker Keith Armistead, was one of five brothers who took part in the war of 1812. Lewis was graduated from West Point in 1836, appointed second lieutenant, 6th infantry, on July 10, 1839, and first lieutenant on March 30, 1844. Joining Gen. Taylor in Texas in 1846, Lieut. Armistead took an important part in the brilliant movements of the war with Mexico, being brevetted captain Aug. 20, 1847, for gallantry and meritorious services at Contreras and Churubusco, and major Sept. 8, 1847, for meritorious service at Molino del Rey. He was promoted a captain March 3, 1855, and served in the Indian troubles on the frontier until the breaking out of the civil war. Resigning his commission May 26, 1861, he espoused the southern cause, though, it is said, reluctantly, and was ordered to the field of operations in West Virginia. He was made a brigadier-general in 1862, and bore a conspicuous part in the peninsular campaign, fighting through the seven days' battles. At Malvern Hill, the last of the series, Gen. Armistead, in command of the leading brigade in Gen. Huger's division, was ordered to "charge with a yell." He did gallantly charge the batteries in front six times, but fell back for want of support. It was in this battle that he drove off the field in disgust a captain who reported to him with numerous excuses that he was unable to get his battery into action. At Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, the closing battle of the Maryland campaign through which he served, Gen. Armistead was wounded. He was with Lee in his invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863 which culminated in Gettysburg. On the third day of this battle Gen. Armistead led the advance of Pickett's great column of attack, and under a fatal fire took temporary possession of one of the guns on Cemetery Ridge. In the hand-to-hand fight that ensued within the Federal lines, Gen. Armistead was shot and left a prisoner. The wound was mortal. He died on the historic grounds the same day, July 3, 1863.

McCLURG, Joseph Washington, soldier, congressman, and governor of Missouri, was born in St. Louis county, Mo., Feb. 22, 1818. He was graduated from Oxford college, Ohio, in 1835, and taught school for two years in Louisiana and Mississippi. He studied law, went to Texas in 1841, where he was admitted to the bar, and became clerk of the circuit court. In 1844 he returned to Missouri, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. When the civil war broke out in 1861, his property and interests suffered greatly from the depredations of the Confederate army. He entered the National army as colonel of the Osage regiment of infantry, and afterward was appointed to the command of a cavalry regiment. He was a member of the Missouri state convention of 1862, was elected as a representative from Missouri to the thirty-eighth congress, and re-elected to the thirty-ninth and fortieth congresses, serving on the committees on territories, on elections, on the death of President Lincoln, and as chairman of the committee on southern railroads. He was a delegate to the Baltimore republican convention of 1864, and to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention of 1866. In 1868 he was elected governor of Missouri, and at the expiration of his term retired from politics to devote himself almost exclusively to extensive mining interests.

Digitized by Google

BOONE, William Jones, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Amoy, China, and forty-fifth in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Walterborough, S. C., July 1, 1811. He was educated in his native state, being graduated from the College of South Carolina in 1829. He determined to adopt the profession of the law, and entered the office of Chancellor De Saussure, under whose able direction he pursued his studies, and was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1833. His mind underwent a change, and he was led to abandon the law to become a missionary. To this end he went through a course of study at the South Carolina medical college, receiving the degree of M.D. He attended the Theological seminary of Virginia to prepare for orders, and was ordained deacon in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 18, 1836, and priest early in 1837. He received an appointment as missionary to China Jan. 17, 1837, and sailed for that field in July of the same year. Here he continued his work, principally at Amoy, until February, 1842, when he established his mission in Kulang-See, a small island half a mile from Amoy. The general convention in October, 1844, elected Dr. Boone missionary bishop of China, and he was consecrated in St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 1844. He at once sought for help in his field of labor, and, having secured five assistants, sailed with them Dec. 14, 1844, arriving at Hong Kong Apr. 24, 1845, just as an imperial edict, largely the result of his former labor, had been issued permitting foreigners to teach the Christian religion at the five open ports. Bishop Boone, with his five helpers, labored zealously for seven years and then went, in 1852, to New York to recruit his health and to obtain further help to extend his work. He returned to Shanghai Apr. 14, 1854, with additional helpers, and prosecuted the work in his diocese until 1857, when he again was forced by ill health to go back to America. He returned to his work in December, 1859, having been directed to include in his missionary field the empire of Japan, then first open to foreigners. Here he continued his efforts, interrupted by a visit to England in 1863. On his return to Shanghai he was taken ill, and died July 17, 1864, a few days after his arrival. His body was buried on Chinese soil, and a monument, paid for partly by contributions of the Chinese who had learned to love this American missionary, was erected afterward over his grave in the cemetery in Shanghai, the memorial having been made in New York. (See illustration.) Bishop Boone was eminent for his scholarship in the Chinese language and literature. He translated the prayer-book and did eminent service in securing an accurate version of the Holy Scriptures in that difficult tongue.


SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
THE RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM JONES BOONE D D
ERECTED BY FOREIGN AND NATIVE FRIENDS IN SHANGHAI 1867

BOONE, William Jones, fourth Protestant Episcopal bishop of China, and the 135th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Shanghai, China, Apr. 17, 1846, son of William Jones Boone, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of China. He obtained his early instruction from his father and other members of the China mission. When he was sixteen years old he was sent to the United States to continue his education. He entered Princeton in 1861 and was graduated in 1865. He then studied theology at the divinity school in Philadelphia, and after two years at the Alexandria seminary he went abroad to complete his studies at the universities of Europe. He remained on the continent for one year. Returning to America he was ordained deacon at Petersburg, Va., in 1868, and was appointed a missionary to China in 1869, sailing for his missionary field the same year. He reached Shanghai in January, 1870, and was at once ordained a priest in the English church at Hankow. His missionary labors were on the lines laid down by his illustrious father, and he was eminently successful, having the advantage of a knowledge of the language acquired in childhood. The general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in America, held at Philadelphia in 1883, elected him to be the fourth bishop of the China missionary jurisdiction, and he was duly consecrated in the church at Shanghai Oct. 28, 1884, by Bishop Clanning Moore Williams, missionary bishop of the Japan jurisdiction, and the only American bishop in the East, and Bishops Mould and Scott, the English missionary bishops in China. Bishop Boone died in Shanghai, China, Oct. 5, 1891, and was buried in the same plot with his father.

BATCHELDER, Samuel, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Jaffrey, N. H., June 8, 1784. His childhood and youth were passed in New Ipswich, N. H., where he received an academic education, and about 1816 became one of the proprietors of a cotton mill. This was the second mill erected in New Hampshire, and proved very successful. In 1825 Mr. Batchelder became a resident of Lowell, and superintended the building of the several mills owned by the Hamilton company. In 1831 he removed to Saco, Me., where he built, and for some years superintended, the operations of a mill owned by the York manufacturing company. To fine mechanical talent he added great executive ability, and all of the enterprises under his charge were remarkably prosperous. From 1846 until his death he resided in Cambridge, Mass., but continued in active business until an advanced age, and for a long period was president of the Exeter manufacturing company, the York manufacturing company, the Everett mills, the Essex company, the Appleton company, and the Hamilton manufacturing company. These several enterprises represented an invested capital of $5,000,000. Mr. Batchelder's inventions were few in number, but of the most important character. In 1832 he perfected the stop-motion to the drawing-frame, and in the same year devised the steam cylinders employed in dressing-frames for drying yarns. In 1837 he completed his most important invention, the dynamometer, a machine to determine the power used in driving machinery. It proved superior to any instrument of its kind previously devised, and is still in general use. Mr. Batchelder was a man of great public spirit, a leader in the abolition movement, and for some years a member of the Massachusetts legislature. He was a frequent contributor to the periodicals of his time, and the author of "Responsibilities of the North in Relation to Slavery" (1856), and "Introduction and Early Progress of the Cotton Manufacture in the United States" (1863). A sketch of his life was published in Lowell in 1885. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 5, 1879.

Digitized by Google

CURTIS, Leonard Eager, lawyer, was born in Norwalk, O., July 23, 1848. He is descended probably from William Curtis, who came to New England on the Leon in 1632, and settled first in Boston and afterward in Roxbury, Mass. The English branch of the family was settled at a very early period in the counties of Kent and Sussex. Stephen Curtis was of Appledore, Kent, about 1450, and several of his descendants were mayors of Tenterden, a town from which some of the first settlers of Scituate, Mass., came. The arms borne by this branch of the family are: Argent: a chevron sable between three bulls' heads cabossed gules; Crest: A unicorn passant or between four trees ppr. The father of Mr. Curtis, Alfred Smith Curtis, was a lawyer of repute, who married Elmira Wadams, daughter of Caleb Wadams of Fleming Hill, Cayuga county, N. Y., a descendant of John Wadams of Wethersfield, Conn., in 1655. The mother of Alfred Smith Curtis was Abigail Smith, a descendant in the seventh generation of Nehemiah Smith of Plymouth, 1621–22, who became one of the early settlers of the New Haven colony, and removed thence to New London county, Conn., near Norwich. Leonard Curtis received his early education at Knox college, Galesburg, Ill., and was graduated from Yale in 1872, and from Yale law school in 1874. He was admitted to the bar of New York the same year, and for two years was in the employ of Stanley Brown & Clarke. In 1876 he formed a copartnership under the firm name of Sedgwick & Curtis, and two years later he became a member of the firm of Stanley Brown & Clarke. He gave up practice in 1880, when he became connected with the U. S. electric lighting company as its secretary. He was associated with this company for five years, and during this time became thoroughly conversant with the details of the business, and of the special branch of patent law connected with it, and in 1885 he formed a new law copartnership under the firm name of Denman, Curtis & Page, making a specialty of patent cases in connection with the various electric lighting devices and apparatus. He dissolved his connection with this firm in 1890, and organized the firm of Kerr & Curtis. For several years past he has represented the U. S. electric lighting company, the Westinghouse electric and manufacturing company, and the Thomson-Houston electric company, in the numerous litigated cases tried before the U. S. courts against the Edison and other electric lighting systems, many of which he has carried to a successful issue. The marked ability with which he has conducted these cases has given him a prominence in his profession, and won for him the implicit confidence of his clients. His whole aim in life has been to excel in his profession, and to this end he has devoted his whole time and attention. Mr. Curtis married in 1879 Charlotte S. Hine, daughter of Henry M. Hine of Bridgeport, Conn., who is descended from Thomas Hine of Milford, Conn., born in 1646.

POWELL, Aaron Macy, reformer, was born at Clinton, Dutchess Co., N. Y., March 26, 1832. He received his education in the public schools and the state normal school, but becoming interested in the anti-slavery cause, he left before graduation, and accepted the position of lecturing agent for the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1852, serving in this capacity till 1865. In the latter year he became editor of the "National Anti-Slavery Standard" till 1870, when he undertook the editorship of the "National Standard," holding this position two years. He was subsequently secretary of the National Temperance Society, editor of the "National Temperance Advocate," and editor of the "Philanthropist." In 1872 he was a delegate to the International prison congress, held in London in that year, and to those for the abolition of state regulation of vice, in Geneva in 1877, at the Hague 1883, and in London in 1886. His published work is "State Regulation of Vice" (1878).

MILLS, Andrew, banker, was born in New York city Sept. 7, 1848, the son of Andrew Mills. Mr. Mills received his early education at the public schools and at home, and was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1867. On leaving college he became a clerk in the banking house of Kountze Bros., and has since been interested in various business pursuits. On Oct. 16, 1872, he married Gertrude E. Moran. Mr. Mills served in the Seventh regiment from 1871 to 1888. He is president of the Dry Dock savings institution, the assets of which amount to nearly $20,000,000; a director in the National Broadway bank; a trustee of the State trust company; director of the Stuyvesant insurance company; of the New York city mission and tract society, and of various other charitable, scientific and literary societies. Mr. Mills is a republican, a member of the Union League club. He attributes his success in life to faithfulness and integrity.

HIGBY, William, representative in congress, was born in Essex county, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1813, the son of a thrifty farmer. The boy passed his youth on the farm, attending school in the winter and working on the farm during the summer. He fitted himself for college, and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1840. He had, before entering college, engaged in the iron and lumber business, which industry supplied the means of completing his university course. He studied law, was admitted to practice, and opened a law office in his native place, where he built up a considerable business. The advantages offering to young men on the Pacific slope in 1850 decided him to emigrate, and he settled in Calaveras county, Cal., where he resumed the practice of law, and was elected district-attorney of the county in 1853, serving until 1859, and became a member of the state senate in 1862. He was elected a representative from California to the thirty-eighth congress. He served on the committees of public lands and expenditures in the navy department. He was re-elected, serving in the thirty-ninth congress as a member of a special committee to visit the Indian tribes in 1865, and on the committees on the death of Abraham Lincoln and on appropriations. He was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention of 1866. Re-elected to represent his state for the third term, he served on the committee on the Pacific railroad, and as chairman of the committee on mines and mining in the fortieth congress.

WEISSE, Faneuil Dunkin, physician, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Aug. 27, 1842, of a family noted for its intellectual powers and professional attainments for generations back. His father was the late John A. Weisse, M.D., an eminent philologist and author. His mother was Jane Lee Hunt, a granddaughter of George Bethune and Mary Fan-

Digitized by Google

euil, whose uncle, Peter Faneuil, donated the celebrated hall which bears his name, to Boston. Faneuil Duncan was the eldest of four children. That he was not graduated from any college is due to the fact that those two eminently cultured people, his father and mother, desired to educate him under their personal supervision. His scholarly attainments testify how ably they performed their task. Deciding to adopt his father's profession of medicine, he entered the medical department of the University of the city of New York, from which he was graduated in 1863, but being under age, his diploma was withheld until the following year. He subsequently taught for a part of each day at his office, when he gave instruction to undergraduate and post-graduate students. His proficiency and energy attracted the attention of the celebrated Dr. Valentine Mott, who had him appointed his regular assistant in his lectures and demonstrations; a position he retained until Dr. Mott's death in 1865. In 1864 during the college vacation, he served as assistant surgeon in the U. S. army, and was stationed at the hospital on David's Island. In 1865 he was called to the chair of anatomy in the New York college of Dentistry, which he has since retained. Upon the death of Dr. Mott, the president of the faculty of the medical department of the University of the city of New York invited him to fill a permanent position in the college faculty, and offered him the choice of any position vacant at the time; he selected the office of lecturer on "Diseases of the Skin," and in 1868 was promoted to the chair of dermatology, which was established in that year, and subsequently filled the chairs of surgical pathology, professor of surgical anatomy, and professor of practical and surgical anatomy, which he still retains. He has also occupied the place of professor of pathology in the New York college of veterinary surgeons, and in 1875 organized the American veterinary college, where he has since occupied the chair of pathology. In 1879 he assumed charge of the dissecting-room of the University medical college, and introduced such startling revolutions and improvements in this department that the dissecting-room lost its former repulsive characteristics, and came to be recognized as a model by the medical schools throughout the country. In 1886 he published his work, "Practical Human Anatomy," the result of seven years of labor and research. Its merits were at once recognized, and the work adopted as a standard by all the colleges in the United States, and afterwards by the English and Scotch medical and surgical colleges. He is an earnest, industrious teacher, physician and author.

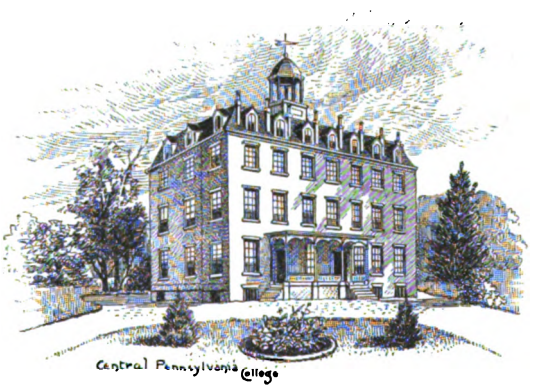
STEVENSON, Alexander King, lawyer, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., March 12, 1847. His father, John Stevenson, went from Ireland to Pittsburg when a child, and, becoming a jeweler, prosecuted the business for forty years. The son, Alexander, received his education at the Western university, then engaged with his father in the jewelry business, until 1870, when the death of the father ended the establishment, the son having other tastes. He entered upon the study of law in the office of John Barton, a leading member of the Alleghany bar; was admitted to practice in 1880, becoming a partner with Mr. Barton, remaining with him until his death in 1888, since which time Mr. Stevenson has been alone. He is a member of the Bar association, also of the masonic fraternity, and an active republican. He was married in 1869 to Ada Barton, the daughter of his former partner, and is the father of two children.

AVERY, Elroy McKendree, educator and author, was born at Erie, Monroe county, Mich., July 14, 1844, son of Casper Hugh Avery and Dorothy (Putnam) Avery. His first ancestor in America was Christopher Avery, who emigrated from England in the Arbella, "the admiral" of Gov. John Winthrop's fleet of eleven ships that arrived at Salem, Mass., on June 22, 1630. Accompanied by his only son, James, he soon settled at Gloucester, where he held numerous offices of responsibility and trust. In the next decade the son James settled at New London, Conn., and was the founder of the family now known as the Groton Averys. The ancestral line runs thus: Elroy M., Casper H., Amos Walker, Abraham, William, John, James, Christopher. Casper Hugh Avery being a semi-invalid for many years, the support of the family was chiefly provided by the wife and mother, who kept a store in the small town where they lived, assisted by the son, whose business education began as a newspaper carrier, and as bill distributor and poster. When the war broke out in 1861 he joined the 4th Michigan infantry, Company A, and was in Virginia in time for the memorable battle of Bull Run (July 21, 1861). He was later sergeant-major of the 11th Michigan cavalry, and participated in most of the hard riding and fighting of that regiment. He was mustered out of service at Pulaski, Tenn., in August, 1865. While in the army he acted as army correspondent for the Detroit "Daily Tribune." He had received his early education in the public schools, and after the war was graduated from the Monroe (Mich.) union school in 1867, and from the University of Michigan in 1871. Ten years later he received the degree of Ph.D. During his school and college courses he served as local and university correspondent for the "Tribune," the pay received aiding greatly in his support. His career as teacher began in the winter interval between two army enlistments, he then being only sixteen years old. He "boarded around," and enjoyed all the experiences of that primitive custom. At the beginning of his junior year at Ann Arbor, he was unable even to board himself by doing his own cooking, as he had done during his sophomore year. He therefore accepted the offered position as principal of the Battle Creek (Mich.) high school, at a salary of $1,000. Succeeding, however, in borrowing enough money to finish his college course, he resigned his principalship after four months of successful work, and regained and held his place in his class. At the end of his junior year (July 2, 1870), he married Kate, daughter of Junius Tilden, of Monroe, a descendant of Nathaniel Tilden (Mass., 1634). In his senior year he accepted a place on the editorial staff of the "Tribune," and for the second semester did full work as journalist and as college student. Before his graduation from college he was offered the superintendency of the public schools of Charlotte, Mich. A few months later he accepted the superintendency of the public schools of East Cleveland, O. In August, 1871, he left the "Tribune," and in the following month entered upon the supervision of the schools of what now is the "East End" of Cleveland, O. After Cleveland and East Cleveland were consolidated, Mr. Avery became principal of the East high school

Digitized by Google

of the city. When the East and Central high schools were united in 1878, Mr. Avery became the principal of the Normal school, then the apex of the public-school system of the city. After one year's service here, he permanently laid down all pedagogic authority. Of him, about this time it was written: "As an educator, he probably has no superior in this state (Ohio), if, indeed, taking all in all, he has one in any state." In 1879–80 Dr. Avery was in the lecture field with an illustrated and experimental lecture for non-scientific people, on the electric light. He succeeded in making a scientific lecture "pay." From Illinois to Massachusetts he delivered the lecture in many of the large cities, in most cases giving his audiences their first view of the new and wonderful illuminant. In May, 1881, he entered the employ of the Brush electric company, and began the work of organizing electric light and power companies. At the end of five years he had organized a greater number of such companies, and with a greater aggregate of capital, than any other man in America. In 1876 he published his first text-book, "Elements of Physics." In 1878 he published his "Elements of Natural Philosophy." This book was a marked and immediate success. He afterwards published "Elements of Chemistry," "The Complete Chemistry," "First Principles of Natural Philosophy," "Modern Electricity and Magnetism," "Physical Technics," and a "Teacher's Hand-book." All these books are popular, and call for annual revision, which constitutes a considerable part of their author's work. For several years Dr. Avery acted as "literary controversialist-in-chief" for the Brush electric company. His articles attracted general attention among electricians and electric-light men. In 1886 his plea for "Words Correctly Spoken" was published; 20,000 copies of this little book were sold within the first six months. Leaving the field of electric lighting, he devoted himself to historical study and work. He is now (1894) engaged in the preparation of a five-volume (octavo) history of the United States. In the spring of 1891 the reform of the municipal government of Cleveland, under a new charter known as the "Federal Plan," occupied largely the minds of the better class of citizens, and Dr. Avery was elected to the city council by a majority unprecedented in his district. Here his work was keen, unflagging and efficient, nearly the whole of his time being given to his public duties. At this time he became deeply interested in the question of what to do with bad boys, and his efforts for the establishment of a non-penal "city farm school" gave him such favor among leading Ohio penologists and philanthropists, like ex-President Hayes and Gen. Brinkerhoff, that in 1892 he was chosen as president of the Ohio conference of charities and correction. In the fall of 1893 he was elected to the Ohio senate, receiving a plurality of about 9,000 votes, the largest of any candidate on the legislative ticket. His services are in frequent demand for after-dinner speeches, and more formal and stately addresses on public and semi-public occasions. He is president of the Western reserve society of the Sons of the American revolution, and of the Logan club; treasurer and general secretary of the Ohio practice tariff league; one of the managers of the Ohio children's home society; a Congregational church member and trustee; a member of the Zeta Psi (college) fraternity, and of the Grand army of the republic. He is a Knight templar and a 32d degree mason.

GOBBLE, Aaron Ezra, educator, was born near Millheim, Centre county, Pa., Feb. 14, 1856, son of a thrifty farmer whose ancestors came from Germany before the revolution, and settled in eastern Pennsylvania. The son was educated by his parents, and at the district school. In 1870 he attended Penn hall (afterward Spring Mills) academy, where he prepared for teaching, and subsequently for college. In 1871 he commenced teaching, although less than sixteen years old, teaching winters, and attending the academy in summer. In 1876 he was sufficiently advanced, and entered the sophomore class of Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa., and was graduated in 1879. He was then called to the chair of mathematics in the Union seminary, afterward Central Pennsylvania college. On the resignation of the principal, Rev. J. W. Bentz, A.M., Jan. 1, 1880, Prof. Gobble was made the principal. The school at the time was not incorporated, and had no regular course of study, each pupil selecting his own. To arrange a systematic course of instruction, and to obtain a charter for the institution were Prof. Gobble's first aims. The charter was obtained in September, 1880, and the board of trustees adopted well-considered courses of study for each class. In June, 1881, the first class in the commercial department was graduated, and in June, 1882, the first class in the literary department. The seminary obtained a considerable endowment fund, and flourished under the guardianship of its new principal. The main building was enlarged and additions made, and the charter rights extended, so as to give to the institution full collegiate rights. In 1887 the name was changed to Central Pennsylvania college, and in June of that year the first class was graduated with the A.B. degree. The class of 1894 numbered sixteen graduates. In 1882 his alma mater conferred on President Gobble the degree of A.M., and in 1892 Lebanon Valley college conferred on him the



degree of D.D. In 1879 President Gobble was licensed to preach by the East Pennsylvania conference of the Evangelical association, and was ordained deacon in 1882, and elder in 1884. He was in June, 1882, married to Kate Krauskop of Lancaster city, Pa. Central Pennsylvania college is situated in the northern part of the borough of New Berlin, Pa., and the buildings are located on an eminence, from which a fine view of the surrounding country is commanded.

KRABY, Peter Darra, politician, was born in Neenah, Wis., Apr. 2, 1859, of Scandinavian origin. He was the son of Carl J. and Pernelle Kraby, both of whom were of ancient Norwegian stock, and both of whom came to America when quite young, neither knowing the other. The families of both chanced to settle in Neenah in the days of its early history,

Digitized by Google

and there they became acquainted. Carl and Pernelle were married in the town of Clayton, adjoining the then town of Neenah, Feb. 14, 1852, engaged in farming, and reared a family of stalwart sons and daughters. For several years he held the position of turnkey at the prison in Waupun; then enlisted in the war for the Union in the 15th Wisconsin infantry, then, after a few months, was withdrawn from the service and sent to Norway, as consul from the United States to Norway and Sweden, filling the position from 1862 to 1869. The education of the lad Peter was in Norway until his tenth year, when his father, returning to the United States, again made his home in Neenah. At the time of the organization of Neenah as a city in 1873, the father, Carl J., was elected city clerk, and held the office until his death in 1880. In 1878 he was elected register of deeds for Winnebago county, and was also holding that office at the time of his death. Young Kraby attended the public schools of the city, and also became an assistant to his father. He proved an apt scholar. Prompt in his studies, as well as in the sports of the play-ground, he became a universal favorite, not only with his companions, but with his teachers and acquaintances. While not engaged in his school duties he was constantly in the office with his father. Long before arriving at his majority he had become a close student of political matters. His father dying in 1880, while the son was yet in his teens, Peter entered a celebrated milling-house and learned the miller's trade, but at no time lost sight of the live and moving questions of the day. In 1885, while yet in his twenty-fifth year, he had so gained the confidence of his political friends, as well as that of the business community, that he was elected city treasurer, and re-elected the following year. In the autumn of 1886 he was elected county treasurer, and re-elected two years later to the same office by an overwhelming majority. This was regarded as the greater victory, as he was elected as a candidate of the democratic party, while nearly all the republican candidates were successful by large majorities. Mr. Kraby was again elected for a third term in 1890, making a continuous service, as county treasurer, of six years. As a public officer his services were so thoroughly appreciated that in 1892 he was elected sheriff of the county, his term of office thus adding two years more to his public life. As a man and a citizen, Mr. Kraby stands in the front rank of Wisconsin's solid men. He is thoroughly conversant with the languages of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the United States. Mr. Kraby is also a member of a large number of clubs, orders, and societies. In stature he is of medium height, strong and sturdily built, and has already become a terror to the evil-doers of central Wisconsin. While firm and unyielding, he is at the same time of the most kindly disposition, and his home and surroundings betoken a rare and exquisite taste in matters of art and love of scenery. He is highly esteemed, and though a young man, has already become well known and exceedingly popular throughout central Wisconsin.

COLEMAN, William Emmette, author, lecturer, and Orientalist, was born in Shadwell, Albemarle county, Va., June 19, 1843. He is descended from the Colemans who came from England among the early colonists of Virginia. In boyhood he manifested a desire for study. From 1854 to 1857 he was assistant librarian in the Richmond public library, beginning the preparation at the age of twelve of an analytical catalogue of the library. At sixteen he became opposed to slavery, and was probably the first republican in the city of Richmond. At the same time he became interested in the various reformatory movements of the age, including the woman's rights, labor and other sociological reforms. He also renounced orthodoxy for rationalistic spiritualism, the higher philosophic phases of which were potent instrumentalities in the development of his moral and intellectual nature. A lover of the drama, he was connected with the stage, as stage manager and actor of "old men," from 1862 to 1867, and from 1870 to 1874. In 1867 he was president of the board of registration in Bland county, Va., under the reconstruction act of congress, and from 1867 to 1870 he was reconstruction clerk at the military headquarters in Richmond. He was a member of three state conventions of the Virginia republicans, and in 1869 was appointed a member of the state central committee of that party. In 1870 he was vice-president of the Virginia state woman's rights association. He has been in the quartermaster's department, U. S. army, since 1874, and a resident of San Francisco, Cal., since 1880. In youth he adapted several novels for the stage. In 1879–80 he compiled and published two editions of an "Index of Orders of the War Department affecting the Quartermaster's Department." Mr. Coleman has written and lectured much on scientific subjects, including a series of lectures on "Darwinism and the Evolution of Man," a series on "Spectrum Analysis," on the "Parallelisms between Biologic and Philologic Evolution," etc. He was a member of the advisory council of the "World's Congress of Evolutionists" at the Chicago exposition of 1893; also a member of the advisory council of the "Psychic Science Congress." In both congresses a paper from his pen was read. For many years Mr. Coleman has been a student of Orientalism in general, and of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Sanskrit and Páli literature in particular. He has published a number of treatises and essays on these subjects, notably "Krishna and Christ" in 1883. Comparative philology and comparative mythology, rational theology, archæology, and cognate topics have also engaged his attention, and upon these subjects he wrote numerous papers, among them being, "The Essenes and Therapeutæ," "The Druids," "The Alexandrian Library," "The Seven Bibles of the World," "The Talmudic Jesus," "Apollonius of Tyana and Jesus Christ," "Sabbath Observance," "The Veil of Isis," "The Nicene Council and the Biblical Canon," "The Bible-God and Nature," and "The Delusions of Astrology." For twenty years he has been especially active in attempts to place spiritualism and the occult on a purely scientific basis—the segregation of the impure and the irrational elements therein from the demonstrably true and sensible; and the "frauds, fools, and fanatics" (as he terms them) connected therewith he has mercilessly excoriated. He has published hundreds of articles on psychic and occult matters, the most noticeable being two extended works on "Darwinism and Spiritualism" (1877), and "Spiritualism—Cui Bono?" (1878). From its inception Mr. Coleman has combated the theosophy of Mme. H. P. Blavatsky

Digitized by Google

as a fraud and delusion, and many *exposés* and criticisms of its claims have been published by him. He is now preparing for publication what he regards as his *chef d'œuvre*—a volume called "Theosophy Unveiled," a complete exposure of theosophy in all its parts, based on data gathered from a variety of sources in India, Europe, Egypt, and America. Mr. Coleman's private library of 8,000 volumes has been declared by scientists one of the best-selected libraries for working purposes in the country. He is a member of the American Oriental society, Royal Asiatic society of Great Britain and Ireland, Páli text society, Egypt exploration fund, Geographical society of California, Brooklyn ethical association, and is president of the Golden Gate religious and philosophical society of San Francisco, Cal.

FOLZ, Samuel, merchant, was born in Hillsdale, Mich., Sept. 18, 1859, son of Joseph Folz, a German, born in Durkheim, Bavaria, and of a family of educators, who came to America when a boy. His mother was Esther Hecht, a native of Wachenheim, Germany. Seven months after this son's birth the family removed to Chicago, and remained there for a period of ten years, during which time the son gained his first knowledge of books in the public schools of that city. In 1869 they moved to Marshall, Mich., where the boy's studies were continued, and where, at the age of thirteen, he was the first to carry off the honors in the competitive examination for the Dibble prize given for scholarship, his percentage in all his studies being 100. His father having died soon after this event, he could no longer continue in school, but had to face the hard battle of life to help support his mother and three younger children. As a thirteen-year-old boy he took hold of the business (retail liquors) left by his father, and continued it two years; when, owing to his great distaste for the business, he sold it out during the period of the temperance crusade. He was next employed as caterer for the Merchants' union club of Marshall, and also took the agency for the Detroit "Evening News," on which he worked up a subscription of over four hundred. Meantime he kept up his studies by himself, having in view law as a profession. His health failing, he was obliged to give up active outdoor work, and at the age of sixteen entered a cigar manufactory at Marshall, intending to learn the trade. Eight months later the family removed to Kalamazoo, and he worked as a journeyman cigar-maker for the following five years. His health failing from this employment, he entered the store of a clothing merchant as salesman at $3.00 per week. In less than three months his energy enabled him to sell more goods than any other one of his fellow-clerks, but did not open his employer's purse until the end of the year. In August, 1884, he formed a partnership, putting his reputation as a salesman and a small amount of money saved by close economy, in as his share of the capital. Three years later he purchased his partner's interest, and afterward conducted business in his own name. In 1888 he opened branch stores at Otsego and Schoolcraft, Mich., which were successes. In 1892, having outgrown his old quarters in Kalamazoo, he contracted for the rental of his present place of business, consolidated his three stores, and established the largest clothing house in Kalamazoo county. Liberal advertising, an active interest in every public enterprise, a constant study of the wants of the people, coupled with absolute integrity, have contributed to his success. From the time that he, as a boy of thirteen, assumed the support of his father's family, his progress has been impelled by persistent work and strict integrity. Mr. Folz has been chairman of the city democratic committee two years. He is much interested in humanitarian work, is a liberal contributor to all charities, and is secretary and treasurer of the Kalamazoo humane society. He is socially a member of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and chancellor of the Southworth lodge, No. 170, Kalamazoo. He is first vice-president of District No. 6, Independent order B'Nai Brith, with headquarters at Chicago. In church affiliations he is a member of the congregation of B'Nai Israel, but recognizes fully the brotherhood of man. On March 17, 1886, he married Jennie, daughter of Emil Friedman, a retired merchant of Kalamazoo. In 1894 Mr. Folz accepted the democratic mayoralty nomination, but, while he ran ahead of his ticket, he was defeated at the polls.

KEMPSTER, Walter, physician and scientist, was born in London, England, May 25, 1842, the son of Christopher and Charlotte Treble Kempster. The father was a celebrated botanist and horticulturist, and a man of strong convictions. He established a house in Syracuse, N. Y., and promptly identified himself with the abolitionists of the day, becoming an ardent coworker with Gerrit Smith, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and other leaders in that movement; he also devoted much of his time to advancing the interests of the Young men's Christian association, of which he was one of the earliest promoters, and in the prison reform movement, then attracting much attention. He was descended from Norman lineage, his ancestors settling in Kent, where they engaged in wool growing. The name was originally spelled Comester or Combster, and indicated the special work engaged in by his branch of the family, to wit, that of combing the fibre. The family crest establishing the connection of the American with the English family, is a lion's paw, *Gules*, grasping a thistle, *d'argent*, above a shield *azure*, with *Bend erminois dexter d'or* and thistle *d'argent*, in *sinister chief field.* The son's education was received in the common and high schools of Syracuse. Apart from the schools he attained an insight into the questions of the day by accompanying his father to the so-called abolition meetings in ante-bellum times, where such men as Gerrit Smith, Rev. Samuel J. May, and other choice intellects discoursed upon the problems that afterward convulsed the nation, and made a deep impression upon young Kempster. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private soldier in the 12th regiment New York state volunteers, under the three months' call, early in May, 1861, but at the expiration of his term of enlistment, he remained voluntarily four months longer in that regiment. After the skirmish at Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861, he was detailed for service in the field hospital, having already begun his medical studies. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; after being mustered out of the 12th infantry re-enlisted in the 10th New York cavalry in November, 1861, receiving the appointment of hospital steward. During the following winter (1861-62), he bivouacked with his regiment on the

Digitized by Google

hills at Gettysburg, Pa., the only regiment of the army which had encamped on the ground before the memorable fight in July, 1863. He participated in all the movements of his regiment until April, 1862, when he was detailed for duty at Patterson Park general hospital in Baltimore, which he assisted in organizing, this being one of the largest hospitals in that city. He was relieved, at his own request, in January, 1863, that he might join his regiment in the field. He took part, thereafter, in all the engagements of his command, including Fredericksburg, the Stoneman raid, Brandy Station (where he was promoted to first lieutenant for services on the field), Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville, Va., Gettysburg, Pa., throughout the three days' terrible fight, Boonsboro, Shepardstown, Mine Run, and all other actions in which his regiment participated. During a large part of this time the regiment was without its complement of surgical officers, and young Kempster acted as medical officer as well as to perform his own duties as first lieutenant. His study and general reading were kept up during field service throughout the war, but as books were too bulky to carry, he had successive chapters cut from the volumes and sent to him by mail from time to time. In December, 1863, owing to injuries received in the service, he resigned. During the period of convalescence he completed his medical studies, and was graduated from Long Island college hospital in June, 1864, when he re-entered the service as acting assistant surgeon U. S. army, remaining in active service until the close of the war. On leaving military life Dr. Kempster devoted himself to the study of nervous diseases and mental maladies, and was appointed assistant superintendent of the New York state asylum for idiots at Syracuse, N. Y., where he remained during 1866–67. In the autumn of 1867 he was appointed assistant physician in the State lunatic asylum at Utica, N. Y., remaining there until 1873, and while there established the first laboratory in any such institution in the United States for the study of the histology and pathology of the brain. He was then appointed superintendent of the Northern hospital for the insane, at Oshkosh, Wis., remaining there until 1887. During his twenty years' experience among the insane, more than 11,000 patients came under his observation. He was the first physician in America to make use of carbolic acid for the treatment of certain forms of disease, the results being published in the medical journals and in the U. S. dispensatory. He was the first to introduce and use chloral, in the United States, as a sleep-procuring

medicine, and the first physician in the United States to use hyoscyamine in the treatment of certain forms of insanity. He conducted a lengthy series of experiments for the purpose of studying the development of mind in the lower animals, and made investigations by vivisection, which demonstrated the action of medicines upon the brain of lower animals by increasing or decreasing the flow of blood therein; also for the purpose of determining the motor and other centres in the brain. While superintendent of the hospital in Wisconsin, the unusual high health rate and small death rate in that institution, compared with similar establishments elsewhere, attracted the attention of the English commissioners in lunacy, who requested from him full information as to the methods in use, and finally the institution was visited by a commissioner sent from England for the purpose of making personal observations of the methods employed, which were commended by him in his published report made to the English lunacy commission. During the twelve years of Dr. Kempster's superintendency of the hospital, there was not one instance of suicide, a death by violence, or serious bodily injury, to either inmate or official. Dr. Kempster was for six years associate editor of the "Journal of Insanity," published in Utica, N. Y. He was the first physician in the United States to make systematic microscopic investigations into the pathological condition of the brain of the insane, beginning this work in 1867, and then, for the first time, photographed through a microscope the conditions found, which demonstrated the existence of diseased tissues. As this was the beginning of work in this field, much of the scientific apparatus necessary to obtain successful results was devised by him. In 1875 he was appointed to deliver an address to the members of the International medical congress, held in 1876, upon the microscopic pathology of the brain of the insane, the subject being illustrated by a large number of photographs taken through the microscope direct from brain tissue. This address was published in the volume of transactions. It has been his aim to demonstrate, by the constant study of pathology, that insanity is a symptom of disease of the brain, and not a mere disturbance of the mental faculties independent of disease, and his investigations, based upon physical necroscopic and microscopic examinations, continued through twenty years, demonstrate this truth, and have made him an ardent advocate for the care of the insane in hospitals, instead of confining them in houses of detention. The statistical information formulated upon the results of these observations was published by him in 1869 to 1884, being among the earliest contribution upons this subject made in the United States which were based upon personal investigations. Dr. Kempster's contribution to the literature of insanity has been large; aside from his connection with the "Journal of Insanity" he has contributed to a number of medical journals at home and abroad, has written reports by request of medical societies and other organizations, made addresses before scientific bodies, given courses of lectures, and prepared articles in pamphlet form, some of which attained a large circulation, among the best known being: "On the Jurisprudence of Insanity," "The Treatment of the Chronic Insane," "Mental Hygiene," "Why Brains Wear Out," "The Pathology of Insanity," and "Reports of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, Wisconsin, 1873 to 1887." As an expert in the jurisprudence of insanity, Dr. Kempster has received distinguished recognition. Among the more important trials to which he has been summoned are those of Gen. Geo. W. Cole, charged with the killing of L. Harris Hiscock in Albany, N. Y., in 1867, and the trial of the assassin Guiteau for the murder

Digitized by Google

of President Garfield, to which he was called as "medical counsel" by the U. S. government. He has been subpœnaed to attend important cases, not only in several states, but also abroad, to give evidence in similar cases; his testimony in a case tried in Wales led to an unprecedented charge by the judge before whom the case was tried, who, in charging the jury, added to the usual formula of English judges ("Is the accused insane, and if so, did he know that the act committed by him was wrong and contrary to law?"), the significant phrase now general in courts in the United States, but until this case was tried had not been used by the English judges, "And if the accused knew the act was wrong, did he at the time the act was committed possess the power to resist doing the wrong?" Under this charge the accused was acquitted of the crime. In 1891 the U. S. government appointed him to examine into the causes which incited emigration from Europe, with special reference to the exodus of the Jews from Russia. He made a thorough investigation of the subject, traveling extensively in that and other European countries, and afterward embodied his observations in a report to congress, published in 1892. The report was translated and republished in French, and had a wide circulation throughout Europe. Upon the completion of this work he was requested by the secretary of the treasury to undertake a second mission abroad for the purpose of inquiring into the means employed by foreign governments to check the introduction of cholera or other contagious and infectious diseases into their own dominions, and what methods were necessary to prevent such diseases from entering the United States. In the examination of this subject, the routes over which cholera epidemics have hitherto passed were visited, and many countries and places inspected—England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Syria, Palestine and Turkey. The routes in Asia over which camel trains laden with wools, rugs, skins, etc., come to the Mediterranean from the far East, and by which means cholera germs are transported from countries where it is endemic, to Europe, by way of Asia, Persia, and Russia, were also examined. The dissemination of cholera by pilgrims visiting Mecca, Medina, and other holy cities, through insufficient quarantine, was investigated, and the observations embodied in a report to the U. S. government (1893), which outlines a method of international quarantine to prevent cholera from spreading beyond those countries where it is endemic. Besides professional work Dr. Kempster has found time to devote to the study of anthropology, especially in its relations to explorations made in Egypt and Assyria; to geology and mineralogy; the chemical analysis of rocks and assaying: he has a decided interest in art in its several branches. As a litterateur, Dr. Kempster has gathered, during his various travels and investigations, a library of rare worth. Among some of the more valuable works are many illustrating the origin and growth of engraving and printing. To die-cutting, as illustrated on early Greek and Roman coins, he has given more than ordinary attention, and possesses some fine specimens of the die-cutter's art. An interesting collection of photographs and official documents attests the zeal with which he entered upon the investigations of the enforced exodus of the Jews from Russia in 1891–92, and the investigations concerning cholera in 1893. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, of the military order of the Loyal legion, U. S. A., and of state and national medical associations and benevolent and literary societies. In 1892 he married Frances S. Fraser of Milwaukee, Wis. Their home is in Washington, D. C.

MURPHY, Timothy, manufacturer, was born in Manhattanville, N. Y., March 10, 1844. He removed to Jacksonville, Fla., in 1859. He learned the trade of a machinist, and worked part of the time in Savannah, Ga., as the civil war closed the shop in Jacksonville. He continued as a machinist in Savannah up to 1875, and was largely engaged as master workman and mechanical engineer in the employ of the Georgia Central railroad company. He returned to Jacksonville in 1875, opened a machine shop and foundry, and from this small beginning, the work done by his own hand, assisted by one boy, he built up the most extensive iron and brass foundries in the South. His name, and the fame of his manufactured goods, are known throughout the South. His machine shops have been the school of all the leading engineers and machinists of that section, and they look upon Mr. Murphy as a special benefactor. His extensive and constantly growing business calls for all his time, and with the exception of his service for one term as treasurer of Duval county, he has persistently refused public office. He is one of the solid men of Jacksonville, and in all works looking to the advancement of the material interests of his adopted city, or to the betterment of her citizens socially, mentally, and morally, he is always a prompt and reliable helper.

LUBKE, George William, lawyer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 22, 1845. His parents came from Hanover, Germany. His father was the son of a landed proprietor, and his mother the daughter of a school-teacher. Both parents emigrated to the United States before their majority and married at Louisville, Ky., from whence they removed to St. Louis. In 1849 the mother died at St. Louis of cholera. The father in the same year took a wagon train across the great plains to California, mined and carried on business there for some years and finally settled on a ranch in Colusa county, Cal., where he died in 1857. The son remained with relatives in Illinois until he was old enough to be sent to school, then went to St Louis and there attended public and private schools. At the age of seventeen he entered as a student the law office of Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis, who was afterward dean of the St. Louis law school, and one term the president of the American bar association. After two and one-half years' study he was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty and at once opened an office. For eighteen years thereafter he steadily continued his practice in the courts of St. Louis, being most of that time associated as co-partner with his former legal preceptor. In 1874 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In November 1882, he was elected judge of the circuit court of St. Louis, and discharged the duties of that position until January, 1889. The cases appealed from his court are reported in volumes 14 to 48 of the Missouri appeal reports, and volumes 91 to 112 of the Missouri reports. These reports show the character of his

Digitized by Google

work as a trial judge. Upon his retirement from the bench in 1889, he resumed practice at St. Louis in co-partnership with Hugo Muench. The law business of the firm is extensive and is principally in the mercantile branches. In politics Judge Lubke is a democrat but he has repeatedly declined political office or perferment. He is married and has five living children, of whom three are grown.

PALMER, Willis Lucellius, lawyer, was born in Troup county, Ga., Dec. 13, 1854. His father, Jesse Alexander Palmer, was one of the leading farmers of the county, and a well-known minister, who filled both spheres of usefulness with equal success. His mother, whose maiden name was Emily Geary Cotton, was of English and Scotch ancestry, and connected with the leading Georgia families bearing her surname. The son received his early education at the public schools, and entered Bowdoin college in 1873. After two years' study he went to Emory college at Oxford, Ga. On leaving college he was appointed president of the Sulphur Springs female institute in Meriwether county, Ga., and filled the position for seven years. Receiving an offer to assume the presidency of the Hamilton female college, at Hamilton, Ga., he transferred his services to that institute, and remained there two years. While engaged in teaching he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He began practicing his profession at Hamilton, but removed to Orlando, Fla., in 1885, and formed a partnership with Judge J. D. Beggs, the prosecuting attorney for the circuit court. He became the assistant prosecuting attorney for the seventh district, and as such gained a reputation throughout the state. The people of Orlando, desirous of securing a mayor who would enforce the municipal laws irrespective of person or interests, elected him to the mayoralty in 1890, and kept him in the office three terms, or until he refused to serve any longer, owing to the demands of business on his time. During his administration the town of Orlando was one of the best governed in the United States; the laws were strictly but not tyrannically enforced; his work was done in an unobtrusive way, and as he treated high and low alike, he retired from the office of mayor with the esteem of all classes. Mr. Palmer was married March 4, 1891, to Martha B. McAllister, daughter of Joseph McAllister, a leading banker and merchant in Danville, Ky. He is a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and interested in all works for the advancement of his city and state. He was the president of the Citizens' bank of Orlando, and is now (1894) vice-president of the First national bank, one of the most flourishing financial institutions in the state of Florida.

De ROHAN, William, soldier of fortune, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1819 of Norse descent, his father having been a Swedish nobleman. He had a remarkable career. He was born Dahlgren, but owing to a misunderstanding with his brother, John, late admiral of the U. S. navy, he vowed never to be known as Dahlgren again, and assumed his mother's maiden name, De Rohan. He went to Europe, where his family connections and ample means brought him into intimacy with persons of the highest rank in life, including Adm. Hobart (Pasha), with whom he took service under the sultan with the rank of captain. Leaving the Turks, he went to the Argentine Republic with Garibaldi, and commanded the naval forces of that country that brought independence. After that, when Garibaldi came to the United States, De Rohan went to Chili and became admiral of the Chilian navy. He took an active part with Garabaldi in the unification and independence of Italy. At this period he was not only made admiral of the Italian navy, but furnished money to buy three steamers, the nucleus of the Italian fleet. During the siege of Rome, De Rohan commanded the marine division and supervised the artillery fire. He spent many years in England, where he became interested in the workings of the British naval reserve, in which he was commissioned a commander by the admiralty. He was anxious to fight for the Union in the American civil war, but was restrained by fear of being brought under the command of his brother. He was possessed of a large fortune when he entered the Italian navy, but lost it all by the Italian government's refusing to reimburse him. He sought redress in diplomatic circles, but all to no purpose, and he died in the city of his birth, a poor man, in April, 1891.

LEE, Benjamin Franklin, bishop in the African Methodist Episcopal church, was born near Bridgton, N. J., Sept. 18, 1841, son of Abel and Sarah (Gould) Lee, poor but honest and thrifty. His father died, leaving him an orphan at the age of ten, when he was placed with a relative. Till his twenty-third year he was a laborer on farms and in mills in Cumberland county, N. J. He united with the African Methodist Episcopal church in 1862. His mother being a school teacher, he received his early lessons at home, attended the country winter school at Gouldtown, a post place named after his mother's family, till fourteen years old. In 1865 he entered Wilberforce university theological seminary, graduated in 1872; was appointed professor of pastoral theology and church history in the seminary in 1873, and president of the university in 1876. In 1884 he was elected editor of the "Christian Recorder," organ of his church. He was first elected delegate to general conference in 1875, and has been a member of all subsequent general conferences of the African Methodist Episcopal church. In 1880 he was one of the members of the committee of arrangements for the first ecumenical Methodist conference, and was a delegate to said conference in London. He was also member of like committees in 1890. Licensed to preach at Xenia, O., in 1868, his ministerial service was rendered in Ohio, Kentucky and Pennsylvania and was attended with fruitful results; at Lebanon, Salem, Springfield, Marietta and Toledo, O., Bridgewater and Williamsport, Pa., and Danville and Frankfort, Ky. Principal literary work done on church paper, and the African Methodist "Quarterly Review;" article "Wesley the Worker," in the "Wesley Memorial," a volume published by Rev. J. O. A. Clark, D.D., Macon, Ga., in 1880. He was elected bishop, 1892, in Philadelphia, ordained by the venerable Bishop Payne, who had also ordained him deacon in 1870 and elder in 1872. The general conference assigned him to supervise the tenth district, embracing Louisiana, Texas, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, British Columbia and Alaska. He attributes much of his success to his having married an educated Christian, Mary E. Ashe, of Mobile, Ala., in 1873, who has ably assisted him in his episcopacy.

Digitized by Google

Herbert P. Bissell

BISSELL, Herbert Porter, lawyer, was born at New London, Oneida county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1856, son of Amos A. Bissell. His mother was Amelia S. Willse of Springfield, N. Y., whose grandfather served in the revolutionary war. The Bissell family originally came from Connecticut, removed to Vermont, and finally to Oneida county, N. Y., where Herbert Bissell's grandfather was a pioneer. The grandson's early education was obtained in the common schools of New London and the public schools of Lockport, N. Y., to which city his father removed when he was but eight years of age. After attending the public schools at Lockport, he entered De Veaux college, Suspension Bridge, from 1869 to 1873, when he was graduated. After graduation he spent two years in Germany, where he attended the public school called the Gymnasium at Brunswick. Then he returned and entered Harvard, where he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1880. He began the study of law in the office of Lanning, McMillan & Gluck, attorneys for the New York central and Hudson river railroad company in Buffalo, and was admitted to practice in 1883. He remained with that firm as managing clerk until Jan. 1, 1885, when he opened a law office of his own and remained without a partner for a year and a half. He then joined the partnership of Brundage, Weaver & Bissell, and remained with that firm until 1887, when he became a member of the firm of Bissell, Sicard, Brundage & Bissell, with which he is still connected. The firm are attorneys for the Lehigh valley railroad company, Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, Lehigh valley coal company, Lehigh valley transportation company, Merchants' bank of Buffalo, People's bank, and American exchange bank of Buffalo, and the Buffalo natural gas fuel company. Mr. Bissell is a trustee of De Veaux college, was curator of the Buffalo library, trustee of Cary collegiate seminary at Oakfield, N. Y., president and one of the founders of the Cleveland democracy of Buffalo—a strong political organization. He has been prominently identified with politics ever since Cleveland ran for governor, and was nominated for state senator in 1858, but was defeated by a majority of about 1,500, running about 1,500 ahead of the ticket. He was also candidate for the office of district attorney of Erie county in 1892, and was defeated by a majority of 44 in a total vote of 65,000. He is a member of the Buffalo club and of the Saturn club, and is president of the Royal arcanum club. He was married Oct. 30, 1883, to Lucy A. Coffey, whose father was a merchant in New York city, and has three children, all daughters. The law firm of which Mr. Bissell is a member was founded in 1834 by Orsamus H. Marshall, and, among others, President Cleveland, Nathan K. Hall, who was postmaster-general under Fillmore, and Wilson S. Bissell, a cousin of Herbert Bissell, have been members of it, W. S. Bissell becoming the head of the firm when Mr. Cleveland left it to take the position of governor of the state of New York in 1883.

De MORSE, Charles, soldier, was born in Leicester, Mass., Jan. 31, 1816. He went to Texas in 1835 as a volunteer in her service, with 174 volunteers from New York, afterward known as the Morehouse battalion. Arriving in Texas he entered the navy, was appointed by Com. Hawkins and commissioned by President Burnet as first lieutenant of marines, where he served until July, 1836, when he resigned to enter the army, remaining till it was disbanded in 1837. In this year he was admitted to the bar of Matagorda; remained there two years. In 1839 he removed to Austin, and was appointed by President Lamar stock commissioner, charged with the duty of funding the public debt and issuing bonds therefor. He was reporter of the house in the congress 1841–42; edited first daily paper in Texas in March, 1842; established the Clarksville "Standard," the first paper in north Texas, in 1842, and was a colonel in the late war. In 1872 he was a delegate to the national democratic convention at Baltimore. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1875. As a writer, he displayed marked ability, and was ever the friend of public and private virtue. He died in 1887.

DETWILLER, Henry, the pioneer of homœopathy in Pennsylvania, and the first to successfully practice it in America, was born at Langenbruck, Switzerland, Dec. 18, 1795. He was educated in the village school and at the French institute at St. Immier, then began the study of medicine under Dr. Senn of the University of Wurtzburg, and after spending five years at the University of Freiburg, he came to America on a vessel containing about 400 French refugees, who left their country after the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte. He was appointed ship physician, and successfully treated an epidemic of dysentery and diarrhœa on the passage, his patients including Gen. Vandame of Napoleon's army, Dr. Munges of Philadelphia, and Anthony Drexel, Sr. By the advice of those noted persons and of Joseph Bonaparte he settled in the Lehigh valley, and in 1817 was associated with Dr. C. H. Martin of Allentown, Pa. He at once gained prominence for his skill in treating an epidemic of bilious colic, resulting from the litharge glazing on vessels containing apple-butter. In 1818 he removed to Hellertown, Pa., and was very successful there during the next thirty-four years. He early made a study of the system of medicine founded by Hahnemann, and on July 23, 1828, dispensed the first remedy in Pennsylvania in accordance with the law of similars, and during the remainder of his life was a devoted homœopathist. He was one of the founders of the medical college at Allentown, Pa., in 1835, the first of its kind in America, and in 1836 went to Europe to obtain aid for it. He formed an intimate acquaintance with Hahnemann, who gave him a reception at Paris, where he met other noted physicians and scientists, including Shoelein, Oken, and Schintz. Hahnemann gave him a bronze medal of himself, which is now owned by his son, Dr. J. J. Detwiller, of Easton, Pa. Before returning from Europe, Dr. Detwiller obtained his medical diploma from the University of Freiburg, which his age at time of graduation prevented him from receiving. In 1852 he removed to Easton, and during the remainder of his eventful career conducted a large practice there. He also collected a valuable herbarium, which he presented to Lafayette college, and also gave an extensive collection of natural history specimens to the University of Basle in his native land. In 1844 Dr. Detwiller was one of the founders of the American institute of homœopathy, and in 1852 he was made a fellow and corresponding member of the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania. Together with David Thomas he organized the Thomas iron company at Hokendauqua, Pa.; he founded the iron

H. Detwiller

Digitized by Google

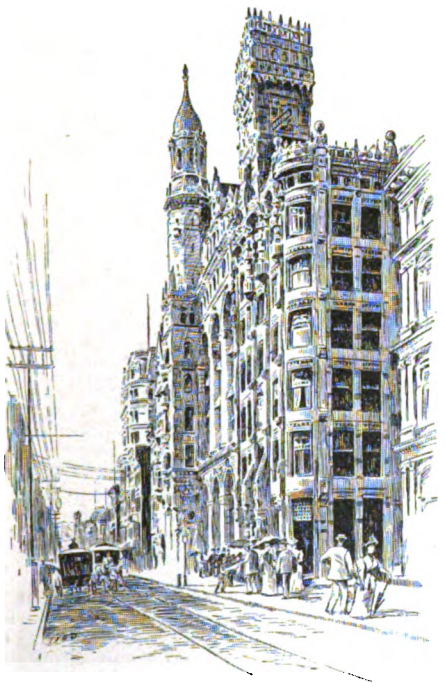
industry at Bingen, Pa., and became president of the company. He established his home at Hellertown, Pa., was married in 1818, and had three sons and four daughters. He died at Easton, Apr. 21, 1887, at the age of ninety-two years.

HASKELL, Clement Caldwell, physician, banker and merchant, was born in East Livermore, Me., Apr. 16, 1847. His father, Moses Greenleaf Haskell, was a native of Poland, Me., but became identified with East Livermore at an early age, he being one of its founders and most prominent merchants, and largely interested in its development. He married Rosella Haines, daughter of Capt. Haines, who had moved to East Livermore from New Hampshire in the early part of the century, and became one of the leading citizens of the town and county. She was descended from a branch of the Earl of Dudley's family, her ancestors on the Dudley side having emigrated from England to New Hampshire. They brought with them the Dudley coat of arms. The Haskell family is also of English origin, the first of the name known in New England having moved from Gloucestershire, England, to Gloucester, Mass., and settled there. Dr. Haskell's grandfather was the earliest settler of the name in Maine, but the cognomen is now well represented in the state. The son received his primary education in the public schools of his native town and Livermore academy, and was graduated in 1871. He studied medicine, receiving his M.D. in 1875. He began the practice of his profession in Boston, Mass., the year of his graduation, but moved to Maitland, Fla., in the autumn of 1875, and engaged in orange culture, which was then one of the most promising and picturesque industries in the South. In 1879 he and three others organized a company to build a railroad from Sanford, on the St. John's river, to Tampa, on an arm of the Gulf of Mexico, and they had forty miles of the road built by the spring of 1882. This was at the time the most southern railway in the United States, and so important as the gateway to Central and South America that it attracted the attention of northern capitalists. It also attracted much attention from the press, because Gen. U. S. Grant turned the first spadeful of dirt on it, Jan. 12, 1880. When it was built to Kissimmee, the Plant investment company became interested in it, and completed it to Tampa early in the year 1885. Dr. Haskell was one of the directors and the treasurer of the road until 1892, and also treasurer of the Plant steamship line extending to Havana, Cuba, Mobile and South America, and of the Associated railway land department of Florida, when he resigned to devote his attention to the wholesale butter, cheese and grocery business in Sanford. He was married in 1879 to Annie White Barnard, daughter of M. Barnard of Lynn, Mass. She died in 1887, leaving two sons. He married in 1892, Charlotte Alice Osgood, daughter of Stephen Osgood, of Georgetown, Mass. Dr. Haskell has been identified with the progress of south Florida from the day of his arrival in 1875 until the present time. Seeing the necessity for a bank in Sanford, he started the Sanford loan & trust company, and has served as its president since its organization. Besides doing a general banking business, this institution is the trustee of the Orange belt investment company. The doctor has a strong face, which would attract attention anywhere. The eyes are blue, the nose long and high, the lips firm, the features long and well defined, the perceptive and reflective faculties prominent, and the hair black. He is five feet ten inches in height, weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds, and has that sanguine motive temperament which demands action all the time. He is therefore active in various spheres, and always successful in his undertakings. He is dignified in manner, a firm friend, a type of the best class of citizens, and has a fund of quiet humor which makes him a welcome addition in every circle.

PEIRCE, Thomas May, was born Dec. 10, 1837, in Chester, Delaware county, Pa., son of Caleb and Mary Peirce. He is of English descent; a lineal descendant of George Perce, who came to this country with William Penn, and settled on a tract of land, comprising the present township of Thornbury, Delaware county, and the township of the same name in Chester county. On the maternal side he is descended from the Pottses and Mays, who were also among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania. When a child, his parents removed to Philadelphia, and here he grew to manhood. He was educated in the public schools, and was graduated at sixteen years of age from the Central high school with the degree of A.B. Five years later he received the degree of A.M. from the same institution, and still later the degree of Ph.D. from Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa. His first venture was in the business of engraving on wood, which was not a financial success. He then spent several years in travel without any particular object in view, at the end of which time, at the solicitation of his father, who began life as a teacher, he applied for a situation as teacher of a district school in Springfield township, Montgomery county, Pa. Teaching proved to be his sphere. He succeeded from the first, and was soon called to the Norristown high school, and in succession he was changed to the Manayunk grammar school, thence to the Monroe school, and finally to the Mount Vernon grammar school of Philadelphia. With this ample experience, he began Sept. 19, 1865, the work of training the young for business. To use his own words: "When I organized the school in 1865, I had a clear apprehension of a popular want of large proportions. I knew from business men that advertisements for help were answered by hundreds, and that cases were rare in which more than one per cent. of the applications rose to the dignity of consideration. I did not have money, but I had time, I had youth, and I had some degree of courage, and I gave myself to the work of training the ninety-nine per cent. of applicants who wanted to go into business, and whose previous preparation did not secure for them even consideration at the hands of an employer." The result is known. In America and elsewhere this school stands pre-eminent for systematic business training. There is a daily attendance of about 900 students, taught by a faculty of thirty specialists. Ever on the alert to keep up with the times, a trained teacher himself, and well-informed as to the preparation needful for success in business, Dr. Peirce hesitates not to test the new while holding on to the approved and successful. With the last few years has come the school of shorthand and typewriting, which now fairly divides honors with the commercial department. For many years Dr. Peirce accepted engagements as an expert accountant, and as an expert in matters of handwriting, but

Digitized by Google

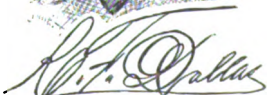
fifteen to twenty years' service in these pursuits, almost constantly in court, so impaired his eyesight that he gave up these engagements, though commanding the highest fees ever paid for such services. Besides, after moving his school to the Record building, it grew to such a size as to require his entire time and strength. Dr. Peirce has not spared much time for authorship, except in a few instances when his school demanded special text-books. "Test Business Problems," later, "Peirce's School Manual of Bookkeeping," and "Peirce's College Writing Slips," and later still "Peirce's School Manual of Business Forms and Customs," are among those which he has published. A marked feature in connection with Peirce's school is the annual graduating exercises. The most conspicuous men of the land deliver the parting words of counsel and encouragement to the young man and woman graduates. Addresses, covering a period of eleven years, have been



collected and published in a very interesting volume of 524 pages. Dr. Peirce is president of the Bookkeepers' beneficial association, also a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal hospital of the city of Philadelphia, and treasurer of the Philadelphia Sabbath association, and takes an active part in movements intended to secure the good of the state and the welfare of mankind.

HASTINGS, Daniel Hartman, lawyer and politician, was born in Clinton county, Pa., in 1849, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He attended school until he was fourteen years old, and then became a teacher. For four years he taught school in the winter and worked upon his father's farm in the summer. He devoted all his leisure hours to self-improvement, and in 1867 was made principal of the Bellefonte (Pa.) high school, which position he retained for eight years. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar, and in a short time became a leader in legal and political circles. As a delegate-at-large to the republican national convention in 1888, he placed Senator John Sherman in nomination for the presidency, his stirring eloquence gaining him a national reputation as an orator. He was for a number of years a colonel in the National guard of Pennsylvania, and from 1886 to 1890 he filled most acceptably the office of adjutant-general of the state. On June 1, 1889, he was at a small town in Cambria county, Pa., when the report came of the fearful flood at Johnstown, and he at once hired a team and started for the ill-fated city. He drove the whole day long over flooded roads and broken bridges, and arrived at Johnstown at four o'clock in the afternoon. Taking in the situation at a glance, he immediately telegraphed the governor of the state, Gen. James A. Beaver, to send tents and other necessaries. Then he took off his coat and went to work as a private citizen to help and succor the distressed. Promptly recognized by the survivors of the great disaster as the man for the place, by general consent he assumed the charge and responsibility of feeding and relieving the people, and subsequently managed the relief operations ordered by the state authorities, demonstrating his great executive ability and making himself a popular hero. His name has been frequently mentioned in connection with various state and national offices, and in 1890 he was a candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, but failed to receive the nomination in the republican state convention. His career has been marked by ability, fearlessness and independence.

DALLAS, Robert Frank, artist, was born at Camillus, N. Y., June 6, 1855, son of Alexander James Dallas, a well-known physician and surgeon, who was born at Smithtown, L. I., Dec. 31, 1818; married Betsy Thorpe Hyatt, and had three children, of whom Robert Frank Dallas was the youngest. His grandfather was a civil engineer, commissioned by Lord Stirling to survey grants of land in America, and when the colonies declared their independence, joined the revolutionary army, and was killed in battle. At the early age of five years, the son developed a taste for drawing and modeling animals and other forms in clay, with no instruction or suggestions from others. In 1866 his parents removed to Syracuse, and here the boy attended the public schools, and also took lessons ind rawing, and later in painting in oils. He made a creditable copy of the head of Manasseh, life-size, when but thirteen years old, which was exhibited at the Mechanics' fair. He continued painting and sketching from nature, and in 1875 entered the College of fine arts of Syracuse university, and was graduated with the class of 1878, in a year less than the regular course, receiving the degree of bachelor of painting, and made instructor of drawing in the College of fine arts of the university. In 1879 he went to Europe, visiting the principal galleries and museums of Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France, and England, and studying at Paris for a period of five years. Here he made the acquaintance of the principal artists of the continent, including Ad. Echtler Louis de Champs, and Henry Mosler. He painted from studies and sketches made



Digitized by Google

in the Musée de Cluny and the Louvre, and the environs of Paris. In 1883 he opened a studio in Syracuse, and also employed himself in art decorating. In 1886 the degree of master of painting was conferred upon him by his alma mater, and he was, as well, made instructor in oil painting and modeling in the College of fine arts, and was in 1893 elected professor of these classes. Mr. Dallas not only paints both landscapes and portraits, but models in clay, and cuts busts and figures in marble.

ENGLAND, John, Roman Catholic bishop (first bishop of Charleston, S. C.), was born at Cork, Ireland, Sept. 23, 1786. His parents were well circumstanced, and were among the number of Irish Catholics who suffered persecution at the hands of England. John's boyhood was passed during these days of trial, and the imprint made upon his mind by the scenes that he witnessed and the personal sufferings he endured, colored his future life. His school days were clouded by many of these trials. After completing his education he entered the office of a lawyer, where for two years he pursued the study of law, which subsequently proved very serviceable to him in his ecclesiastical life. Deciding that he would enter the priesthood of the Catholic church, he went to the Theological college of Carlow. His progress there was so rapid that in the second year of his course he was appointed to give catechetical instructions to children These attracted such attention that they came to be attended by a large number of adults in the vicinity. He also gave considerable time to the instruction of the Cork militia, which was then stationed at Carlow. Mr. England left a number of evidences of his energy and zeal at Carlow; established there an asylum for unprotected females, on which the plan of the Presentation convent was subsequently founded, and, remembering his own bitter school-day experience, established schools for the free and correct education of poor boys. So highly were his talents appreciated, that before he received the formal degree of licentiate in theology, he was employed by the bishop of Carlow to deliver a course of moral lectures in his cathedral during Lent. While a student in theology, the bishop of Cork, Dr. Moylan, recalled him to his diocese, and appointed him president of the Diocesan theological seminary at Cork in 1808. He had previously applied for a dispensation to elevate Mr. England to the priesthood before he had attained the canonical age. This being granted, he was ordained a deacon on Oct. 9, 1808, and the following day a priest. The bishop next appointed him to lecture on the Old and New Testament in the cathedral. Mr. England was also made chaplain to the prisons of Cork. His knowledge of the wrongs of his countrymen, both from personal experience and that acquired in the prisons, made him a defender and protector of his native land in deed and word. Feeling that he might befriend the cause of his country through the press, he purchased and became editor of the "Cork Mercantile Chronicle," and through its columns opposed the subsidizing of the Irish priests by the English government, and ultimately succeeded in defeating the obnoxious measure. Mr. England contributed as much with his pen to Catholic emancipation in Ireland, as Daniel O'Connell did with his oratory. In 1817 Mr. England was appointed to the parish of Baudon. His mission at Baudon, which was the seat of bitter prejudice against the church, was attended with some of the most fruitful results of his fruitful life. His name was early mentioned for an episcopate, but, while not declining episcopal honors, he refused to be a bishop in any country subject to British rule. The new episcopal see of Charleston, S. C., had recently been created in America, and Dr. England was nominated as its first bishop. He accepted the appointment, and henceforward his best interests were devoted to the progress of the church in the United States. Having decided to become an American citizen, he declined to take the oath of allegiance required of bishops who were subjects of England. Bishop England was consecrated in the church of St. Finbars, Cork, on Sept. 21, 1820, by Bishop Murphy, assisted by a number of distinguished prelates. He sailed at once for America, and reached Charleston on Dec. 30, 1820. The diocese of Charleston then included the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. It is impossible to enumerate the difficulties Bishop England encountered in the administration of his see. His success was a tribute worthy of the man and the church. There were but two churches and two priests in the three states; the Catholics were principally Irish immigrants, servants, and San Domingo refugees. Bishop England immediately began the active visitation of his diocese. No quarter escaped his vigilance; the see soon began to assume shape—churches were built, congregations established, that he made every effort to organize and hold together until he could supply them with pastors. Like all the early bishops he had to perform the duties of a missionary. He was indefatigable in his labors among the negroes. With the intention of providing priests for his diocese, he opened a classical school at Charleston which was conducted by candidates for the ministry who were taught theology by the bishop. This ecclesiastical seminary was well attended, and Bishop England came to be regarded as the reviver of classical learning in South Carolina. He was an active and prominent member of the Philosophical literary association of Charleston, and did much for its advancement through his profound learning and scientific knowledge. He took a decided stand against duelling, and in place of denouncing the practice from the pulpit, succeeded through his personal influence in forming an anti-duelling association comprised of the most high-spirited and influential citizens of the state. Bishop England's address against duelling, delivered before the association, was one of the most eloquent and logical oratorical efforts in the life of this great orator. He was the first Catholic clergyman ever invited to preach in the hall of representatives at Washington. Bishop England was an adept in handling Catholic questions before non-Catholic auditors. When addressing congress, in the course of his sermon, he said. "Neither my own feelings, nor my judgment, nor my faith would dictate to me anything calculated to embitter the feelings of those who differ from me—merely for the difference. My kindest friends, my most intimate acquaintances, those whom I do and ought to esteem and respect, are at variance with my creed, yet it does not and shall not destroy our affections. I came amongst you a stranger, and I went through your land with many, and most serious and most unfortunate mistakes, for which you were not blamable, operating to my disadvantage. I feel grateful to my friends who have afforded me this opportunity of perhaps aiding to do away those impressions; for our affections will be more strong as those mistakes will be corrected But it must gratify those who, loving the country, behold us spread through it, to be assured that we are not those vile beings that have been painted to their imaginations, and which ought not to be allowed in any civilized community." Bishop England's life was one constant struggle to

Digitized by Google

present Catholic doctrines in the proper light before the American people. He identified himself thoroughly with the country of his adoption, and was as ready to speak and write in defence of the country as he was ever ready to defend the doctrines of the church. Bishop England established the "United States Catholic Miscellany" at Charleston, to which his gifted pen frequently contributed. In putting forward the purpose and policy of the paper, he said: "The simple explanation and temperate maintenance of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church; in exhibiting which its conductors are led to hope that many sensible persons will be astonished at finding they have imputed to Catholics doctrines which the Catholic church has formally condemned, and imagined they were contradicting Catholics when they held Catholic doctrines themselves." His masterly sermons and writings were mainly controversial, and were principally published in the columns of the "Miscellany." After his death they were collected and published in book form by his successor, Bishop Reynolds. Bishop England's influence was felt in every part of the Catholic church in America, and even extended to Rome, where he was consulted on all subjects relative to ecclesiastical affairs in the United States. He has been called "the Author of Provincial Councils," as he conceived the idea of assembling the prelates in council for the general good. The holy see twice appointed him apostolic delegate to Hayti, and during his episcopacy he visited Europe four times, and on each occasion obtained substantial assistance for his diocese, not only in money, but in the acquisition of priests and religious orders. He established the Ursuline schools at Charleston, founded orphan asylums, free schools, and boarding schools that he placed in charge of the Sisters of mercy; he augmented the number of churches in his see to seventeen, and left them at his death supplied with a sufficient and well-organized body of clergymen. He delivered courses of dogmatical lectures in most of the principal cities of the United States. His fame as an orator preceded him wherever he went, and citizens of all creeds flocked to hear him. But it was as the Catholic pastor that his virtues shone resplendent, and nothing so endeared him to the citizens of Charleston, as his untiring ministrations to the suffering in the various yellow fever epidemics that devastated the city during his episcopacy. Bishop England was a man who was great in all his parts. He has been called "the light of the American hierarchy." His biographer, Dr. Clarke, has said of him: "His profound learning, vigor of thought, energy of action, irresistible eloquence, religious zeal and fervor, talents for administration, and enlightened enterprise, made his influence and usefulness in ecclesiastical affairs very great. He was also distinguished for the dazzling qualities of mind and heart that make up the citizen and the patriot." When returning from Europe in 1841, malignant dysentery broke out on the ship. Bishop England assisted in nursing the sick until he was himself stricken with the disease. Incessant work immediately after landing further weakened his constitution, and soon after his return to Charleston, he was called to receive the reward of his laborious and brilliant life. Upon his death the bells of both Catholic and Protestant churches were tolled, flags in the city and harbor were placed at half mast, and persons of all denominations and of every rank and condition in life united in paying the tribute of respect that the virtues of the distinguished prelate so well merited. (A memoir of Bishop England has been written by William George Reed; biographical sketches by Dr. R. H. Clarke, in the bishop's "Works," edited by Bishop Reynolds, and in Catholic magazines. He died at Charleston, S. C., Apr. 11, 1842.

JONES, John, surveyor and magistrate (called in Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Folks," Sheriff Jones), was born in Weston, Mass., Oct. 30, 1716, and was in the fourth generation from Lewis Jones, who came from England, and settled in Roxbury, Mass., about 1640, and removed thence to Watertown in 1650. Mr. Jones settled in 1741 in that part of the town of Dedham which is now the town of Dover, where he was surveyor, proprietor's clerk, guardian of the Natick Indians, deacon of the Natick Indian church, colonel of militia, colonial magistrate from 1766–74, and a magistrate under the state of Massachusetts from 1785 until near his death. In 1793, when Norfolk county was set off from Suffolk county, he was president of the general sessions of the new county. In 1762–63 he surveyed, under a commission from the royal governor of Massachusetts, Mount Desert island in the district of Maine. The chain and compass which he used are preserved in the archives of the South Natick historical society, while a diary begun in early years, and a brief account of about 400 cases in which he exercised his magisterial office, are in the hands of his only surviving grandson, Amos Perry, LL.D., the secretary and librarian of the Rhode Island historical society. He died in 1801.

JONES, John, soldier, and eldest son of John Jones, magistrate, was born in Dedham, Mass., Feb. 4, 1744. He settled in 1765 in Princeton, Mass., where he became the captain of a company of the Sons of liberty called minutemen, with which he marched for Lexington and Concord, Apr. 19, 1775. A letter written by him to his wife, while he was quartered in one of the colleges at Cambridge (Apr. 22, 1775), is still preserved. After the battle of Bunker Hill, he marched to Quebec at the head of his company in Col. Doolittle's regiment, and returned thence as far as Crown Point, N. Y., where he died of small-pox July 4, 1776. Up to this time (1894), no monument has been erected to his memory, and no pension was ever received by his family.

LEE, Samuel Edward, was born in Dedham, Mass., Aug. 31, 1858, son of James and Susan Lee, who were native English, and intelligent, hard-working people. After five years in the public schools of Dedham and Lowell, the lad, at the age of ten, commenced what proved to be his life work in the woolen mill at Dracut, Mass. After learning the business thoroughly by practical experience, he was made superintendent of a large mill at Worcester. Here he remained until May 1, 1888, when he was called to a more lucrative position as agent in the large woolen mills at Vassalboro, Me. Upon the death of the controller of these mills, August, 1889, he assumed charge of the two mills of the Pondicherry company at Bridgton, Me.; he also has charge of the Robinson mills at South Windham, Me., proving his business ability by steadily increasing the profits of the concern, in which he soon became a stockholder. Mr. Lee married in 1883, Georgia A. Dewhirst of Methuen, Mass., and has one daughter. His pleasant home is one of the most attractive in the town, and his genial manners and sterling worth have made him influential in the community.

DEEN, William Morris, insurance president, was born in Richmond, Va., March 2, 1852. His father was William B. Deen, a merchant in New York city, who died when the son was about two

Digitized by Google

and a half years old. The Deen family originally settled in Virginia during the early colonial days, and from thence removed north. Through his mother, a daughter of William J. Morris of Virginia, he is a descendant of Edmund Jennings, colonial governor in 1706, the Reads, Jeffersons, Turpins, Harrises, and others of the old colonial Virginia families. He was educated at private schools, and at the age of sixteen began his business career in the employment of a prominent commission house in New York city, where he remained for several years. After which he was for a number of years interested in various mining and business enterprises until, in 1892, he organized and was elected president of the Mercantile credit guarantee company. He is actively interested in and a director and officer in various private companies, and was for several years director of the Tradesmen's national bank. He has resided since 1882 at Short Hills, N. J., where he is senior warden of Christ church, of which he was the founder. He is a life-member of the American geographical society. Mr. Deen was married in 1876 to Emilie A., daughter of Thomas Andrews of New York.

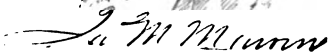
BALCH, George Beall, naval officer, was born in Tennessee, Jan. 3, 1821; removed with his parents to Alabama when he was a child, and was appointed midshipman from the latter state Dec. 30, 1837. He was attached for three years to the sloop Cyane of the Mediterranean squadron, and then, until 1843, studied at the naval school in Philadelphia. He was promoted to be passed midshipman June 29, 1843, and was stationed at the naval observatory until 1845, when he was assigned to the squadron under Com. David Connor, and participated in nearly all of the naval operations of the Mexican war. He served in the "Mosquito" fleet, which covered the landing of the army of Gen. Winfield Scott in March, 1847, and was present at the capture of Vera Cruz. From 1848–50 he was attached to the Mediterranean squadron and the naval observatory at Washington. He was commissioned lieutenant Aug. 15, 1850, and until 1855 served on the Plymouth of the East India squadron. While commander of the advance post at Shanghai, China, he was hit by a gingal ball in an encounter between the rebels and imperialists. From 1854–60, with the exception of two years spent at the navy-yard in Washington, he was on cruising duty in home and foreign waters. In 1861 he was ordered to the Sabine; on Nov. 24, 1861, rescued 400 marines from the sinking transport Governor, and on Dec. 26, 1861, as a volunteer, led the force that landed in boats and captured Tybee island. He was promoted to be commander July 16, 1862, and until 1863 commanded the steamer Pocahontas of the south Atlantic squadron, distinguishing himself by his daring operations on the Black river. From 1863–65 he commanded the Pawnee. On July 16, 1863, when Gen. Terry's command was attacked by two Confederate batteries, Com. Balch engaged, and, although the Pawnee was struck forty-six times, succeeded in repulsing them. Later he was informed by Gen. Terry that he had saved the latter's command. In an engagement with Confederate batteries in the Keowah river on Dec. 25, 1863, he routed the enemy, and captured two of their guns. In July, 1864, he participated in the operations of Adm. Dahlgren and Gen. Foster on Stono river, S. C. On Feb. 9, 1865, with the Pawnee, Sonoma, and Daffodil, he ascended Togoda creek, S. C., silenced three batteries, and drove the enemy from their earthworks. He was commissioned captain July 25, 1866; commodore Aug. 13, 1872, and rear-admiral June 5, 1878. From 1865–68 he was attached to the navy-yard at Washington; in 1868 and 1869 commander of the flag-ship Albany of the north Atlantic squadron; on various duties at Naval asylum, Lighthouse board, etc., at Washington from 1870–79; from 1879–81 superintendent of the naval academy at Annapolis, and from the latter date until 1883 was commander of the Pacific squadron. On Jan. 3, 1883, he was placed on the retired list on account of age. Adm. Balch was one of the few naval officers of southern birth and ancestry who remained faithful to the Union cause during the civil war, and the importance of his service was in keeping with his loyalty. He resides in Baltimore, Md.

FAIRHEAD, John Stirling, lumber manufacturer, was born in the town of New Hartford, Oneida county, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1841. His parents were natives of Norwich, England, and came to the United States in 1840, where his father carried on the business of farmer and contractor. His wife was Elizabeth Harvey. They had nine children who lived to adult age, John Stirling being the fourth, and the first of the family born in the United States. He attended the public schools and Whitestown seminary, and learned the trade of a machinist, but he forsook that to enter the 117th New York volunteer infantry, in August, 1862, at the age of nineteen. He served three years in the civil war in that regiment, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He saw service in the army of the Potomac, army of the James, and in Gilmore's army, operating against Charleston, and was present at the capture of Fort Fisher, where his regiment formed part of the brigade that led the charge on that stronghold, and lost half its members. His regiment went into service with a roll of 1,022 men, and received 500 recruits during its term, yet only 300 of the original members answered the roll call when the army was disbanded. Being an excellent musician, he was given charge of the brigade band during the latter part of the war, and made it one of the best in the corps. On his return home in 1865, he entered the grocery business in New York city, and continued it for four and a half years, when he moved to Iowa and engaged in a general mercantile business at State Centre, Marshall county. In 1869 he married Harriet E. Stone, a native of Batavia, N. Y. He remained in Iowa until 1883, and then, on account of the failing health of his wife, he went to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and engaged in the lumber business, but as the climate did not improve her health, he came to Jacksonville in 1885, and became a partner in a large lumber exporting firm, which is now known as Fairhead, Strawn & Co. This firm ships vast quantities of cypress shingles, lumber, and kindred commodities

Digitized by Google

along the coast and abroad. Mr. Fairhead promptly identified himself with the city of his adoption, and displayed so much interest in its progress that he was elected president of the board of trade for two terms, 1891–92, and president of the board of trustees of the St. John's river improvement company, whose duty is to spend $300,000 for improving the navigation of the river. He is a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, of the Seminole club, of the Mystic Shrine, Knights Templar, and many other orders.

MARVIN, James Madison, representative in congress, was born in Ballston, Saratoga county, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1809, the seventh in descent from Matthew Marvin, a native of England, who came to America in 1635, and who became one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Conn., and subsequently settled at Norwalk, which place he represented in the Connecticut legislature in 1654. He died in 1680. A son of this Matthew, bearing his father's name, and likewise born in England, was a pioneer settler of Norwalk, and its representative in the general court in 1694 and 1697. The latter's son, Samuel Marvin, also represented his native town of Norwalk in the legislature of 1718. William Marvin, a descendant of Samuel Marvin, born Oct. 19, 1751, married Mary Benedict, of distinguished family, and by her had three sons, of whom James Madison Marvin was the youngest. He received a good English education, and at nineteen years of age took charge of a hotel at Saratoga Springs, and in 1829 became manager at the American hotel at Albany. In 1830 he returned to Saratoga, and became one of the proprietors of the United States hotel, and was its sole proprietor from 1852 to 1865, when it was destroyed by fire. Under his management it became one of the most famous hostelries in the United States. In 1838 Mr. Marvin married Rhody H., daughter of Eli Barnum of Ballston Spa. In 1845 he became interested in politics, and was elected town supervisor. In 1845 he was elected a member of the state assembly, by the whigs, his success in a county largely democratic proving his great popularity. In 1856, when the several old parties fell to pieces, Mr. Marvin affiliated with the reorganized democratic party, in opposition to the newly born republican party, and continued to act with it until the breaking out of the civil war. In 1862 he was placed in nomination for representative in congress, on what was known as the Union ticket, and was elected. While a member of the thirty-eighth congress he gave his unqualified support to the national government, in its effort to suppress the rebellion. He was re-elected to the thirty-ninth and fortieth congresses, and co-operated with the republicans in securing those measures rendered necessary by the abolition of slavery, and was active in securing the passage of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution. In 1841 Mr. Marvin, in conjunction with his brother, established the Bank of Saratoga Springs, and was its cashier up to Jan. 1, 1894, when the bank became the First national bank of Saratoga Springs, and Mr. Marvin was elected its first president. He was one of the original commissioners of the Saratoga water works; for nearly thirty years he has been a director of the Schenectady and Saratoga railroad; was one of the originators and first incorporators of the Saratoga monument association, incorporated Apr. 19, 1859, and for many years vice-president of the association. In 1891 the Saratoga club was established, and he was elected its first president. For forty-six years Mr. Marvin has been a vestryman of Bethesda Episcopal church. Few men are more widely known and respected by the people of Saratoga, and he is universally regarded as a public benefactor.



BABBITT, Edwin B., soldier, was born in Connecticut about 1802; was sent to West Point from Indiana, graduating in 1826; advanced to a lieutenancy March 31, 1834; appointed assistant quartermaster March 10, 1836; served in the Florida war in 1837–38; and was promoted captain July 1, 1839. In 1847–48 he took part in the Mexican war and was brevetted major May 30, 1848, "for meritorious conduct while serving in the enemy's country." In 1860, on the 14th of November, he was made chief quartermaster of the department of Oregon, and then transferred the following year to the department of the Pacific, where he was stationed until July 29, 1866. Having arrived at the age of sixty-two years, he was brevetted brigadier-general March 13, 1865, and retired from active service. Although entitled to absolute retirement by reason of his age, his activity caused him to serve as chief quartermaster of the department of the Columbia in 1866–67, and of a division of the Pacific for two years longer. He died at Fortress Monroe Dec. 10, 1881.

COOKE, Martin Warren, lawyer, was born at Whitehall, Washington county, N. Y., March 2, 1840. His father was Wm. W. Cooke, of Whitehall, an importer and manufacturer of lumber. The son received his early education in the common schools, the academy at Whitehall, the grammar school at Rochester, and then entered the University of Rochester. Here he was graduated in 1860. In 1863 he received the degree of A.M., and in the same year was admitted to the Rochester bar. He at once opened an office in Rochester, and began business for himself. In 1865 he was admitted to partnership with the late Sanford E. Church, formerly lieutenant-governor of the state of New York, a partnership which continued until 1870, when Lieut.-Gov. Church was elected chief judge of the court of appeals. Mr. Cooke continued to conduct his professional business in Rochester, where he acted as counsel in many of the most important cases brought in Monroe county being also a practitioner in the United States courts and in the United States supreme court. In 1880 Mr. Cooke was appointed one of the examiners of applicants for admission to the bar, and from that time has been reappointed annually by the general term, having been for several years chairman of the board. When the bar association of the state was organized, 1876, Mr. Cooke took a prominent part in the proceedings. In 1880 he was made treasurer of the association, an office which he held for several years, and for two terms was its president. For many years he was also a member of the executive committee of the association. Mr. Cooke is the official attorney of the University of Rochester, and a member of its board of trustees; is a member of the Baptist church, and for years has worked earnestly in religious and charitable directions. Thoroughly educated, Mr.

Digitized by Google

Cooke has been exceedingly happy in the form and manner of his public speeches and addresses. In 1888 he published a volume entitled, "The Human Mystery in Hamlet," which attracted general and critical attention. Mr. Cooke is a member of the American association for the advancement of science. In 1889 he received the unanimous nomination of the republican convention for the office of state comptroller, and though defeated by a small majority, ran far ahead of his ticket. Mr. Cooke married, in 1866, Augusta W. Buell, daughter of Mortimer Buell, of Rochester, and has two daughters. In 1892 he was elected a member of the Authors' club, New York, and is also one of the vice-presidents of the Shakespeare society of New York.

DERBY, Elias Hasket, merchant, was born at Salem, Mass., Aug. 16, 1739, the son of Capt. Richard Derby, whose ancestor, Roger Derby, a member of the Society of Friends, emigrated from Topsham, near Exeter, Eng., in 1671, and settled first at Ipswich, and subsequently removed to Salem, where he engaged in trade, raised a large family and accumulated quite a fortune. At his death he willed his real estate to his sons, Samuel and Richard. This Richard died in 1715, and left a son Richard, the father of Elias Hasket, who at an early age conducted his father's correspondence and kept his books, and, from 1760 to 1775, not only attended to these duties, but took charge of his father's wharves and other property. He also engaged extensively in trade with the English and French islands, having obtained a fine business knowledge from his father and his captains. At the commencement of the revolutionary war he owned seven vessels in the West India trade, varying in size from sixty to 100 tons, and, by his energy and thrift, had accumulated a fortune of $50,000. He instituted valuable improvements in shipbuilding, and warmly espoused the cause of the colonies. In connection with his townsmen he took a conspicuous part in the equipment of 138 armed vessels, which were mounted with over 2,000 cannon and manned by gallant crews from Salem, Beverly and Marblehead. Mr. Derby was also actively and largely engaged in privateering against British commerce, not, however, for the purpose of gain, and by degrees he converted a majority of his ships into letters of marque. During the progress of the war he established shipyards and studied naval architecture, and built ships of a superior class and size to any that had previously been launched in the colonies, and fully able to cope with a British sloop of war. He opened trade with St. Petersburg in 1784, and with China in 1788, and from the latter year to 1799 vigorously pushed the India trade, and has been called the father of American commerce with that country. It is recorded that between 1785–99 he sent thirty-seven different vessels on 125 voyages, more than one-third of the number sailing to the East Indies and China, and during that period increased his property fivefold. He opened the trade with Calcutta, and his ships were the first to float the American flag in that harbor. The first ships seen at the Cape of Good Hope and the Isle of France also belonged to him, as did also the first that carried cargoes of cotton from Bombay to China. The naval department of the United States was organized in 1798, under President John Adams, and at Mr. Derby's suggestion an act was passed authorizing the president "to accept such vessels as the citizens might build for the national service, and to issue a six per cent. stock to indemnify the subscribers." Mr. Derby subscribed $10,000 of the $74,700 that was immediately raised, and the building of a frigate for the navy was at once begun. The ship was christened the Essex, and placed in command of Richard Derby, a nephew of Mr. Derby. Shortly before his death he built an elegant house, with conservatories, gardens, etc., which remained closed for a number of years, as none of his heirs cared to incur the expense of keeping up the property. Where the house stood is now the Salem square and market-house, which bears the name of Derby. Mr. Derby was full of enterprise, and by his own genius acquired the largest fortune accumulated in America during the eighteenth century, and did more toward the improvement of the shipping and the extending of the commerce of this country than has been done by any other man. He died at Salem, Mass., Sept. 8, 1799.

GRAY, Henry Peters, artist, was born in New York city, June 23, 1819. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and soon displayed a passion for art, his early efforts with slate and pencil, and subsequent work with pencil and brush, showing much power and originality. He was admitted to the studio of Daniel Huntington in 1838, and so rapid was his progress that the next year, by the advice of his celebrated master, he went to Europe to continue his studies. His industry while abroad was remarkable, and his progress rapid. On his return in 1843 he produced in his New York studio several paintings of every-day life, as well as historical studies. He made a second trip to Europe in 1846, where he worked on some of his characteristic creations, evolved in the course of his study in the galleries of the continent. He brought home with him "Cupid Begging his Arrows," "Proserpine and Bacchus," and "Teaching a Child to Pray." He established himself in New York city, and took his place as one of the acknowledged masters in his profession. His pictures being widely known, new creations from his brush were looked for and welcomed, and seldom were the public disappointed, save when he, in his innovations on the accepted rules of conventional art, stepped outside, and made his brush record a beauty or preserve a shade never before given a place on canvas. In 1869 he was elected president of the National academy of design. This office he held acceptably for two years. He went to Florence in 1871, remaining until 1874. Here he studied the old Venetian masters, especially Titian, and thus largely developed his love for classical subjects. His latter years were devoted to portraiture, and he left over 250 portraits. Among the most famous examples of his art are: "Wages of War," "Hagar and the Angel," "Cleopatra," "St. Christopher," "Charity," "Genevieve," "Portia and Bassanio," "J. Fiore de Fiesole," "The Model from Cadore," "The Immortality of the Soul," "The Birth of our Flag," "Twilight Musings," "Greek Lovers," "Normandy Girl," "Pride of the Village," and "Apple of Discord." This last picture was exhibited at the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and was specially commended by the art judges. Mr. Gray died in New York city Nov. 12, 1877.

Digitized by Google

GRADY, John C., lawyer, was born in Eastport, Me., Oct. 8, 1847. He obtained his education in the public schools and the high school of his native town, and when still a youth removed to Philadelphia, where he took a commercial course, in order to fit himself for mercantile pursuits. Obtaining a position in a large business house, he was attentive to duty, and immediately won the confidence and esteem of his employers, who offered him every opportunity of advancement. He spent his leisure time in diligent reading and study of the best books that came within his reach, thus acquiring a fund of useful information, and cultivating a literary appreciation. His native talents and studious habits led him to take up the study of law, and, while still employed in the mercantile establishment, he vigorously pursued his legal studies, and, after completing the course in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1871. He soon took high rank at a bar noted for its distinguished lawyers, and rapidly built up a large and lucrative practice. Success gave him prestige, and an increasing popularity drew him into politics, although he never permitted his active interest in public affairs to interfere with the duties of his profession. In 1876 he was elected to represent the seventh district of Pennsylvania in the state senate, and when he took his seat was the youngest member of that body. He was re-elected four successive times. During his long career in this office, representing one of the most influential districts of Philadelphia, Senator Grady was prominently identified with much important legislation, and reached a high position among the leading public men of Pennsylvania. His native force, genial manners, and admirable adaptability for public office gave him influence and power among his associates, and in recognition of his merits as a leader and an executive he was elected president of the senate from 1887–89. He was chairman of the general judiciary committee eight years, served the same length of time as chairman of the finance committee, and gained honorable distinction in securing the passage of laws of importance and value to the interests of the state. The most conspicuous of these is the one known as the "Grady act," regulating the method of taking citizens out of the state, and prohibiting it without due process of law. This measure was so necessary and well-conceived that it has since been adopted in New York and other states of the Union. He also took a prominent part in the passage of the new city charter for Philadelphia; the law fixing the salaries of judges of common pleas courts, and of the state supreme court, and regulating the fees charged in the public offices of Philadelphia, and the new procedure act, which has revolutionized the practice of law in Pennsylvania. By the leaders of his party in the state he was chosen to confer with President-elect Garfield in 1881, and present the claims of Pennsylvania for representation in the cabinet, a mission which was eminently successful. Afterward the president tendered him the office of surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, which honor he declined. Senator Grady displayed significant powers of leadership in 1881 during the eventful contest for the U. S. senatorship in Pennsylvania. This contest was one for supremacy of management in the state, when opposing elements in the republican party were arrayed against each other with unyielding stubbornness, which condition lasted for several months. By political acumen and persuasive force Senator Grady obtained a letter of declination from the candidate of the bolters, and then secured a compromise from the regulars, with whom he acted. By this course his party in the state was saved the U. S. senator, as the result of sagacious political diplomacy. Senator Grady was one of the delegates selected by the legislature to represent Pennsylvania at the Yorktown celebration, has repeatedly been a delegate to state conventions of his party, and was a member of the committee to receive Gen. Grant upon his return from his famous trip around the world. He resides in Philadelphia,

where his uniform courtesy, affable manners, and dignified bearing have secured for him a large circle of friends. He spends several months each summer at his beautiful country home in Delaware county, a few miles out of the city—in a pretty rural suburb of Philadelphia, which the citizens, in his honor, have named Gradyville.

BRAGG, Edward Stuyvesant, soldier, was born in Unadilla, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1827. He studied three years in Geneva (now Hobart) college; then left to study law in the office of Judge Noble, in Unadilla. After being admitted to the bar in 1848, he shortly removed to Fond du Lac, Wis. In 1854 he became district attorney for the county of Fond du Lac, and served two years. As a Douglas democrat he was a delegate to the Charleston convention of 1860. When the civil war commenced he entered the national service as captain, May 5, 1861, and held all the intermediate grades up to that of brigadier-general, with which rank he was mustered out Oct. 8, 1865. He took part in all the campaigns of the army of the Potomac, except those of the Peninsula, Gettysburg and Five Forks. He was appointed postmaster of Fond du Lac in 1866 by President Johnson. The same year he went as a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention. In 1867 he was elected to the state senate, and served one term. The following year he was a delegate to the soldiers' and sailors' convention which nominated Horatio Seymour for the presidency. He was elected successively to the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses, and then went as a delegate to the National democratic convention of 1884, when, as chairman, he seconded the nomination of Grover Cleveland for president. The same year he was elected to the forty-ninth congress. Throughout his congressional career he was considered one of the most formidable debaters in the house. Though

Digitized by Google

small of stature, he was apt to be belligerent in bearing, and possessed rare powers of sarcasm and invective.

CAREY, Henry Charles, political economist, was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1793. His father, Matthew Carey, the son of a Dublin baker, emigrated to America, and settled in Philadelphia in 1784, where he established a bookselling and publishing business, and became noted as an economist and philanthropist. Henry was carefully educated by his father, and early evinced so much aptitude for business that at the age of twelve years he took charge of the Baltimore branch of the parent house. He was made a partner in 1814, and became eventually the head of the firm of Carey, Lee & Carey, then the most extensive publishing and bookselling house in the country. In 1835 he withdrew from business, to devote his time to the study of political economy, becoming a voluminous writer on the subject, and an authority in both Europe and America. While residing in Burlington, N. J., between 1833-35, he became subject to the exactions of the Camden and Amboy railroad company, and published a series of articles which forced it to reform some of the worst features of its monopoly. This was the first attempt to restrict, by the aid of the government, the powers of large railroad corporations. From 1855 he resided in Philadelphia, and throughout the remainder of his life dispensed a lavish hospitality in his spacious home, where his splendid collection of paintings and fine library of economic works attracted the most distinguished visitors from abroad as well as at home. Mr. Carey had joined the republican party at its inception, and heartily entered into its opposition to slavery. During the civil war, which he had predicted in 1857, he used his large influence and wealth in furtherance of the struggle, and in all public and economic measures took a prominent part with voice and pen. In 1872 he was a member of the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, and took an important part in shaping the new constitution. Mr. Carey was from the first a free-trader, and endeavored to prove in all his early works, among other features, that "Government interference in the economic sphere is radically mischievous; that only an unrestricted commerce between nations is conducive to the benefit of each and all." Holding these views, he predicted nothing but disasters from the protective tariff of 1842. He found, on the contrary, that the results were beneficial, and was compelled to a new study of the economic question, becoming the founder of a new school of political economy which was opposed to the rent doctrine of Ricardo, and the population theory by Malthus; his works from 1848 proving him as the foremost representative of protection in America. His views on his special topics found wide circulation in various leading journals, especially in the New York "Tribune," to which he contributed from 1848-57. His most important works were translated into eight European languages, and the "Principles" into Japanese. They have been made the basis of instruction in many of the foreign universities. His principal works are: "The Rate of Wages" (1835), which was expanded into the "Principles of Political Economy" (1837-40). This was commended in the politico-economic journals of Europe, and furnished the foundation for the doctrines of M. Bastiat's work, which he published in 1850, without any acknowledgment. The subject of the "Principles" was still further treated in "The Credit System in France, Great Britain and the United States" (1838). After his change of view, appeared "The Past, the Present and the Future" (1848), a work of great vigor and originality, mainly opposed to Ricardo's theory of rent; "The Harmony of Interests" (1852); "The Slave Trade, Domestic and Foreign" (1853); "Letters on International Copyright" (1853); "Letters to the President on the Foreign and Domestic Policy of the Union" (1858); and "Principles of Social Science," his greatest work (1858-59). The remainder of his works principally repeat his ideas, his last being "The Unity of Law" (1872). One of his biographers says of him, that "he contributed more than any other man to the inception and the force of the wave of protectionist sentiment that seemed to sweep around the world before his death." Mr. Carey married a sister of the artist, C. R. Leslie, whom he survived many years. He died in Philadelphia Oct. 13, 1879. His valuable library was bequeathed to the University of Pennsylvania.

SATTERFIELD, John, oil operator, was born in Sharon, Mercer county, Pa., June 7, 1839. On the maternal side, his family traces its lineage to the first settlers of the island of Lewis, Scotland. On the paternal side he is of English descent, his ancestors having settled in Maryland in 1760. His early education was such as could be obtained in the public schools of his native county. In response to President Lincoln's call for troops after McClellan's defeat on the peninsula in 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 140th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, soon rising to the rank of first lieutenant, and serving on the staff of Gen. George N. Macy in the 2d army corps until after Lee's surrender. Among the battles in which he participated were Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Bristoe Station, Petersburg, Five Forks, Farmville, and Appomattox. In 1865 he embarked in the development of the oil properties in western Pennsylvania. In this he achieved marked success, and his name will always be associated with the history, discovery, and development of the prolific Petrolia and Millerstown fields in Butler county. Coming to Petrolia in 1870, he and his associates opened up some of the largest wells discovered up to that time. The Fourth sand and Eastern oil belts, as they were called, of Butler county, were largely developed by him. He is also prominently identified with the history of the Washington county field. In 1880 Mr. Satterfield and his associates organized the Union oil company, one of the largest and most successful companies in the region; he being its vice-president and general manager until 1890, when it was merged with the producing interests of the Standard oil company of New York. It was as a successful and intelligent oil operator that Mr. Satterfield became best known. Among the famous properties that he and his associates brought into active production may be named the Divner farm, a single well, which produced over 200,000 barrels of crude petroleum, and the "Boss" well on the Parker farm in the Fourth sand belt east of Petrolia, which also produced over 200,000 barrels of oil. In 1883 Mr. Satterfield removed to the city of Buffalo, N. Y., where he afterward resided, and became actively interested in its various enterprises and institutions. He was officially connected with the Third national and Fidelity banks, and was also vice-president of the Williamsport & North Branch railroad, Pennsylvania. Mr. Satterfield was married Oct. 14,

Digitized by Google

1875, to Matilda S., daughter of Charles L. Martin of Allentown, Pa. Two children were born to them, John M. and Marie G. Satterfield.

ROBERTS, James Arthur, lawyer, was born in Waterboro, York county, Me., March 8, 1847. Immediately after the old French and Indian war, three Roberts brothers went from the colony of Massachusetts and settled in Maine. From one of them, Jeremiah, is descended James. His early education was obtained in the local schools of the day; then, entering Bowdoin, he was graduated in 1870, with the highest honors. Previous to his entering Bowdoin college he had, at the age of seventeen, during the last year of the civil war, joined the 7th Maine battery, and taken part in the final engagements of the contest before Petersburg, Va., and other places where the battery participated. After leaving college he taught school for a year in Portland, Me., then, removing to Buffalo, N. Y., taught school and read law until 1875, when he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession. His legal talents were of such a character that in 1889 he was the head of the legal firm of Roberts, Becker, Messer & Orcutt. Mr. Roberts was a member of the New York assembly 1879–80; was appointed a member of the park commission; was vice-president of the Buffalo loan, trust and safe deposit company; a director, attorney, and secretary of the Buffalo general electric company; vice-president of the Buffalo, Bellevue and Lancaster railway company; director in the Hydraulic bank of Buffalo, and some fifteen other institutions. He is also a member of the Buffalo and Acacia clubs, a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the G. A. R. He was married in 1871 to Minnie Pinco of Calais, Me., who died in 1883. He afterward, in 1884, was married to Martha Dresser of Auburn, Me., a daughter of Judge Dresser of that place. Mr. Roberts, in politics, is a republican, and was elected state comptroller on that ticket in 1893.

James A. Roberts

BALDWIN, Thomas, clergyman, was born in Bozrah, Conn., Dec. 23, 1753. His early education was limited, but he was ambitious, and, despite all obstacles succeeded in obtaining fair instruction. When he was sixteen years of age his parents settled in Canaan, on the frontier of New Hampshire, and here the boy practiced the trade of a blacksmith. As the minister could only visit that neighborhood incidentally, young Baldwin was frequently called upon to read sermons to the people on the Sabbath, he being the only young man in the place capable of performing such service. This vocation naturally turned his thoughts in the direction of religion and theology. In 1775 he was married to Ruth Huntington, of Norwich, and soon afterward became a member of the Baptist church. He was ordained for the Christian ministry in the summer of 1783. In the meantime, however, he had been elected to a seat in the Connecticut legislature; but he soon gave up all interest in politics, as it interfered with his ministerial labors. He now became a very zealous preacher, and his fame spread through all the churches. He traveled on horseback over a large extent of country, through the scattered settlements of New Hampshire, his salary at this time amounting to less than forty dollars a year. In November, 1790, he was installed pastor of the Second Baptist church, Boston, and there he displayed such eloquence that remarkable revivals occurred under his preaching. In 1803 the faculty of Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., conferred upon Mr. Baldwin the degree of doctor of divinity, and the same year he commenced the publication of the "American Baptist Missionary Magazine," which he continued to edit until his death. This periodical was for a long time the only serial publication issued by the Baptist denomination on this side of the Atlantic. While Dr. Baldwin was eminent as a preacher and editor, he became more generally known as an author. He published thirty-four works, a large number of which were sermons. His writings on baptism have always been regarded as expressing the opinions of the standard authorities of his denomination. Dr. Baldwin died in Waterville, Me., Aug. 29, 1825.

DEAN, Oliver Hayes, lawyer, was born at Washingtonville, Montour county, Pa., in 1845. His father was a prominent citizen of his county. The son's early education was obtained in the public schools, and was supplemented by a course at the Academy of Tuscarora, Pa., where he prepared for college. He entered the sophomore class of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, in 1865, and was graduated with credit in the class of 1868. Entering the law department of the university in the same year, he completed the regular course, and having removed to Kansas City, was admitted to the bar of Jackson county, Mo., in 1870. He at once entered the office of Holmes & Black, a firm composed of the late Judge William Holmes and Francis M. Black, now chief justice of the state of Missouri. Upon the retirement of Judge Black from the firm, Mr. Dean took his place, and the firm became Holmes & Dean, which continued until the year 1880 when it was dissolved, and Mr. Dean with C. C. Tichenor and William Warner, formed the firm of Tichenor, Warner & Dean. Mr. Tichenor retired from the firm in 1882, and it was continued as Warner & Dean until 1886, when the firm of Warner, Dean & Hagerman was formed. Mr. Dean ranks as one of the leading members of his profession in his state, and in the domain of corporation law, and especially that of banks and banking, is a recognized authority among his fellow-lawyers. He has engaged in many important cases, to all of which he has brought the zeal, learning, and industry which have won him so large a measure of success. His dealings with his clients, as well as with all other men, have been marked by absolute good faith, and in the community in which he has so long made his home, no one is more respected. Without taking a very active interest in politics, Mr. Dean has constantly supported the policy of the democratic party, and all measures looking to the good government of the city of his adoption have found in him an earnest and constant supporter. His interest in young men has ever been of the sincerest kind, and many of the strongest friendships which he enjoys are with those whom he has aided by a kind word or generous act.

O. H. Dean

SPENCER, Horatio Nelson, physician, was born in Port Gibson, Miss., July 17, 1842, son of Horatio Nelson Spencer, who was born in Lyme, Conn., Nov. 22, 1798, was graduated from Yale in 1821, with high honors, studied law, removed to Georgia, and thence to Mississippi in 1828, where he actively engaged in his profession and became one of the conspicuous men of his time and section. He

Digitized by Google

acquired large wealth and retired from his profession, devoting himself entirely to planting. He married Sarah Marshall, who came of a line of distinguished ancestors. Of the ten sons born of this union, Horatio Nelson was the seventh. His first American progenitor was Jared, a brother of William Spencer, the eminent English jurist, who came to America in 1631, upon a visit, and took up his permanent residence in the colonies in 1633–34, in company with his brother Jared and a colony of settlers, including Rev. Thomas Hooker and members of his English congregation. They first located at Newton (now Cambridge), Mass., and left there in 1636, founding another town of Newton in Connecticut (now Hartford). Every generation in the direct line from this first Jared Spencer in 1631, has been represented by a male member as deacon in the Congregational or elder in the Presbyterian church.

H. N. Spencer

At the age of sixteen, Horatio Nelson Spencer entered Oakland college, Mississippi, in 1858, and was graduated valedictorian of his class in 1862. He enlisted as private in Cowan's battery, Loring's division of the Confederate army of Tennessee, and served without intermission until the close of the war. In 1865 he commenced the study of medicine in the College of physicians and surgeons, New York city, and was graduated in 1868. He then served one year in hospital practice, and as physician in the Charities and Correction board, at the same time doing microscopic work in the office of Dr. Alonzo Clark. He determined at this time to devote his life to practice in the special department of otology, and to that end in the fall of 1869, went to Berlin for study and observation. He returned in 1870, and settled in St Louis, Mo. He became a member of the American otological society in 1870, and in 1879, associated with Drs. C. J. Blake and J. Orne Green of Boston, Albert H. Buck and Samuel Sexton of New York, C. H. Burnett of Philadelphia, and Prof. A. M. Mayer of Hoboken, N. J., organized and edited the "American Journal of Otology," a quarterly journal of physiological acoustics and aural surgery, to whose pages he was afterwards a regular contributor. In the same year (1879) he, in connection with other prominent medical men of the West, established the "St. Louis Courier of Medicine," a journal which for nine years was a potent factor in the advancement of medical science in the West. In 1881 he aided in founding a school for post-graduate instruction of students and practitioners, and filled the chair of diseases of the ear. When the school was connected with the Missouri medical college in 1890, he retained, in the consolidated institution, the same chair. As an author on subjects directly connected with the department of medicine which he has made a specialty, he is classed as one of the highest authorities, and his printed contributions in books and journals are preserved and often quoted by writers and practitioners.

BANNEKER, Benjamin, mathematician, was born at Ellicott's, Md., Nov. 9, 1731. He had both white and black blood in his veins. His grandmother, an Englishwoman, having purchased a small plantation in America, bought also two negro slaves from a ship just arrived from England, one of whom she afterward liberated and married. Her daughter, Benjamin's mother, also married an African, who assumed her surname. Benjamin was their only son. He was taught to read and instructed in religion by his grandmother. He showed great aptitude for study and interest in books, to which he devoted all the leisure he could obtain from his farm labors. His father having, at his death, left him the farm, he cultivated it carefully and successfully. He was specially devoted in his studies to mathematics, and also showed curious mechanical talent, particularly in the construction of a wooden clock, which was for a long time an object of wonder and interest in the locality in which he lived. Ellicott & Co. built their mills in 1773 in the deep valley crossed by the railroad from Baltimore to Washington, and at the suggestion of George Ellicott, who became acquainted with his mathematical talent, Banneker began to make astronomical calculations for almanacs. In the spring of 1789 he calculated accurately an eclipse. He finally sold his farm for an annuity, and after that devoted himself to studying astronomy and practicing in mathematics. In 1790 he assisted in surveying the lines of the District of Columbia. He began to publish an almanac in 1792, and was highly praised for it by Thomas Jefferson, at that time secretary of state. This almanac was sent to Paris, to the Academy of sciences, and became greatly admired, so that the "African astronomer," as he was called, soon obtained a reputation in Europe. He continued the publication of his almanac, which he sold in Maryland, until his death, which occurred at Baltimore in the autumn of 1806.

CONNOLLY, David Ward, lawyer and congressman, was born at Cochecton, Sullivan county, N. Y., Apr. 24, 1847, a son of John and Ann Adelia (Allyn) Connolly. His father, a well-known railroad contractor, born at Londonderry, Ireland, in 1818, came to America in 1825, and afterward aided in building the Boston and Albany railroad, and took contracts on most of the important railroads in the eastern states and Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, on the maternal side, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and a descendant of David Allyn, who came to America from England prior to the revolution, and settled in Connecticut at a place now called Allyn's Point, thus founding one of the oldest families in New England. Mr. Connolly came to the Lackawanna Valley in 1849, with his parents, where he has since resided. He was educated in the public schools, studied law in Scranton, and was admitted to the bar in the Mayor's court of Scranton, and the several courts of Luzerne county in 1870, in which year he also entered actively into politics and was made chairman of the city democratic committee. In 1871 he was the candidate for the office of district attorney on the citizens' ticket. The aptitude for study shown in his early years, characterized him during his legal practice, and he was soon recognized as a lawyer of marked ability and the strictest integrity. In 1874 his practice had grown too large for him to carry on alone, and he formed a partnership with the late John F. Connolly, which lasted six years. On the formation of Lackawanna county in 1878, Mr. Connolly was made the candidate of the democratic and labor parties for judge, and was elected, but the supreme court decided the election premature. In 1880 he was nominated by the democratic and greenback labor parties of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, then constituting the twelfth congressional district, for congress, but one of his opponents for the nomination entered the field as an independent candidate, and he was de-

D. W. Connolly

Digitized by Google

feated. In 1882 Mr. Connolly was again nominated by the democratic party, and was elected from the twelfth district to the forty-eighth congress, in which he served on the committee on pension, bounty, and back pay, the committee on expenditures in the treasury department, and the committee on military affairs, and he was one of the forty-one democrats of the house who voted against the Morrison horizontal tariff bill. In 1884 he was renominated by the democrats for congress, but defeated. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster of Scranton by President Cleveland, and filled the position with distinguished ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the general public. In 1888 he was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the National democratic convention at St. Louis, and voted for the nomination of Cleveland and Thurman. He is the president of the Scranton fire-brick company, senior member of the law firm of Connolly & Davis, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

WOODWORTH, Chauncey Booth, banker, was born in Coventry, Conn., Feb. 25, 1819, son of Spencer Woodworth, a descendant of Walter Woodworth, who, in 1633, came from Kent, Eng., to Scituate, Mass. When Chauncey was three months old his parents removed to Rochester, N. Y., journeying all the way by wagon, there being no other means of travel at that time, and he was thus one of the pioneers of western New York. Mr. Woodworth was educated at Rochester, and was sheriff of Monroe county in 1853–55. In 1857 he bought the perfumery factory of Campbell, Bunnell & Co., and is still its proprietor, the firm name being now C. B. Woodworth & Sons. In 1868 he acquired the Rochester City and Brighton street railway, which he sold in 1889. In 1841 Mr. Woodworth was married to Martha Jane Smith, a daughter of Clark Smith, of Boston, Mass. They have five children, three sons and two daughters. Mr. Woodworth is vice-president of the Flour city national bank, also of the Rochester trust and safe deposit company, trustee of the Mechanics' savings bank for ten years, and a trustee of the Rochester theological seminary. He is a prominent member of the Second Baptist church, and in politics is a republican.

ALT, Gustav Adolf Friedrich Wilhelm, physician, was born at Mannheim, grand duchy of Baden, Aug. 13, 1851, son of Dettmar Alt, an influential physician of more than ordinary success and renown in his native country. The son, after receiving the necessary preliminary education to enter the German universities, was matriculated at Heidelberg for the study of medicine, in 1869. His father died in 1870, and soon after the Franco-Prussian war broke out, and the young man left his books and volunteered for the war in the 2d regiment of Badish grenadiers, having with difficulty secured the right to carry arms on account of his youth. He passed through eleven battles, and came home a sergeant. In 1871 he returned to the study of medicine at Heidelberg, and in 1872 he went to Strassburg, returning to Heidelberg in 1873. Having completed his studies he passed the states' examination, and afterward was graduated with honors, in March, 1875. He then completed his term of military service in the 47th infantry, as military surgeon, serving five and one-half months, and in September, 1875, came to America, and became assistant of Dr. Herman Knapp of New York city. He served almost two years as house surgeon in the New York ophthalmic and aural institute, and while there lectured on the normal and pathological histology of the human eye. In 1877 he removed to Toronto, Ont., where, upon examination, he was made a member of the College of physicians and surgeons of Ontario. Soon after, he was made lecturer on ophthalmology and otology in the Trinity medical college. In 1879 he published in Germany, and also in New York, a work on "The Normal and Pathological Histology of the Human Eye," which became, and is still, a text-book on the subject. In 1879 he was married to Helena Bogardus, daughter of Dr. D. Houghtaling of Albion, N. Y., the family coming from Holland stock, and whose great-grandfather was Col. F. Visscher, who commanded the Mohawk valley militia at the battle of Oriskany, in 1777. Dr. Alt removed from Toronto to St. Louis, Mo., in 1880. Here he soon secured a large practice, and founded in 1883, and continues to edit, the first ophthalmological journal west of New York, the 'American Journal of Ophthalmology." He also published a treatise on eye diseases for the general practitioner, which is widely circulated, and has seen its second edition. Dr. Alt is a member of most of the medical and scientific societies of St. Louis, and of several national societies, particularly the American ophthalmological and otological societies. He holds the chair of ophthalmology and otology in the Beaumont hospital medical college. Dr. Alt finds recreation in art and playing the violin, and his musical enthusiam finds relief in encouraging the art as a study and recreation. He founded, and is president of the Cecilia society of St. Louis, whose object is to promote the taste for chamber-music. Dr. Alt has written and published extensively on the subjects he has made his special study.

STEWART, Thomas James, business man, was born in New York city, Nov. 23, 1856. His parents were born in Belfast, Ireland, adjoining the birthplace of A. T. Stewart. Thomas J. was of hearty constitution, characteristic of the race. His parents moved to West Hoboken, Hudson county, N. J., where he resided until twenty-seven years of age, when he removed to Jersey City. On approaching his majority, he went to a prominent phrenologist for examination and advice as to his future career. He was advised to study for the law or the ministry, but did neither, preferring business life. He received an ordinary public-school education in West Hoboken, left school when twelve and a half years old, and went to work for his uncle in New York city, in the same line of business which he himself afterward pursued. He continued with his uncle for thirteen years, then embarked in business for himself in 1879, while still with his uncle. In 1883 he left his uncle, and went to New York city, carrying on the business in both cities. He is a plain, honest, common-sense man, fond of home and its surroundings, a republican in politics from principle, an indomitable worker, knowing no

Digitized by Google

such thing as fail, a member of the American society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, treasurer of the Hudson county S. P. C. A., and heartily interested in the welfare of the dumb brute. Mr. Stewart's plant was extended during the winter of 1893; handsome buildings were erected, with a floor space of 47,600 feet, making it the largest establishment of the kind in the world. He is the owner and patentee of a variety of carpet-cleansing machinery and compounds. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church. In 1883 he was married to Cornelia H. Banta.

KEENAN, Thomas Johnson, Jr., journalist, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 22, 1859. His family has borne, for several generations, an honorable part in public affairs, both civil and military, numbering a governor and adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, important members of the diplomatic service, and noted officers in the Mexican and civil wars. His father, Thomas J. Keenan, A. M., a prominent member of the Allegheny county bar, founded and conducted the "Legal Journal," and was for fifteen years prothonotary of the supreme court for the western district of Pennsylvania. On his mother's side (Sophie Latimer Gaskell), he comes from one of the oldest families in the state, tracing its lineage back to William and Margaret Cooper, who in 1679 settled Cooper's Point, N. J., now the upper wards of Camden, before the city of Philadelphia was surveyed. By marriage, the Gaskells were related to William Penn. Thomas J. Keenan, Jr., was educated at the Western university of Pennsylvania. In 1880 he began his life's work as a reporter on the "Morning Times," and in less than three years was promoted to the editorship of that paper. In 1884 he organized a stock company to publish the "Press," the first successful penny paper issued in Pittsburg, and has since then been thoroughly identified with its success as editor, director, and one of its principal owners. He is deeply interested in works of charity. Through the "Press" he raised a fund of over $30,000 for the establishment of a Newsboys' home and lodging house, which was completed and occupied in 1893, and secured for its maintenance a state appropriation of $10,000. Besides holding the presidency of the Newsboys' home, he is a director of the Free Kindergarten association and a director and vice-president of the Waif saving association of America, of which Gen. Russell A. Alger is president. After the great Johnstown flood, where he personally directed his own staff of correspondents, and where he was given temporary charge of the first relief station opened on the banks of the Conemaugh, he was instrumental, two years later, in joining the scattered associations of Johnstown flood correspondents into one national organization, which elected him its president at the succeeding annual reunion. In 1881 he helped to organize the Pittsburg press club, in which he afterward filled every elective office. While president of the club, he carried into effect the bringing the press clubs together in one great association, for mutual support and the advancement of the journalistic profession. Pursuant to his call, delegates from nearly all the press clubs in the United States and Canada met at Pittsburg, and on Jan. 29, 1891, organized the International league of press clubs. In recognition of his services as founder and organizer, Mr. Keenan was chosen first president of the league. One of the significant features of the association is the admission of women to all the privileges of membership, a concession which Mr. Keenan secured only after a determined opposition which cost the league, at the outset, the support of several influential clubs. The league was the first association of newspaper workers to admit women on equal terms. It now includes in its membership nearly 4,000 newspaper writers in the United States alone. He is chairman of the committee on legislation of the American publishers' association, and an officer in various other newspaper organizations. He is a prominent member of the Chamber of commerce of Pittsburg and other locally representative bodies. Though taking an active and influential part in democratic politics, Mr. Keenan has never sought political preferments, and has repeatedly declined to accept important nominations that have been tendered him.

T. J. Keenan Jr.

CLAPP, Ozro Wright, banker and journalist, was born in Lee Centre, Lee county, Ill., Dec. 31, 1836. He was of old English stock, tracing his ancestry to Richard Clapp, who flourished in Melcombe Regis, on the south coast of England, near Exeter, in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Roger Clapp, one of the sons, came to New England on the ship Mary and John in 1630. He was soon followed by two brothers and two cousins. As Puritans they exercised no little influence in the shaping of the affairs of the growing colonies. Lewis Clapp, Ozro Wright's father, was a direct descendant of the sixth generation, and was born Nov. 10, 1810, at Northampton, Mass. At an early age he removed to northern Illinois, where for many years he was a leader of local sentiment. During the exciting periods following the Black Hawk war, and many years before the government lands were surveyed, the frontiersmen had to pursue their farming in the midst of hostile Indian surroundings. Later on, the Owen Lovejoy anti-slavery agitation and underground railway matters attracted public attention. Ozro Wright Clapp was born in the midst of these surroundings. His father was a man of public spirit, and gave his son an inheritance of practical business sagacity that stood him well during a long business career. In 1857 Ozro, having nearly reached his majority, removed to Chicago and engaged in the commission business. He has been a member of the Chicago board of trade, since it received its charter. His loyalty to his country was attested in the late civil war by sending three substitutes. After the Chicago fire he was called upon by the authorities to take charge of the reception and distribution of the vast merchandise supplies which were sent from many parts of the world, and by his energy and forceful leadership so brought order out of chaos that, in two or three weeks after the fire, it resulted in the celebrated "Relief and aid organization." His firm was among the foremost commission houses in many of the extraordinary movements of speculation in cereals which occurred from 1857 to 1885. In 1886 his physician insisted upon his removing to a milder climate. After a year's travel in warmer climates he came to New York and opened the banking and brokerage house of Clapp & Co. Dwight Ozro Clapp, his only son, is a worthy member of the firm, and in charge of the banking department. One of the notable things in Mr. Clapp's career has been a study of statistical facts and their relation to the movement of prices. This resulted, shortly after

O. W. Clapp

Digitized by Google

his coming to New York, in the issuance of "Clapp & Company's Daily and Weekly Market Letters." The broad views expressed on all financial subjects and the valuable statistics in regard to railway and industrial stocks, cereals and provisions made the firm an authority in trade and financial circles. Mr. Clapp was married Dec. 29, 1859, to M. Celestia Cochran, daughter of Clark Crombie Cochran, of Scotch ancestry, of Lee Centre, Ill., formerly of New Hampshire. Two daughters and one son were the result of the marriage.

HANLON, Thomas, clergyman and educator, was born in New York city, March 23, 1832. His parents were of Irish origin, and soon after his birth removed to Monmouth county, N. J., where they both engaged in school-teaching. At the age of ten years he went to live on a farm, and remained there six years, after which he worked for four years at the trade of a carpenter. He was converted in 1847. His fervent Celtic nature impelled him to do with earnestness whatever he found to do, and so he soon became conspicuous in church work. He was licensed as an exhorter, then as a local preacher, and at the age of twenty he left the carpenter's bench for the pulpit of the little Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal church, in Somerset county, N. J. He now began to feel deeply the need of better education than the meagre opportunities of his boyhood had brought him, and so, while ministering to his charges as pastor, he attended as a student various educational institutions, particularly Rutgers grammar school, Rutgers college, and the College of New Jersey (Princeton). From the last-named institution he was graduated with honor in 1863. For four years more he remained in the active ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, filling with great success important positions at Lambertville, N. J., and State street church, Trenton, N. J. The next six years were spent as president of Pennington seminary, and then he returned to four years more of work in the ministry, as pastor of the Greene street church, Trenton, N. J., as presiding elder of the Trenton district of the New Jersey conference, and as a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Baltimore in 1876. He was also a delegate to the general conference at Omaha, Neb., in 1892. In the year of 1876 he was unanimously re-elected president of Pennington seminary, and in that position he still remains. Despite his brilliant success as a preacher and pastor, it is as president of Pennington seminary that Dr. Hanlon is chiefly to be known. He has now held that office for twenty-four years. During the early part of his administration the school was small, debt-burdened, and comparatively unimportant. By his remarkable ability, both as an educator and as an administrator, he steadily raised its standard of scholarship and improved its finances. He rallied potent friends to its support, added to its material equipment in all directions, and had the satisfaction of seeing it, at the celebration of its semi-centenary in October, 1890, free from debt, and one of the largest, best-equipped and, in point of scholarship, highest seminaries of learning in the land. Pennington seminary has been the great work of his life, and it will be the best monument of his fame. During his arduous labors there, however, Dr. Hanlon has found time and strength for other work. In 1876 he organized, with about thirty persons, in a tent, a summer Sunday Bible class at Ocean Grove, N. J. He has regularly conducted it ever since, with an average attendance of about 2,000 students. He has brought his children up to lives of usefulness, and one of his daughters, Laura J. Hanlon, has been a leader in foreign mission work in South America, and his son, John R. Hanlon, is vice-president of Pennington seminary. He received from Dickinson college in 1870 the honorary degree of doctor of divinity, and from Washington college, East Tennessee, in 1893, the honorary degree of doctor of laws. He often preaches and writes on religious and political topics, while always giving his best thoughts and most earnest endeavors to the great school with which his name is inseparably connected.

Thomas Hanlon

WHITE, Howard Ganson, journalist, was born in Syracuse, N. Y. May 5, 1856. His early education was in the local schools. When about fourteen years of age he attended St. John's school at Manlius, and later, entered Cornell university under the presidency of his cousin, Andrew D. White. His health was delicate, and after a year or two of college life he was obliged to turn his attention to more robust pursuits. The two years following were spent in travel abroad in company with Prof. Horatio S. White, now of Cornell university. Fully restored to vigor and health, he returned to Syracuse, which was to become the future field for the exercise of his varied talents. With others he organized, in 1877, the Porter manufacturing company with his brother, Barrett R. White, president. In 1880 Howard G. White, himself, became president, and it was owing partly to his efficient management that the company laid the foundation for the world-wide celebrity of its portable engines and boilers which it has achieved. During this period Mr. White also conducted a stock farm near the city, upon which were found some of the finest strains of Percheron horses in the country. Many of these were imported, and were celebrated for their size and strength. He had also a fine stock of Holstein cattle, in which he took much interest and pleasure. In 1885 he sold the farm to the Onondaga county agricultural society. In 1883 his attention was called to the Syracuse "Standard" as a newspaper property in which a satisfactory investment might be made. Active in local politics, he was joined by John H. Durston and others in the ownership of the paper, and soon after acquired the interests of all the other owners except Mr. Durston, until Apr. 7, 1887, when he became sole owner of the establishment. Under his control the "Standard" was improved in every department, and its circulation extended throughout central, northern, and southern New York. He transferred his plant to a new building, thoroughly equipped as a newspaper office, and gave it his undivided attention. In 1889 he was elected to the legislature, and resigned the presidency of the Porter Manufacturing Company. In 1890 he was re-elected. A man of high culture, refined tastes, and progressive ideas, Mr. White took a lively interest in everything affecting the welfare of his native city. He inherited the strong characteristics of his father, who in the early progress of the town helped materially to lay the foundations of its present prosperity and importance. Mr. White was married, Sept. 25, 1879, to Emma Sawyer;

Howard G. White

Digitized by Google

daughter of ex-U. S. Senator Philetus Sawyer, of Oshkosh, Wis., their wedding trip consisting of a trip around the world and a visit to almost every country.

OLIVER, Paul Ambrose, soldier and manufacturer, was born on shipboard in the English Channel, but under the United States flag, July 18, 1831. His early education, by reason of his father's foreign business, was obtained in Germany. He afterward came to New York and engaged in the shipping business, embarking later in the New Orleans cotton trade. At the unexpected appearance of the yellow fever in Fort Hamilton in 1856, he was organizer and president of the Fort Hamilton relief society. He accomplished much in lessening the evil effects of the scourge. On the breaking out of the civil war in 1861 he enlisted in the 12th New York regiment of volunteer infantry; was elected second lieutenant of his company; became first lieutenant May 17, 1862, and was commissioned captain, Apr. 13, 1864, ranking from Jan. 1, 1864. He was present with his regiment at Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862, where he was wounded; at the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30th, at Antietam, Sept. 7th, and Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. He acted as aide to Gen. Butterfield, 5th corps, army of the Potomac, from December, 1862, to June, 1863; to Gen. Geo. G. Meade, commander of army of the Potomac, from June, 1863, to September, 1863, and to Gen. Hooker, army of the Cumberland, from October, 1863, to March, 1864. Congress awarded him a medal of honor for meritorious service at Resaca, May 15, 1864. About this time he was offered, but declined, the successive commissions of major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of the 5th New York volunteers. From May to June, 1864, he served as chief of staff to Gen. Butterfield, then commanding the 3d division, 20th corps, army of the Cumberland, and in July was transferred at his own request to headquarters duty with the army of the Potomac. Subsequently, until December, 1864, he was acting provost marshal on the staff of Gen. Warren, 5th corps. On Jan. 4, 1864, Gen. Grant ordered him to report to Gen. M. R. Patrick, at headquarters of the armies of the United States. On March 8, 1865, he became brevet brigadier-general, and the following month assisted Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, assistant provost marshal, in paroling Lee's army after the surrender at Appomattox. Gen. Oliver delivered the duplicate paroles in person to Col. Taylor, adjutant-general to Gen. Lee, at the latter's headquarters, the originals being conveyed to Washington by Gen. Sharpe. Gen. Oliver was mustered out of the service in May, 1865, with the distinction of having participated in twenty-five battles, including, among those not already mentioned, Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Dallas, New Hope Church, Pine Knob, Marietta, Poplar Grove Church, Hatcher's Run. He received honorable mention in the official reports of Gaines's Mills, second Bull Run, and of the Chattanooga campaign. After the war Gen. Oliver occupied himself once more with business interests, operated extensively in coal for some time, and finally settled at Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1867, where he established a small powder mill. The building and plant were totally destroyed by fire shortly afterward, which was of so disastrous a nature that many of the employees were killed, while Gen. Oliver himself was badly burned. However, this brave soldier was apparently too familiar with the smell of burning powder to be discouraged at such a reverse, as he forthwith organized the Luzerne Powder Company, and erected works which were likewise burned to be promptly rebuilt. Hardly was the new factory finished before a terrible explosion ensued, which killed two men besides blowing up the works. Gen. Oliver would have been fully justified, then, in believing that fate was manifestly against him as a manufacturer of powder, but he set his teeth with grim determination, established his fourth venture at Laurel Run, and has since become so successful, that the place itself was subsequently known as Oliver's Mills. The owner's previous experience served a useful end in exciting his inventive faculty to good results, he having devised and applied machinery by which powder can be made in small quantities at any time and in any place, this greatly reducing the risk. Gen. Oliver is a member of the American institute of mining engineers, the Loyal legion, the Society of the army of the Potomac, the Huguenot society, the Society of the war of 1812, and the Netherland society of Philadelphia.

Paul A. Oliver.

ALLEN, George Murdoch, editor and proprietor of the Terre Haute "Express," was born in Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 26, 1853, son of Edward B. and Lucina (Sibley) Allen. His parents were born in Vigo county, and his ancestors on both sides were pioneer settlers on the Wabash. His grandfather, Ira Allen, went to Vigo county with his father, Peter B. Allen, in 1817. They pushed a keel boat up the Wabash. George attended the public schools and the high school at Terre Haute, and after completing his studies found employment in the Prairie city bank of Terre Haute, of which he became cashier before reaching his majority. After some time, he went to Salt Lake City, Utah, and became teller in the First national bank of that place. He then accepted the management of Warren Hussey's bank, at Corinne, Utah, where he remained until 1875, when he returned to Indiana, and was appointed teller of the First national bank, Indianapolis. In 1878 he received the appointment of paymaster in the United States navy, which position he occupied until 1882, when he returned to his old home and purchased the Terre Haute "Express," the leading morning daily and weekly republican paper in western Indiana. In the first eleven years under his charge it grew rapidly, and soon became a metropolitan journal, commanding a wide patronage, and exerting a strong and healthy influence, not only in its party, but generally. He increased its facilities in every way until they were more than double, and it especially increased in circulation. He had full Associated Press reports on both wires; he also controlled the United States franchise for all the morning papers, and he had a force of able lieutenants, not only in the office but at all points in the Wabash Valley. As the controlling power of the "Express" Mr. Allen is a vigilant and sleepless guard on the outer walls of the republican party and its best interests. He is secretary of the congressional committee; a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been initiated at Lima, Peru, South America (while he was in the service of the government), where he also took the first three degrees.

Geo. M. Allen

Digitized by Google

MARSHALL, James, president of Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Ia., was born in Grove township, Allegany county, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1834, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather, a native of Pennsylvania, was a patriot soldier in the revolutionary war, who, early in the nineteenth century, settled in Livingston county, N. Y., near Conesus lake, where he raised a large family of children. His father, the eldest son, was born in Pennsylvania, but removed with the family to New York state, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. After this war he married a daughter of Samuel Stilwell, one of the early settlers of the Genesee valley, who was the son of Daniel Stilwell, a revolutionary patriot, who served with Washington at Monmouth and Trenton. She was, on her mother's side, decended from the Tennents of New Jersey, who founded the Log college at Neshaminy, Pa., the foundation of Nassau hall, afterward Princeton college. Upon their marriage they located in Allegany county, where James was born, but removed the next year to near the homestead at Conesus lake. Here the son was debarred from the advantages of rapid progress at school, as a widowed mother and a large family of brothers and sisters were to be provided for. Health, purpose, economy and self-reliance removed the obstacle, and the district school, academy, seminary and teaching, when seventeen years old, with hard work out of school hours, placed him at the very door of college, but with no surplus fund to carry him through the course. He therefore went to Akron, O., and served as clerk for an elder brother, and from there to Salem, O., to take charge of a branch store. While at Salem Louis Kossuth passed through the town on his visit to America, and young Marshall was selected by the committee of the town as the orator to welcome the Hungarian patriot. He took up the study of law at Akron, and in September, 1853, was matriculated at Yale college, and was graduated in the class of 1857 an A.B. His partial support during his college course was derived from selling books during vacations, and this labor somewhat interfered with consecutive study. At Yale he took two prizes, one in debate, in a contest with the class of 1856, and one in oratory in his own class. In 1857 Mr. Marshall studied law in Syracuse, N. Y. His life purpose was, however, changed while a law student, and he entered into active educational and religious work, refounding the Y. M. C. A. in Syracuse, establishing city missions, and organizing the first city mission Sunday-school, called the "Scatter-good," which was the foundation of the present Syracuse Memorial Presbyterian church. He gave up the study of law and opened a school for girls and young women, which was eminently successful. In 1861 he entered the theological seminary at Princeton, studying the first year in the class of 1864. In the spring of 1862 he went to Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the American tract society, to teach the refugees in that city and Alexandria, having been ordained an evangelist by the presbytery of Onondaga, June, 1862. He received a commission from President Lincoln as chaplain in the United States army in July, 1862. He was on duty as a United States army chaplain in the Chesapeake general hospital near Fortress Monroe for four years, being mustered out of the United States service in April, 1866. His services at this period were very important, and form an eventful chapter in hospital life during the war. He secured the aid of Miss Dorothy L. Dix, Dr. S. L. Abbott, and other philanthropists, and was associated with Rev. E. P. Roe, chaplain, in giving Christian burial to over 6,000 soldiers' bodies, and gathering them into graves which afterward became a national cemetery, in which, by his effort, was erected a monument seventy-five feet high, costing $15,000. Mr. Marshall then spent three years abroad, in study and travel. He took a fourth-year course in theology in the New college of Edinburgh, also studying in Heidelberg, Berlin, Paris and London. He returned to the United States in 1869, and founded and became pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church, Troy, N. Y. In 1872 he accepted the charge of the First Presbyterian church, Hoboken, N. J. In 1876 he took up his residence in New York city, as pastor of the DeWitt memorial church, built, through Mr. Marshall's efforts, by Morris K. Jesup, at an expense of $80,000. He made in this church a new departure in city evangelization in the poorer districts of the city among the great middle classes. As a traveler, he studied Edward Dennison's work in London, and this knowledge was of great value in his New York city work among the middle and lower classes. He helped to organize, and was the first president of, the Lebanon club for workingmen, the first of its kind in New York city, and which afterwards became so effective in rescue work. He planned it after the coffee-house work in England, combining the coffee-house, music hall, amusement hall, library, reading-room and lecture course. His health failing in 1883, he had to relinquish his New York city work and seek rest in the family home in Nunda, N. Y. While recuperating, he declined the presidency of Ingham university, Le Roy, N. Y., and of Blairstown Presbyterial academy, New Jersey. In May, 1887, he accepted the presidency of Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Ia., and under his direction it has enlarged all its lines of educational work. In 1894 it had nine instructors and 150 students, with a library of several thousand volumes, and a large museum. All departments are fully equipped for the best college work. Mr. Marshall was married Oct. 3, 1866, to M. Jeannie, daughter of Robert McNair, of Mount Morris, N. Y. She was his companion in his studies

and travels abroad, and his efficient co-worker in his pastoral and college work at home up to the time of her death, which occurred in Cedar Rapids, Ia., in November, 1892. Lennox college (Ia.) conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1887. Among his published addresses and writings are: "The Grounds of National Confidence," "Workingmen's Clubs," various sermons on the war, published while an army chaplain; eulogies on Lincoln, Grant, F. C. Hormel, Robert Thompson Souther and others; baccalaureates delivered to bodies of students from 1888 to 1894; and many magazine articles on living subjects which entered into his varied and wide experi-

Digitized by Google

ence as a student, a traveler, and army chaplain, a pastor, a missionary to the poor in a great city, a teacher and a college president; in all of which positions he was eminently successful, and in none more so than in the high and responsible position of college president.

WILSON, Thomas Emmet, lawyer, was born at Putnam Valley, Putnam county, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1847, of Irish and Knickerbocker descent. His grandfather, Hugh Wilson, was born July 10, 1772, in Belfast, Ireland. He was one of the United Irishmen of '98, was convicted of treason, greatly through the efforts of Lord Castlereagh, who had been his playmate in boyhood, and was imprisoned at Fort George, near Inverness, Scotland, with the other Irish patriots of that period. To his good fortune while there, in saving the son of the commandant from drowning, was due to a great extent the sympathy awakened for the United Irishmen which saved them from execution. He was banished with them, and after wandering over Europe came to America, with Dr. McNeven, Thomas Addis Emmet and others. In 1815 he went to Denmark as supercargo of an American vessel, and being invited to attend a ball at which the king of Denmark was present, saw the king lead out for the first dance a young lady by the name of Anna Dorothea Colbiornsen. This lady he married on Sept. 20, 1815. She was a daughter of Edward Colbiornsen of Norway, and a descendant of the family of that name which has been more or less conspicuous in Scandinavian history since the days of Charles XII., when John and Peter Colbiornsen prevailed upon the inhabitants of Frederikshald to fire the city to prevent the Swedes from having any hold there which might assist them in the siege of the fortress of Frederiksteen, and Anna Colbiornsen led their army astray and prevented their destroying the silver mines of Konigsberg. She died at Santa Cruz, West Indies, on Aug. 23, 1823, at the age of thirty-eight years, her family possessing estates on that island. These estates consisted principally of sugar plantations, which were worked by slaves. To these slaves the elder Wilson promptly gave their freedom, leaving it optional with them to remain or to leave, but they remained without exception. Mr. Wilson died at New Haven, Conn., on July 14, 1829, leaving two sons, orphans at an early age. Thomas Addis Emmet, Jr., of New York, became the guardian of the boys, one of whom was the father of Thomas Emmet Wilson. Thomas was educated at Peekskill academy, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1868, when failing health compelled him to abandon practice for a short time. In 1870 he visited Australia and California, and in March, 1871, went to Florida and settled in the woods at Sylvan Lake, six miles west of Sanford; Sanford at that time being a steamboat landing on the St. John's river, a town having neither post-office nor house. The next two years were spent in improving orange groves and helping to develop the region. In January, 1873, Mr. Wilson was appointed states attorney of the seventh judicial circuit of Florida, a position which he held for four years; was also appointed at various times county solicitor for the counties of Orange, Volusia and Brevard, and organized the first court held in Brevard county, the temple of justice consisting of a buggy, from the seat of which the judge presided, the jury sitting upon logs, and the grand jury room being a fallen tree in a shady spot. There being no place to imprison the criminals, they were kept under guard, and court, officers, jurors, witnesses, accused persons and guards frequently slept together around the camp fires at night. In order to attend this court it was necessary to travel over 100 miles on horseback, frequently swimming the swollen creeks, carrying ink and paper and law books in saddle-bags. Sometimes it happened that both court and grand jury would be compelled to accept the hospitality of those against whom indictments had been found or trials were pending, an embarrassing but unavoidable condition in the comparative wilderness of that day. In attending court at the county seat of Orange county, judge and attorneys would haul their books in trunks or boxes a distance of many miles through the sand, taking the best part of a day to accomplish the journey. In hot weather the journey would be frequently taken at night, reaching the county seat the next morning in time for court. Mr. Wilson served as postmaster at Sanford from 1877–80. The emoluments of the office the first year amounted to less than $400. When it was turned over to his successor it was a presidential office, worth $1,600. In December, 1879, as attorney for the South Florida railroad company, he obtained a charter for the road which was, at the time of its construction, the most southerly railroad in the United States, and the first road of any importance in Florida south of Jacksonville. Its practical construction was commenced in March, 1880, Gen. Grant turning the first shovelful of earth. In March, 1883, Mr. Wilson was employed as attorney for the Florida midland railway, and obtained its charter and land grant. In July, 1886, he was employed as attorney for the Orange belt railway, obtained the extension of its charter, and also its land grant, and was in its service for a number of years, being attorney until March, 1889, vice-president and general counsel from March, 1889, to April, 1890, and general counsel from April, 1890, to 1893. He was also a member of the board of directors of that company. He was instrumental in building up the hamlet of Sylvan Lake, afterward one of the prettiest suburbs of Sanford, having obtained for it railway, telegraph, express and post-office facilities, and was fairly instrumental in assisting the development of the town of Sanford, which in 1893 was a place of about 3,000 inhabitants. Mr. Wilson was one of the incorporators of the Sanford and St. Petersburgh railroad company.

WARD, Thomas, merchant, was born in England in 1641, son of John Ward, a cavalry officer under Cromwell. He emigrated from Gloucester between 1660 and 1670, settled at Newport, R. I., engaged in business, and became treasurer of the colony in 1677; assistant in 1679–81, deputy in 1678–79 and 1683–86, and the founder of a notable family. He died in 1689 at Newport, whither his father had followed him before 1673.

SAWYER, Alfred Isaac, physician, was born in Lyme, Huron county, O., Oct. 31, 1828, of English descent, his father with his family having come to the United States and begun a pioneer farming life upon the Western Reserve. At the age of seventeen, Alfred, who was the eleventh in a family of twelve children, finding it distasteful, determined to break loose from farm life and prepare for a professional career. He attended the district schools, studied and taught, worked on the farm, saved his earnings, and in 1852 entered the Western college of homœopathy in Cleveland, from which he was graduated in 1854. He began his career as a practitioner in Marietta and Zanesville, O. He then went to New York to make a special study of ophthalmic surgery. His course of study being finished, and having obtained his degree from the University of New York, he settled in Monroe,

Digitized by Google

Mich., in 1857. Dr. Sawyer made an earnest effort to have a homœopathic department added to the University of Michigan. A bill making the practice of homœopathy a state's prison offense was introduced into the legislature in 1847, and had passed one house before being discovered and defeated by the friends of the school. In 1853 the first efforts were put forth to secure recognition of homœopathy which was the beginning of a bitter struggle against foes without and discord within that lasted for more than twenty years. The law was eventually passed, but the regents of the university refused to comply with it and establish a chair of homœopathy as required. The question was taken by mandamus to the supreme court of the state, requiring the regents to to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court by non-compliance with the law as promulgated, but non-action on the part of the supreme court caused a paralyzation of the effort. By the earnest efforts of Dr. Sawyer, and his keen vision in detecting the antagonistic workings of his opponents, he finally had the satisfaction of witnessing the passage of a satisfactory bill in the legislature, and subsequently, in 1877, the graduation from the university of the first class from the department he had so long struggled to obtain. Though often solicited, he always refused a chair in the university, but held the position of censor during the existence of that office. In 1881 he was a delegate to represent the American institute of homœopathy and the homœopathic state medical society at the International homœopathic congress that met in London in June of that year. He also traveled through the British Isles and eastern Europe. In 1885 he was elected vice-president of the American institute of homœopathy, and in 1889 the society elected him president. Dr. Sawyer was a member of the Masonic order, and in 1863 was created a Royal Arch Mason. He was advanced to the degree of Knight Templar, and held the office of Worthy Master in Monroe chapter for many years; in 1874 he was made Grand High Priest, and the following year elected chairman of a committee to revise the grand constitution of the state. The work was prepared almost wholly by himself, and has been the basis upon which the grand bodies of several states have remodeled their constitutions. For three years Dr. Sawyer served as mayor of Monroe, and for nine years on the board of education. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and for many years a vestryman and junior warden. In 1859 he married Sarah G. Toll, who with a son and daughter survive him. He died at Monroe, Mich., May 7, 1891.

H. H. Sawyer M. D.

CURTIS, William Eleroy, journalist, was born at Akron, O., Nov. 5, 1850, and educated at Western Reserve college, graduating in 1871. His father, the Rev. Eleroy Curtis, like most clergymen, had limited means, and the son was early accustomed to the idea of self-support. He learned type setting, and during his college course worked "at the case," and as a reporter upon the staff of the Cleveland "Leader." After graduation he entered upon his journalistic career. In May, 1872, he took a subordinate position on the "Inter-Ocean" of Chicago, remaining with that paper for fifteen years, and serving in almost every capacity from reporter to editor-in-chief. During this period he gained a reputation for industry, enterprise, and literary ability, and became one of the best-known newspaper correspondents in the West. One of his feats was an interview with the James and Younger brothers at their rendezvous in Missouri during their war with the Pinkerton detectives. The highwaymen detained him as their prisoner until they were satisfied that he was not a spy, and related to him the story of their lives, which was published at length in the "Inter-Ocean," and furnished the material for many sensational biographies and tales of those celebrated bandits. In 1874 Mr. Curtis accompanied Gen. Custer in his campaign against the Sioux Indians and his reconnoissance in the Black Hills, and it was his good fortune to write the first newspaper letters from that country and to announce the discovery of gold, which was one of the results of the expedition. The following winter he spent in the southern states, investigating the "Ku Klux" and "White League," and writing newspaper letters on political topics. In March, 1875, he took charge of the "Inter-Ocean's" news bureau at Washington, where he remained until promoted to the managing editor's desk in 1880. This position he resigned in 1884 to accept the secretaryship of the South American commission sent out by President Arthur "to ascertain the best methods of promoting the political and commercial relations between the United States and the other American republics." In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him a member of the commission, and as such Mr. Curtis first became identified with what has been termed "the Pan-American movement." He visited all of the countries south of the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande, and made himself familiar with their resources, industries, commerce and politics. In 1887 Mr. Curtis became the manager of the "Chicago News" bureau at Washington, and during the anarchist troubles in Chicago the following year was sent to Europe to investigate Nihilism. His newspaper letters were afterward published in book form under the title, "The Land of the Nihilist." Upon his return from Russia Mr. Curtis resumed his South American work, and prepared the law which was passed by congress, authorizing the international American conference. When that body assembled, Secretary Blaine recognized the ability and services of Mr. Curtis by making him its executive officer. As such he had the supervision of the work of the conference and the management of the excursion tendered the foreign delegates. He prepared several of the reports of that body, and was the author of the letters, signed by Mr. Blaine, transmitting the reports to congress, and the much-discussed reciprocity amendment to the McKinley tariff bill. Under the direction of Mr. Blaine he was engaged in the negotiation of the reciprocity treaties with the Central and South American countries, and, during the year 1890 made frequent public addresses upon the subject of commercial reciprocity before the chambers of commerce and other trade organizations of the principal cities of the United States. When the bureau of the American republics was organized in 1890, in accordance with the recommendations of the international conference, Mr. Curtis was made its director, and was the author of many of its publications. In May, 1893, he resigned the office at the request of President Cleveland. In 1890 the management of the World's Columbian exposition invited Mr. Curtis to take charge of its Latin-American and historical departments, which he conducted in addi-

William E. Curtis

Digitized by Google

tion to his work as director of the bureau of the American republics. At his suggestion army and navy officers were sent into the Central and South American countries to interest the people in the exposition and secure archæological and ethnological collections. Mr. Curtis was also appointed by Secretary Blaine as the representative of the department of state on the government board of management at the exposition, and as such he superintended the preparation and installation of the exhibit of that department. After his resignation as director of the bureau of American republics, Mr. Curtis remained in Chicago as chief of the Latin-American department and historical section of the exposition until its close, when he resumed his newspaper work. Mr. Curtis is the author of numerous works of travel and fiction; also of the "Life of Zachariah Chandler," and a diplomatic history, entitled "The United States and Foreign Powers," which was published as a textbook by the Chautauqua association. In addition to his literary work he has found time to appear upon the lecture platform, and has delivered several series of lectures at Chautauqua on South American topics. He was married in 1874 and has three children. He resides in Washington, D. C., and, unlike many in his profession, is very domestic in his tastes.

William Alexander

ALEXANDER, William, clergyman, was born near Shirleysburg, Pa., Dec. 18, 1831. After spending three years at Lafayette college he entered Jefferson college, from which he was graduated in 1858. He was also graduated from the Princeton theological seminary in 1861, and after a brief pastorate in Williamsport, Pa., accepted the presidency of Carroll college, Wisconsin, a languishing institution, into which he succeeded in infusing new life within two years. In 1865 he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Beloit, Wis., and in 1869 of the First Presbyterian church of San José, Cal. In 1871 he accepted the presidency of the City college, San Francisco, and held it for three years. He became professor of church history in the San Francisco theological seminary, and at various times since its organization has occupied every one of its chairs except that of Hebrew. Indeed, he may be said to have been its projector, founder, and, for many years, its main stay. In 1880 he contended in the San Francisco papers against the repeal of the California Sunday law, and he was also a frequent contributor to religious journals. He has been editor of the "Presbyterian and Reformed Review," and of the "Magazine of Christian Literature," and was a member of the committee appointed by the general assembly of 1890 of the Presbyterian church to revise its confession of faith. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Wooster, O., in 1876.

PAYNE, William Harold, educator, was born in Farmington, Ontario county, N. Y., May 12, 1836, the eldest child of Gideon R. and Mary B. Payne. He received a common-school education until his sixteenth year, when he attended Macedon academy for three terms, and taught district school for four seasons, 1853–56. In October, 1856, he was married to Eva S. Fort, and for three terms he and his wife taught the village school in Victor, N. Y. In 1858 he removed to Michigan, and for twenty-one years supervised public schools: in Three Rivers, 1858–64; Niles, 1864–66; Ypsilanti, 1866–69; and Adrian, 1869–79. In 1879 he was elected professor of the science and art of teaching in the University of Michigan, the first independent chair of pedagogy in any American university. He continued in this position until 1887, when, through the solicitation of Robert C. Winthrop and Dr. J. L. M. Curry, president and general agent respectively of the Peabody board of trust, he became chancellor of the University of Nashville, and president of the Peabody normal college. During Dr. Payne's presidency the membership of the college rose from 180 to 550. In 1872 he received the honorary degree of A.M., and in 1888 that of LL.D. from the University of Michigan. His contributions to educational literature are, "Chapters on School Supervision," "Outlines of Educational Doctrine," "Contributions to the Science of Education," and translations of Compayré's "Histoire de la Pédagogie," "Leçons de Pédagogie," "Notions Élémentaires de Psychologie," "Psychologie Appliqués à l'Éducation," and Rousseau's "Émile."

William H. Payne

THATCHER, Henry Knox, naval officer, was born in Thomaston, Me., May 26, 1806. He was the grandson of Maj.-Gen. Henry Knox, of revolutionary fame. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, studied for one year at the U. S. military academy, and in 1823 entered the naval service as midshipman. He was made passed midshipman in March, 1829; lieutenant in February, 1833, and commander in September, 1855. Previous to the civil war he made two cruises in the Pacific ocean, the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico; three cruises in the Mediterranean, and one on the coast of Africa to suppress the slave trade, and also performed much duty in the navy-yards and recruiting stations. In 1861 he was executive officer at the Boston navy-yard, and in 1862 commanded the Constellation in European waters. He was promoted to be commodore, without having held the rank of captain, on July 16, 1862, and in July, 1863, was ordered home, and assigned to the command of the Colorado of the south Atlantic squadron. He led the first division of Porter's fleet in the two attacks on Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865. Subsequently, as acting rear-admiral, he succeeded Farragut as commander of the western Gulf squadron, and, co-operating with the land forces under Gen. Canby, entered upon a vigorous campaign for the subjugation of Mobile and the Texan coast. Fort Alexis and Spanish Fort were carried by assault on Apr. 9, 1865; Forts Tracy and Huger were captured on Apr. 11th, and on Apr. 12th the Confederate forces under Gen. Maury having evacuated the city, Mobile surrendered unconditionally. A few days later the Confederate naval forces under Farrand also surrendered. Thatcher then turned his attention to the Texan coast, and June 2, 1865, took possession of Galveston. He was commissioned rear-admiral on July 25, 1868, and from May, 1866, until August, 1868, commanded the north Pacific squadron. He was placed on the retired list on May 26, 1866, and, after being relieved from his command in the Pacific, was port-admiral at Portsmouth, N. H., from

Henry K. Thatcher

Digitized by Google

1869–71. Adm. Thatcher was a member of the military order of the Loyal legion, and of the Massachusetts society of the Cincinnati. He died in Boston, Mass., Apr. 5, 1880.

JOHNSTON, Josiah Stoddard, senator, was born in Salisbury, Conn., Nov. 24, 1784, the eldest son of Dr. John Johnston, an eminent physician, and of his wife, Mary Stoddard. In 1788 his father removed to Kentucky, which, at that time not admitted into the Union, was exposed to all the hardships of a newly settled country, and to the warlike incursions of the Indians. The family settled in the county of Mason, on the banks of the Ohio river, and here on the paternal plantation young Josiah remained until he was twelve years of age, when he was sent back to Connecticut to school. He acquired an excellent education, and, returning to Kentucky, entered Transylvania university at Lexington, where he was graduated, and soon after began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Mason county, but soon migrated to Louisiana. Here he made himself acquainted with the French and Spanish languages, and when the first territorial legislature assembled in New Orleans he was elected a delegate, and continued to hold that position until the territory was admitted into the Union as a state in 1812. As soon as the new government went into operation he was appointed a judge of the district in which he resided. During the war with England, he did military duty under the direction of Gen. Jackson. At the close of the war he married a daughter of Dr. John Sibley of Natchitoches, La., and from that time until 1821 continued to exercise his judicial functions in the state. In that year he was elected a representative to the seventeenth congress of the United States. In 1824 Judge Johnston was elected U. S. senator, to succeed Senator Brown, retaining that position until his death. While in congress he filled for a time the position of chairman of the committee on commerce, and devoted much of his attention to commercial subjects, until he became an authority in congress on such topics. He was also for many years a member of the committee of finance in the senate, where his opinions on monetary affairs were considered with respect and confidence. The question of the tariff particularly enlisted his attention, and he strenuously maintained the right of congress to lay duties for revenue, for the production of domestic industry, and as a measure of counteraction against foreign nations. Practically, Judge Johnston was one of the earliest, as he was one of the strongest, protectionists. Being himself a cotton planter, this economic view was the more surprising. Expressing his opinions himself, he said that he held it to be "The duty of a statesman, upon great questions of policy, to cast his feelings into the common stock; to look to his country, her constitution, her capacities, her wants, her interests; to act for all, as far as is compatible with the rights and interests peculiarly entrusted to his charge." Judge Johnston was in the habit of returning to Louisiana, to his plantation, after the close of each session of congress; and in the spring of 1833 he made the journey, accompanied by his son, a young man of seventeen. Having occasion to go up the river to Natchitoches, he embarked on May 18, 1833, on board a small steamboat called the Lioness. The captain had taken on board a quantity of gunpowder, and on the way up the river an explosion took place, which resulted in the death of Judge Johnston, whose body was found, and afterward interred in the cemetery opposite the village of Alexandria, where he had lived. Judge Johnston was the half-brother of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, the noted Confederate soldier.

BROWN, Frederic Alden, banker, was born in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 16, 1851, son of Augustus J. Brown, who was at one time associated with Salmon P. Chase in important business transactions. The lineage of this branch of the Brown family is traced from Sir Wolston Brown, who was one of the party sent by King Henry VIII. to bring the latter's affianced, Catherine of Arragon, from Spain. For this service he was knighted by the king. The great-great-grandfather of Frederic A. Brown was a resident of Abington, Mass., near Providence, R. I., a minister of the established church in New England, and because of his liberal views and open defence of the Quakers was expelled from the church. His son was a member of the provincial congress, which met at Philadelphia previous to the declaration of independence. His grandson, Enoch Brown, married a daughter of Gov. Padelford of Rhode Island, and moved to Bangor, Me., of which he was one of the early settlers. The male branches of the family were chiefly lawyers and professional men. The grandfather of Frederic A. Brown was an officer in the war of 1812, and died subsequently from the effects of wounds. Mr. Brown's maternal grandfather, Wiggins Hill, of Bangor, Me., was a large real-estate dealer and lumber merchant. Mr. Brown was brought in infancy by his father to New York. He received private instruction, and was afterward sent to Columbia grammar school, and was graduated from Columbia college in 1872. He commenced his commercial career as clerk in a banking-house on Wall street, and subsequently became associated with his father and brother in the banking business, and in 1877 became a member of the firm known as Walston H. Brown & Bros. He was for many years largely identified with railroad and other public corporations, both as officer and director. He was for eight years treasurer of the Rochester and Pittsburg railroad company, and for the same length of time was connected with the Rochester and Pittsburg coal and iron company. He was chairman of the reorganizing committee of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw railroad, director and treasurer of the Michigan and Ohio railroad, and is largely interested in the Lake Erie and Western railroad, in the Nickel Plate road, in the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railroad, and in the Duluth and South Shore Atlantic railroad. He is prominently identified with, and for several years was president of, the college fraternity of the Psi Upsilon of the United States, which includes some twenty chapters. He organized the chapters at Cornell and Syracuse universities. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society.

NORRIS, William Henry, Jr., was born at Hallowell, Me., July 24, 1832, the eldest of three children. In infancy and youth he shared the lot of the family of an itinerant minister, living for periods of two years or more in Brooklyn, N. Y., New Haven, Conn., Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, South America. At the capital of the Argentine Confederation he spent five years, returning thence to

Digitized by Google

Brooklyn when he was fifteen years of age. His early education was entirely received in the family. At the age of fifteen he went to the Dwight high-school, Brooklyn, N. Y.; in 1850 was matriculated at Yale college, graduating in 1854, the valedictorian of his class. He spent a year in teaching at Mamaroneck, N. Y. He entered the law school of Harvard, and after a year went to Green Bay, Wis., entered the law office of James H. Howe, and in 1857 was admitted to the Wisconsin bar. He remained with Mr. Howe until 1862, when the association was broken up by his partner's entering military service. For the next ten years Mr. Norris carried on law practice at Green Bay alone; he was then associated with Thomas B. Chynoweth for six years, and afterward with E. H. Ellis, previously circuit judge. Twenty-three years were passed in practicing law at Green Bay. During twelve years of this time Mr. Norris was the local attorney of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company, and for six years attorney of the Green Bay and Minnesota railroad company, now the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul railroad company. These employments led him to make a specialty of railroad law. Removing to Minneapolis in 1880, he opened an office for general practice, and was selected by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company as its state solicitor —a salaried office which, for some time, debarred him from receiving other professional retainers. Since that appointment he has appeared in state and federal courts wherever in the northwest the interests of the Milwaukee road were in litigation. He is an expert in railroad law. In the trial of claims for damages from personal injuries he has been unusually successful. In several cases he has advised his company to resist an act of legislature as unconstitutional, and the point has been in each case ruled in its favor by the courts. Mr. Norris makes no claim to be classed with the rhetoricians of the legal profession. He is naturally reticent in speech, but when his interest is aroused is apt in illustration and copious in expression. He knows the law thoroughly, has the faculty of nice discrimination, and is tenacious of his opinion when once deliberately formed. His legal arguments are compact, discriminating and logical. Mr. Norris is active in evangelical and reformatory work. While living at Green Bay he for a time was superintendent of schools, and upon his removal to Minneapolis was the leader of a mission Sunday-school. He is also prominent in social organizations, having attained the highest degree but one in the Masonic brotherhood, and served as an officer in lodge and chapter. He was married at Green Bay in 1859 to Hannah B. Harriman, daughter of Joab Harriman, a shipbuilder of Waterville, Me.

ANDREWS, George Leonard, soldier, was born at Bridgewater, Plymouth county, Mass., Aug. 31, 1828. He received his earlier education in the common, high and state normal schools of his native town. He entered the U. S. military academy at West Point as a cadet in 1847, was graduated in 1851 at the head of his class, and was appointed brevet second lieutenant, corps of engineers, July 1, 1851. For the next three years he was assistant engineer to Col. Thayer, then in charge of the construction of Fort Warren in Boston harbor. In 1854 he was instructor in civil and military engineering and the science of war in the U. S. military academy. In 1855 he resigned his commission and entered the service of the Amoskeag manufacturing company, Manchester, N. H., as engineer, where he remained until 1857. Subsequently he was employed as a civil engineer by the U. S. government. In 1860 he was connected with a large business house in Boston. At the commencement of hostilities in 1861 he was offered a colonelcy in a Massachusetts regiment, and was appointed paymaster in the army, but chose to accept the position of lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Massachusetts infantry May 24, 1861. He commanded the regiment in Banks's retreat from Strasburg to Winchester, and in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, and Antietam; having become colonel of the regiment June 13, 1862. In Banks's retreat on the night of May 24, 1862, the 2d Massachusetts formed the rear guard, and, according to a Confederate writer (Allen), "Jackson's march was skillfully impeded by Lieut.-Col. Andrews, who, taking advantage of the darkness, contested stubbornly the Confederate advance at every favorable point. The ability and courage with which Col. Andrews managed his regiment (2d Massachusetts) on this night march, were admirable." The commander of his brigade, Col. Gordon, says in his report of the retreat, "I cannot too strongly praise the coolness and discretion of this officer (Lieut.-Col. Andrews) upon this trying occasion." He was appointed, Nov. 10, 1862, brigadier-general U. S. volunteers, "for highly meritorious services at the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain and Antietam." He joined Gen. Banks's expedition to New Orleans, and was engaged in forwarding troops and supplies from New York until Jan. 24, 1863. Chief-of-staff of Gen. Banks March 6, 1863, he took part in the advance on Port Hudson March 14, 1863, in the combat at Fort Bisland, in the advance upon Opelousas and Alexandria, and in the siege of Port Hudson, of which he received the formal surrender July 9, 1863. He was then selected by Gen. Banks to organize and command the corps d'Afrique, with headquarters at Port Hudson. Subsequently, while retaining command of the colored troops, he was placed in command of the district of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson. He was provost marshal-general of the army of the Gulf under Gen. Canby, made brevet major-general, U. S. volunteers, March 26, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services in the campaign against Mobile and its defences," chief-of-staff of Gen. Canby, June 6, 1865; honorably mustered out of volunteer service Aug. 24, 1865. He then became a planter in Washington county, Miss., remaining until February, 1867; was U. S. marshal, state of Massachusetts, 1867 to 1871; appointed by President Grant professor of the French language in the U. S. military academy Feb. 28, 1871, and became by law professor of modern languages June 30, 1882. He was retired from active service by operation of law Aug. 31, 1892.

JONES, William Martin, lawyer, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., July 24, 1841, the son of Thomas Powell and Lodoiska (Butler) Jones. The father, who died in 1880, was a native of South Wales, and settled in the state of New York when quite young. When Mr. Jones was a child he met with an accident, followed by severe illness, and the robust constitution, inherited from a long line of sturdy ancestors, was so shattered that his physical condition was a source of anxiety until he was past the age of fourteen. When health permitted, however, he attended

Digitized by Google

the village school, and afterward prepared for Yale college at the academy at Albion and at the Hopkins school in New Haven, Conn. At the time Fort Sumter was fired upon, Mr. Jones was a teacher in Albion academy and in preparation for college. His two elder brothers responded to the call for volunteers, and before long he became private secretary to the governor of New York. When congress adjourned July 4, 1864, Mr. Jones entered the department of state as private secretary of William H. Seward, but was soon transferred to the consular service as assistant, and within three months succeeded his superior, who was sent abroad, as the chief clerk of that important bureau. At this time Mr. Jones had not wholly given up his hope of completing a classical course. A position, however, of such importance and responsibility as the one then occupied by him, and at such a critical time, brought a discipline to him that proved invaluable during his subsequent life, and went a long way to compensate for the lack of university training. His youth, coupled with an anxious desire to meet the requirements of the high position he occupied, told heavily upon his strength. In addition to the duties of his important position, during the session of congress from the first of December, 1864, to the fourth of March, 1865, he had charge of Senator Morgan's correspondence and performed the duties of private secretary for that eminent statesman. The war ended, and worn out with hard work and a severe attack of typhoid fever, Mr. Jones expressed a desire to retire from the department, and was, in March, 1866, appointed by President Johnson to be U. S. consul at Clifton, Canada. The nomination, on motion of Senator Morgan, was promptly confirmed by the senate without reference. Retiring from government service in April, 1871, he established himself at Rochester, N. Y., where he entered upon the practice of law. By nature Mr. Jones is an ultra and aggressive temperance man. From infancy he has been a total abstainer, not only from alcoholic liquors, but from narcotics. He entered the order of Good templars in 1867, and from that time became prominently identified with its work. For five years—from 1880 to 1885—he was at its head in the state of New York, and for four years subsequently was the treasurer of the international lodge. As a member of the state and international bodies he was instrumental in advancing and seeing successfully carried forward plans for the benefit of the order in every part of the world. He has crossed the ocean many times, and has been shown great attention by the membership in foreign countries. "The Official Organ," a monthly publication of the order, in magazine form, was established and edited by him during his incumbency of the office of grand templar of the state. For many years Mr. Jones believed that the cause of temperance could best be promoted by moral suasion and such support as it received from the republican party, the party for which in 1864 he cast his first vote, and in which, after years of earnest effort in defence of its principles, he achieved a certain degree of prominence. In 1885 he received the prohibition party nomination for attorney-general of the state. His phenomenal success in excise litigations, in which he had been engaged in different parts of the state, had commended him to the temperance element, and his nomination by acclamation at a large and representative state convention was hailed with delight by friends of the cause. Three years later (1888) Mr. Jones was chosen chairman of one of the largest political conventions ever held in the state, and was nominated as prohibition candidate for governor, polling more than 30,000 votes. Mr. Jones is a business man as well as a lawyer, and has interests of importance in several states. In 1883 he was instrumental in the organization of a company for the insurance of the lives of temperance people only. Since its incorporation he has been its president. On July 5, 1871, he married Gertrude M., daughter of Abram Nicholls, of Monroe county, N. Y. Four children were the fruit of the union.

W. Martin Jones

DEWEY, Orville, clergyman, was born in Sheffield, Mass., March 28, 1794. His family was among the oldest settlers of western Massachusetts, and he passed his boyhood on the ancestral farm. His early tuition was at the village school, and he was graduated from Williams college in 1814. Subsequently, he taught school, and was a clerk in a dry-goods store in New York city, but these pursuits being uncongenial, he entered Andover theological seminary with a view to the ministry, and was graduated from there in 1819. While at the seminary, however, his theological opinions became unsettled, and he hesitated to accept a pastorate. After much thought and investigation, he adopted Unitarian views, and soon afterward was invited to become assistant to William Ellery Channing in the Federal street church, Boston. The invitation he accepted, and he also supplied Dr. Channing's pulpit during a two years' absence in Europe. From 1823 to 1838 he held a pastoral charge in New Bedford, and then, after one year's travel in Europe, he accepted a call to the Second Unitarian church in New York city, which society subsequently built the Church of the Messiah. Over this church he presided until 1848, excepting during a two years' absence in Europe, and it was there that he acquired a national reputation as a great preacher. Such preaching had never been heard in New York city. Jonathan Edwards and Whitefield and Summerfield, and, more recently, John Mason, had been the great pulpit orators. Dewey blended something of them all—the force of Edwards, the fire of Whitefield, the tenderness of Summerfield, and the strong conviction of Mason. Judges and merchants, men and women of all pursuits, listened to him with eager interest, and learned that in the church universal there are many mansions. In 1848 ill health forced him to resign his pastorate, and to retire to his ancestral home. During the succeeding fourteen years he was settled for brief periods in Albany, Washington and Boston, but these settlements were broken by frequent intervals of ill health, and in 1862 he retired permanently to his farm in Sheffield. He subsequently lectured and preached occasionally, but never held any settled pastorate. Dr. Dewey was the life-long friend of Channing, but the genius of the two men was widely different. Calm and intellectual, like colorless light, the limpid and restrained flow of Channing's discourse made a new channel for the religious life and thought of his time; while, palpitating with emotion, Dewey, with fervid and tender appeal, demonstrated the power and consolation, as well as the reasonableness of Christianity. During his ministry in New York, the Church of the Messiah on Broadway was thronged every Sunday by strangers and

Orville Dewey

Digitized by Google

members of other congregations, who heard from his glowing lips exhortations to holy living which as Christians they could hardly believe to be heretical, though the doctrines which Dr. Dewey sometimes announced were not accounted orthodox. He died in Sheffield, Mass., March 21, 1882.

WOERNER, J. Gabriel, jurist, was born in Moehringen, Wurtemberg, Germany, Apr. 28, 1826. He came with his parents to America in 1833, locating in Philadelphia. In 1837 they removed to St. Louis. His early education was limited to occasional attendance at the public school, which the lad supplemented with self-instruction, and he thus gained a knowledge of the rudiments of English and German. From his fifteenth to his eighteenth year he was clerk in country stores at Springfield and Waynesville, Mo. In 1844 he returned to St. Louis and became a "printer's devil." He worked upon the German "Tribune," and made his way, step by step, through the various phases of journalism until he became its thorough master as sole editor and proprietor. In 1848 he determined to devote himself to the struggle for freedom that gave rise to the German revolution of '48, but upon his arrival there he did not find himself in full accord with the objects of the insurgents and could not give a hearty support to their cause. He expressed his views in a series of letters to the New York "Herald" in English, and to the St. Louis "Tribune" in German, which commanded wide attention on account of their bold originality and graphic vigor. He returned to America in 1850. As a lad he had been an ardent politician and a firm disciple of Thomas H. Benton, Missouri's famous statesman. When he became the owner of the German "Tribune," he changed its politics from a whig to a democratic organ, and conducted it in a career of prosperity both financial and political. In 1852 it was purchased by a syndicate, and Mr. Woerner retired from journalism to take up the profession of law. He studied in the office of C. C. Simmons, and in 1855 was admitted to the bar and became the law partner of his instructor. From this time his progress was rapid, and in both the legal and political fields he won promotion and renown. In 1853 he was made clerk of the recorder's court, holding the office two years. Then he was clerk of the board of aldermen. Then city attorney for two terms, and president of the city council in 1862. He was then elected state senator as a "war democrat," and was the only representative of that branch of the party from St. Louis. He served as senator two terms, and was conspicuous in shaping much of the legislation that decided the railroad policy of the state. In 1864 he was the democratic candidate for mayor of St. Louis, making the canvass, in the face of certain defeat, for the sake of preserving the organization of his party. He succeeded in largely reducing the normal republican majority. During the civil war Mr. Woerner was a war democrat, a member of the Home guard, and a firm supporter of Francis P. Blair. In the practice of his profession he was, after 1865, associated with E. C. Kehr, and enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1870 Mr. Woerner was chosen judge of the probate court of St. Louis county, and was again elected in 1876 in the face of a general republican success, and when opposed by a popular and able opponent. He was kept in the position at every successive election, unaffected by the varying fortunes of the political parties. The record of duty on the bench faithfully done for two decades, and meeting the approval and endorsement of the people at every successive election, tell better than eulogy the way in which he has administered his trust, and the esteem in which he is held by the people. One of the secrets of his popularity is in the fact that in him are found a commingling of qualities as beautiful as rare. Neither greatness of intellect, literary success, nor political honors, influence to a hairbreadth the noble modesty and spontaneous kindness of his nature. The bond of human sympathy is strong within him. In the literary field, no less than in the political and legal, Judge Woerner has attained eminence. He has been a constant and acceptable contributor to the press. Political essays, criticisms, fiction and poetry were each enriched by his pen. A novel, "Die Sclavin," published in German, was an instantaneous and decided success. This was afterward dramatized, and performed with great success in all the German theatres of the West. It was also translated and performed to English-speaking audiences. His greatest work, "American Law of Administration," published in 1889, has become the standard authority on that subject in the highest tribunals in America. A sketch of Judge Woerner would be incomplete without a word about his personal qualities. Those who know him best love him most. His countless deeds of true charity were never meant for the public eye, the mantle of his uniform kindness and sympathy being extended alike to all, though to the meanest and poorest. In 1853 he was married, and his domestic life has been blessed by the association of children and grandchildren, each receiving their share of the time and devotion of a father and grandfather, honored in city, state and nation, and whose public duties never cast a shadow on the hearthstone of a happy home.

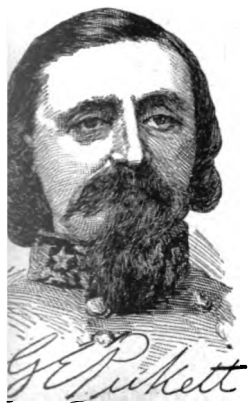
J. G. Woerner

ABBOTT, Joseph Carter, journalist and soldier, was born in Concord, N. H., July 15, 1825. He was educated at Phillips Andover academy, and afterward, under private instruction, pursued a college curriculum; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1852; edited the "Daily American" from 1852 to 1857; was appointed adjutant-general of New Hampshire in 1855, and reorganized the state militia; removed to Boston and edited the "Atlas and Bee" in 1859–61. He was a radical member of the so-called "Native American" party, and a constant contributor to magazine literature in reference to the party and its workings. He was appointed on the commission for adjusting the boundary between New Hampshire and Canada. At the breaking out of the civil war he obtained a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the 7th New Hampshire volunteer infantry and went promptly with his regiment to the front and served to the end. At Fort Fisher, N. C., his brigade stormed several positions where the Confederates had taken a stand, success attending every attack. He was advanced to a colonelcy July 22, 1863, and led his regiment in active service for a year, when he was brevetted brigadier-general and given a brigade. At the close of the war he went to Wilmington, N. C.; was a member of the constitutional convention; served in the U. S. senate for an unexpired term ending in 1871; was appointed port collector by President Grant, and inspector of ports by President Hayes. He died in Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 8, 1882.

Joseph C. Abbott

Digitized by Google

PICKETT, George Edward, soldier, was born in Richmond Va., Jan. 25, 1825, son of a planter of Henrico county. He was given an excellent preparatory education, admitted as a cadet at West Point in 1842, being appointed from the state of Illinois, and was graduated in the class of 1846. He was assigned to the infantry and on March 3, 1847, was promoted to a full second lieutenant in the 2d infantry and ordered to the seat of war in Mexico. His first service was at the siege of Vera Cruz, after which he engaged in all the battles and skirmishes that led up to the capture of the City of Mexico at the close of the war. He was transferred from the 2d to the 7th infantry, July 13, 1847, and five days thereafter was transferred to the 8th infantry. He won a brevet as first lieutenant Sept. 8, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and as captain Sept. 13, 1847, for Chapultepec. On March 3, 1855, he was regularly promoted to captain and assigned to the 9th infantry, he having up to this date served on garrison duty in Texas. His regiment was stationed at Puget sound in the northwest territory in 1856, and Capt. Pickett was ordered with sixty men to occupy San Juan island pending the settlement of the dispute with Great Britain as to the northwest boundary. He while in this command forbade the British governor landing his troops, although threatened by three vessels of war used as transports. His resistance gave time for the arrival of the British admiral who at once postponed the issue of force. Gen. Harney in his report commended Capt. Pickett "for the cool judgment, ability and gallantry he had displayed." The legislature of the territory voted to him a resolution of thanks. When the civil war became apparent Capt. Pickett determined to join his fortunes with the South, and on March 16, 1861, his native state made him a major and assigned him to a corps of artillery in advance of his leaving the far West, where he was stationed. He resigned his commission in the U. S. army, June 25, 1861, and set out for Virginia. He found much difficulty in reaching his new post, and on arriving was made a colonel of state troops and assigned to duty on the Rappahannock river. On Jan. 14, 1862, he was made a brigadier-general in the provisional army of the Confederate states, and his brigade, made up of the 8th, 18th, 19th, 28th and 56th Virginia infantry regiments, was made a part of the army of Northern Virginia, at first known as the army of the Potomac. His brigade was in Longstreet's division of Johnston's army. In the battles before Richmond, when Gen. McClellan fought the seven days' battle, Pickett's brigade in the series of retreats made by the Confederates was always in the rear and fought with so much temerity as to gain the sobriquet of the "game-cock brigade." At the battle of the Chickahominy June 27, 1862, Gen. Pickett was severely wounded, and his brigade was afterwards commanded by Col. Effa Hunton, who led it at the second battle of Bull Run, and through the Maryland campaign it was led by Gen. R. B. Garnett. On Oct. 10, 1862, Pickett was made a major general and commanded a division in Longstreet's corps, army of Northern Virginia, made up of the brigades of Garnett and Kemper. These were entirely Virginia troops. Gen. Pickett led this division at the battle of Fredericksburg, occupying the center of Lee's line. At Gettysburg, Pickett's division comprised the brigades of Garnett, Armistead, Kemper, Toombs and Coose, Virginia and Georgia troops.



Pickett's charge at Gettysburg has made his name famous among the heroes of history. Gen. Pickett was placed in command of the department of North Carolina, Sept. 23, 1863, and on May 18, 1864, he successfully defended Petersburg against the assault planned by Gen. Butler, and captured the Federal works, turning their guns on the retiring assailants. In the final operations resulting in the surrender of Gen. Lee, Pickett's division, composed of Barton's, Hunton's, Coose's and Terry's brigades, was the first in Anderson's corps, Lee's army, and bore a conspicuous part in the final struggle, and at Five Forks was the last to retire before the victorious Federal forces, and not then until it had become thoroughly disorganized. Gen. Pickett after the war engaged in the life insurance business in Richmond and died in Norfolk, Va., July 30, 1875.

RICE, Samuel Allen, soldier, was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1828. He studied at the Ohio university, then at Union college, where he was graduated in 1849. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1852; removed to Oskaloosa, Ia., where he was elected county attorney in 1853, and attorney-general for the state in 1856, and re-elected, serving until 1862. On Aug. 10, 1862, he was commissioned colonel of the 33d Iowa volunteers; promoted brigadier-general of volunteers for bravery in the hotly contested battle at Helena, Ark., the battle lasting nine and a half hours, with a loss of 1,300 killed and wounded, but with victory and 1,200 prisoners for the Union side. He continued serving with honor during the campaigns of 1863–64 in the Southwest On Apr. 30, 1864, in the attack made at Jenkins's ferry, in middle Arkansas, on Gen. Banks's expedition, he was mortally wounded. He was immediately removed to his home, Oskaloosa, where he died July 6, 1864.

RICE, Elliott Warren, soldier, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 16, 1835; received his education at the Ohio university and the Union law school; was admitted to the bar and removed to Oskaloosa, Ia., where his brother, Samuel Allen Rice, was engaged in the practice of law. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in the 7th Iowa volunteer infantry, and had his baptism of fire in the battle of Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861, where his regiment lost more heavily than any other. His genius for a military profession was such that he rapidly rose from the ranks until he received his commission of brigadier-general, June 20, 1864. He took part in all the important battles of the Southwest. While colonel he was put in command of the 1st brigade of the 2d division of the 16th corps of the army of the Tennessee; was commissioned major-general March 13, 1865, and mustered out Aug. 24th, returning to civil pursuits at his home in Iowa. He died in Sioux City, Ia., June 22, 1887.

GROVER, Cuvier, soldier, was born in Bethel, Me., July 24, 1829. He went to West Point, where he was graduated in 1850; was assigned to the 1st artillery, and served on the frontier till 1853; and from Apr. 14, 1853, till July 17, 1854, on the Northern Pacific railroad exploration, after which he served at various western stations. He was promoted

Digitized by Google

first lieutenant March 3, 1855; captain Sept. 17, 1858: brigadier-general of volunteers Apr. 14, 1862, and transferred to the army of the Potomac; brevetted lieutenant-colonel May 5th following, for services at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., and colonel May 31st for gallantry at Fair Oaks. At the second battle of Bull Run his brigade advanced boldly in face of a destructive artillery and infantry fire, and distinguished itself by a bayonet charge that drove away the Confederate forces holding the railroad embankment. He forced a passage between two Confederate brigades; but, reserves coming to their aid, he was obliged to fall back to his first position, after a bitter and prolonged hand-to-hand fight, in which the losses were very severe on both sides. Gen. Grover was then transferred to the department of the Gulf, where he took command of a division of the 19th corps, and was in command of the right wing of the forces besieging Port Hudson, La., in May, 1863. He was promoted major Aug. 31, 1863, and, returning to the east, commanded a division in the Shenandoah campaign from August to December, 1864. On the 19th of October, 1864, he was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, and was the same day brevetted major-general of volunteers for gallantry at Winchester and Fisher's Hill. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, March 13, 1865, and on the same date major-general, U. S. army. At the close of the war he was mustered out of the volunteer service and returned to frontier duty; was promoted lieutenant-colonel 38th infantry July 28, 1866; transferred to Jefferson barracks, Mo., Nov. 7th; assigned to the 3d cavalry in 1870, and promoted colonel of the 1st cavalry, holding that rank until his death in Atlantic City, N. J., June 6, 1885.

Du PONT, Samuel Francis, naval officer, was born at Bergen Point, N. J., Sept. 27, 1803, son of Victor Marie Du Pont de Nemours. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy from the state of Delaware on Dec. 19, 1815, his first service being on the Franklin in the European squadron, from which ship he was transferred to the Erie on the same station. In 1821 he returned to the Mediterranean, serving for a year on the Constitution until ordered home for examination, after which he was attached to the Congress in the West Indies and on the coast of Brazil. He was again in the Mediterranean in 1824 in the North Carolina, of which vessel he became sailing master, four months of this cruise being spent on the Porpoise, to which he was ordered soon after his promotion as lieutenant, Apr. 28, 1826. Attached to the Ontario in 1829, he made another three years' cruise in European waters, and from 1835 to 1838 was executive officer of the Warren and of the Constellation, and commanded the Grampus and the Warren in the Gulf of Mexico. In September of the latter year he joined the Ohio, flag-ship of Com. Hull in the Mediterranean squadron, his cruise ending in 1841. Promoted commander in 1842, he sailed for China in the Perry, but a severe illness forced him to give up his command and return home. In 1845 he was ordered to the Pacific as commander of the Congress, the flag-ship of Com. Stockton. The Mexican war had begun when the ship arrived in California, and Du Pont was at once assigned to the command of the Cyane July 23, 1846. With this vessel he captured San Diego, took possession of La Paz, the capital of Lower California, spiked the guns of San Blas, and entered the harbor of Guaymas, burning two gunboats and cutting out a Mexican brig under a heavy fire. These operations cleared the Gulf of California of hostile vessels, some thirty of which were taken or destroyed. He took part in the capture of Mazatlan under Com. Shubrick, Nov. 11, 1847, leading the line of boats which entered the main harbor. On Feb. 15, 1848, Du Pont landed at San José with a naval force and engaged a large body of Mexicans, marching three miles inland and successfully relieving Lieut. Heywood's detachment, closely besieged in the Mission house and about to surrender. Later he led or sent out various expeditions into the interior which co-operated with Col. Burton and Lieut. (afterward Gen.) Halleck who were moving southward, clearing the country of hostile troops and taking many prisoners. Ordered home in 1848, he became captain in 1855, and two years later went on special service to China in command of the Minnesota, witnessing while there the naval operations of the French and English forces, notably their capture of the Chinese forts on the Peiho. After visiting Japan, India and Arabia, he returned with his ship to Boston in May, 1859. Placed in command of the Philadelphia navy yard on Dec. 31, 1860, he took, on his own responsibility, the most prompt and energetic measures when communications were cut off with Washington, sending a naval force to the Chesapeake to protect the landing of troops at Annapolis. In June, 1861, he was made president of a board which convened at Washington to elaborate a general plan of naval operations against the Confederate states. Appointed flag-officer in September, he led the expedition which sailed from Norfolk in the following month, no American officer having ever before commanded so large a fleet. On Nov. 7th he successfully attacked the strong fortifications defending Port Royal harbor. Ably planned and skillfully executed, this engagement is justly regarded as one of the most brilliant achievements of our navy. His unarmored vessels, divided into main and flanking divisions, steamed into the harbor in two parallel columns. The flanking division, after engaging the smaller fort and driving back the enemy's shipping, took position to enfilade the principal work, before which the main column, led by the flag-ship Wabash, passed and repassed in elliptical course, its tremendous fire inflicting heavy damage. Although the casualties during the engagement were inconsiderable, its importance is not to be measured by the small number of killed and wounded—indicative, in this case, of the professional ability and tactical skill with which the victory was won. The battle of Port Royal, occurring a little less than seven months after the fall of Fort Sumter, was of surpassing value in its moral and political effect, both at home and abroad. It gave us one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic seaboard, which afforded an admirable base for future operations by the establishment of coaling stations, shops and supply depots. Du Pont actively followed up his victory: Tybee was seized, giving a foothold for the reduction of Fort Pulaski by the army; a combined naval and military force destroyed the batteries at Port Royal ferry; the sounds and inland waters of Georgia and the east coast of Florida were occupied; St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville and other places captured, and Fort Clinch and the fort at St. Augustine retaken; fourteen blockading stations were established, all thoroughly effective save that off Charleston, where the vessels at command were insufficient to cover the circuit of twenty-three miles from

Digitized by Google

Bull's bay to Stone. In recognition of his services, Du Pont received the thanks of congress and was appointed rear-admiral to rank from July 16, 1862. Toward the close of the year several armored vessels were added to his command—mostly of the monitor type—one of which destroyed the Confederate steamer Nashville when aground near Fort McAllister. Desiring to measure the ironclads against forts commanding obstructed channels, Adm. Du Pont sent three monitors, supported by six other ships, to engage Fort McAllister, upon which they were unable to make any impression on account of the small number of their guns and the slowness of their fire. This satisfied the admiral that their offensive power had been overrated, and he reported to the Navy department that whatever degree of impenetrability monitors might have, there was no corresponding quality of destructiveness as against forts. On Apr. 7, 1863, Du Pont, taking command of his nine armored vessels, made a resolute attempt to take Charleston. Unable to manœuvre in the tortuous channel leading to the harbor, which was filled with obstructions and torpedoes, the ironclads were exposed to a terrible cross-fire from a hundred guns of the heaviest calibres. His flag-ship, the Ironsides, which was leading, steered so badly under the influence of the current that it was twice necessary to drop anchors to bring her head to the proper direction, and when within 1,500 yards or less of Fort Sumter she lay for a considerable time directly over a huge torpedo, which, fortunately for those on board, the electrician at Battery Wagner was unable to explode. Darkness approaching, the ships were withdrawn with the intention of continuing the engagement on the following day, but when morning came, one of the ironclads having foundered from injuries received during the engagement (in which she was struck ninety times), and five others being wholly or partially disabled (many of them having received over fifty shots), Adm. Du Pont wisely determined not to invite a great disaster by a renewal of the attack. The action was fought in pursuance to express instructions from the Navy department, its probable results not having been unforeseen by the admiral, who had given it as his opinion that the co-operation of troops was necessary to success. Time has fully confirmed the absolute correctness of Du Pont's judgment; his able successor, with a larger force of armored ships, was no more fortunate, and Charleston only fell upon the approach of Sherman's army. In June the iron-clad ram Atlanta came out of Savannah, and Du Pont sent two monitors to intercept her, one of which, under Com. Rogers, succeeded in capturing her after a brief engagement. This was the last important incident of Adm. Du Pont's command, from which he was relieved July 5, 1863. During the intervals of more than twenty-five years of service at sea he was almost constantly employed on duties of importance and was conspicuous in the improvement and development of the navy. A member of the board which drew up the plan of reorganization of the Naval academy, he was one of the officers who afterward revised and extended the system then adopted. He served on the lighthouse board, took part in two revisions of the rules and regulations for the navy, and was a very prominent member of the Naval retiring board of 1855. He was also the author of various papers on professional subjects: among others, one on corporal punishment in the navy, and one on the use of floating batteries for coast defense, which has been since republished and is largely quoted from by Sir Howard Douglas in his work on naval gunnery. In 1833 Adm. Du Pont married his cousin, Sophie Madeleine Du Pont, who survived him. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1865. In 1882 congress enacted that the circle at the intersection of Massachusetts and Connecticut avenues in the city of Washington should be called "Du Pont Circle," and by subsequent legislation provided for the erection there of a bronze statue of Rear-Adm. Du Pont. This lasting monument to his fame and memory was completed in 1884.

RICE, James Clay, soldier, was born in Worthington, Mass., Dec. 27, 1829. He attended school, but was mainly self-educated until he entered Yale, from which he was graduated in 1854. He engaged in teaching for a while at Natchez, Miss., became literary editor of a newspaper, and then commenced the study of law. A year later he removed to New York city, where he was admitted to the bar in 1856 and began to practice. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private, was chosen adjutant and captain, and on the organization of the 44th New York regiment was appointed its lieutenant-colonel. Shortly afterward he became colonel of the regiment, and led it in the battles of Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Gaines's Mills, Malvern Hill, Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and performed distinguished service at Gettysburg while commanding a brigade during the second day's fight, by holding the extreme left of the line against repeated attacks, and defending Round Top from a flank movement. For this he received a brigadier-general's commission in the volunteers Aug. 17, 1863. He took part in the advance on Mine Run and in the operations in the Wilderness, and met his death in the battle near Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 11, 1864.

CARROLL, Samuel Sprigg, soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1832. His father, William Thomas Carroll, clerk of the U. S. supreme court, 1827–62, was a grandnephew of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1856 and assigned to the 10th infantry, attaining the rank of captain Nov. 5, 1861. He was appointed colonel of the 8th Ohio volunteers Dec. 15, 1861, and took part in the operations in western Virginia from Dec. 7, 1861, until May 23, 1862. Subsequently he commanded a brigade under Gen. Shields, and participated in the pursuit of the Confederate forces up the Shenandoah in May and June, 1862, and in the battle of Cedar Mountain on Aug. 9th. On Aug. 14th he received a wound in a skirmish on the Rapidan. He served in the Maryland and Rappahannock campaigns until June, 1863, and was brevetted major for gallant conduct at Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg in the following month he won the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. He fought with distinction in the battle of the Wilderness and in the engagements near Spottsylvania, being twice wounded and disabled for further service in the field. After receiving the brevet of colonel, he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers May 12, 1864, and on March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. A., for gallantry during the war. On Jan. 22, 1867, he became lieutenant-colonel, U. S. A. He was acting inspector-general of the di-

Digitized by Google

vision of the Atlantic in 1868, and on June 9, 1869, was retired as major-general for disability from wounds received in battle.

OWEN, Joshua Thomas, soldier, was born in Caermarthen, Wales, March 29 1821. With his parents he removed to America in 1830 and settled at Baltimore, Md. He fitted for college and was graduated from Jefferson college in 1845. After graduating, he took up the profession of teacher, and with his brother Robert established the Chestnut Hill academy for boys, near Philadelphia. He, at the same time, studied law and was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania, practicing his profession as lawyer in connection with his duties as teacher. In 1857–59 he was elected to the state legislature. In 1861 he enlisted in the 1st (Philadelphia) city troop as a private. He was soon after elected colonel of the 24th Pennsylvania volunteers, and after three months' service returned with his regiment; organized, recruited and commanded the 69th Pennsylvania regiment, with which he participated in every battle that was fought by the army of the Potomac from Fair Oaks to Cold Harbor. For "gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Glendale" Nov. 29, 1862, Col. Owen was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. At the expiration of his term of appointment, March 4, 1863, he was reappointed on March 30th for one year, and at its expiration was mustered out of the service and returned to the practice of law. In 1866 he was elected recorder of deeds of Philadelphia, serving until 1871, when he temporarily removed to New York city, where he founded the "Daily Register," a law journal, which was, in 1873, made the official organ of the New York city courts. Gen. Owen continued on the editorial staff of the "Daily Register" up to the time of his death, which occurred at Chestnut Hill, Pa., Nov. 7, 1887.

PEGRAM, John, soldier, was born in Petersburg, Va., Jan. 24, 1832. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1854, entered the 1st dragoons, became first lieutenant Feb. 28, 1857, and was employed on frontier duty for some years. The civil war being declared, he resigned his commission in the U. S. army May 10, 1861, and was soon afterward appointed lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate army. On Nov. 7, 1862, he received a brigadier-general's commission in the provisional army, and was assigned to the command of five infantry regiments in the army of northern Virginia. Subsequently he reached the rank of major-general, and succeeded to the command of Gen. Jubal A. Early's former division. He participated in all the campaigns of the army of northern Virginia, and was killed in the engagement at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 6, 1865.

SMITH, Melancton, naval officer, was born in New York city, May 24, 1810, son of Melancton Smith, soldier, who served as major and colonel in the war of 1812, and grandson of Melancton Smith, member of the first provincial congress, 1775. (See Vol. III., 376.) He was appointed from New York midshipman in the U. S. navy, March 1, 1826, and on July 22, 1826, was attached to the frigate Brandywine and afterward to the sloop Vincennes, his service at sea expiring June 15, 1830, when he attended the Naval school at New York for one year and then was attached to the frigate Potomac two months, when he was ordered to the Brooklyn navy yard, where he was stationed up to Jan. 19, 1832. On June 1st of that year, he received promotion to passed midshipman, and on Aug. 8, 1832, was on board the sloop St. Louis of the West India squadron. He was on Dec. 14th transferred to the Pensacola navy yard, and on July 21st to the brig Porpoise and sloop Vandalia of the West India squadron, the cruise terminating Aug. 15, 1834. From July to November, 1835, he was stationed at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) navy yard and the next year received promotion to master. The next two years (1837–38) he accompanied the West India squadron on the sloops Natchez and Vandalia. His commission as lieutenant was dated March 8, 1837. In the Florida war (1839–40) he served on the steamer Poinsett, and for a time in command of a fort and a twenty-oared barge. It is notable that this was the first steamer on which he had served, his previous experience having been on board sailing vessels. His service from this time to 1848 was at various navy yards and on board the vessels of home and foreign squadrons. He then took a full cruise on the frigate Constitution of the Mediterranean squadron, returning in January, 1851. He was made commander Sept. 14, 1855. At the outbreak of the civil war Com. Smith, with his vessel, the Massachusetts, engaged the Confederate fort and steamers off Ship Island, July 9, 1861, which was the initiatory step toward effectively blockading the southern ports. He remained in these waters and on Dec. 31, 1861, he forced the surrender of the fort at Biloxi, Miss., which commanded the water communication between New Orleans and Mobile. With this end accomplished he returned with the Mississippi to Hampton Roads and on Feb. 25, 1862, after taking on board Gen. Butler, his wife and staff, sailed to join Adm. Farragut and his fleet which had departed on Feb. 2d for New Orleans. After a series of mishaps, including shipwreck on the coast of North Carolina, delay for repairs at Port Royal, S. C., the Mississippi reached Ship Island on March 25, 1862. Farragut had reached Ship Island on Feb. 20th, and the fleet at once undertook the passage of the bar, which was not accomplished until April 8th, and the combined naval and land forces were not ready to move until the 17th, when they set out to besiege Forts Jackson and St. Philip and capture New Orleans. The commanding general and staff, with two regiments of Massachusetts troops, were on board the Mississippi. The fleet on the 18th opened fire upon the forts. On the 23d the entire fleet safely ran the gauntlet of both forts, and after they had passed, the only available Confederate vessel to follow them was the ironclad Manassas, which was engaged by the Mississippi and destroyed. On May 1st Com. Smith with Gen. Butler, his wife and staff, steamed up to the wharf at New Orleans and formally took possession of the city. He afterward took part in the attack on Vicksburg, and in the attempt to run the batteries the Mississippi grounded,

Digitized by Google

and to prevent her falling in the hands of the Confederates Com. Smith set his ship on fire and destroyed her. His course was approved by the department. July 16, 1862, he was promoted to captain and although under orders to return north was placed in temporary command of the Monongahela on the passage from New Orleans to Port Hudson, where the vessel was the flag-ship of Adm. Farragut. In 1864 he commanded the monitor Onondaga, operating on the James river and in Albemarle sound. On the steam frigate Wabash he participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher. His promotion to commander was effected July 25, 1866, and he served in the equipment and recruiting department of the navy until 1870, when he was commissioned rear-admiral July 1, 1870. He had charge of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) navy yard, 1870–72, and was relieved May 24, 1871, when he was appointed governor of the Naval asylum at Philadelphia. He was retired in 1872 and died at Green Bay, Mich., July 19, 1893.

SHIRK, James W., naval officer, was born in Pennsylvania. Nothing is known of his early history. He was appointed midshipman from Pennsylvania March 26, 1849, and saw his first service on the sloop John Adams, which was one of the squadron that policed the coast of Africa 1849–51. He was transferred to the steam frigate Mississippi and made one of the East India squadron 1851–54. On his return in 1854, he received promotion to passed midshipman, and in 1855 to master and in 1856 to lieutenant, and was attached to the home squadron as master of the sloop Saratoga in 1856, remaining until 1858 when he commanded the Plymouth of the Atlantic coast squadron. He was transferred to the steamer Michigan on the lakes in 1859 and to the sloop Saranac of the Pacific squadron 1859–60. At the commencement of the war between the states he joined the Mississippi squadron under Farragut, and at the battle of Fort Henry, Feb. 6, 1862, commanded the steam gunboat Lexington. He was also at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, March 1, 1862. He besieged the Confederate batteries at Eastport, Miss., March 11th, and at Chickasaw, Ala., March 23, 1862. He was at the battle of Shiloh, Apr. 6th and 7th and from that time up to the capture of Vicksburg June 4, 1863, was continuously engaged in the operations of the navy in its co-operation with the army. On July 16, 1862, he received the commission of lieutenant-commander and was in charge of the ironclad Tuscumbria during 1863–64, at the same time commanding a division of the Mississippi squadron. At the close of the war he was ordered to the Philadelphia navy yard, where he remained until the close of 1867, he having in the interval been promoted to commander July 25, 1866. He was assigned to the steam frigate Franklin and was in the European squadron during 1867–68, and on special duty at the navy department, Washington, from 1869 up to the time of his death which occurred Feb. 10, 1873.

KELTON, John Cuningham, soldier, was born in Delaware county, Pa., June 24, 1828, of Irish ancestors who settled in Chester county, Pa., 1735. He was graduated from the United States military academy in 1851, and immediately joined the 6th infantry. Frontier and garrison service followed for a half-dozen years, and then, on his promotion to a first lieutenancy, came a term of four years as instructor of infantry tactics at West Point, in which duty the opening of the civil war found him. He obtained an appointment at once in the adjutant-general's department, and has remained there ever since, reaching its highest honors, after a staff service of twenty-eight years. In the autumn of 1861, while on staff duty at St. Louis, he had the colonelcy of the 9th Missouri infantry, and held it for several months, then joined the staff of Gen. Halleck, and took part in the advance on Corinth and the siege of that place. With Halleck he went back to Washington soon after as assistant adjutant-general. When the brevets were given out at the end of the war, he received those of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, for "most valuable and arduous services, both in the field and at headquarters," and that of brigadier-general for like services. Gen. Kelton continued on duty at Washington in the adjutant-general's office until 1870, and then went to San Francisco as adjutant-general of the division of the Pacific. While there he became known as an inventor of many military appliances. At the outset of the civil war he had published a "Manual of the Bayonet," and in 1882 he printed "Fencing with Foils" and "Pigeons as Couriers," followed, two years later, by "Information for Riflemen," and "Select Songs for Special Occasions," besides editing Grace's "System of Horse Training." He was appointed adjutant-general of the army by President Harrison in 1889.

POE, Orlando Metcalfe, soldier, was born in Navarre, Stark county, O., March 7, 1832. He was graduated from West Point in 1856, and assigned to the topographical engineers. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1860, and performed lake survey duty until the outbreak of the civil war, when he engaged in the organization of Ohio volunteers. He served as chief topographical engineer of the department of the Ohio, from May 13th until June 15, 1861, and took part in the battle of Rich mountain under Gen. McClellan. In September, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the 2d Michigan volunteers, and led them in the defense of Washington, and through the peninsular campaign. He became brigadier-general of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862; participated in the battle of Fredericksburg; commanded a division of the 9th army corps, from February to March, 1863; was promoted captain of U. S. engineers, and, subsequently, was made chief engineer of the 23d corps of the army of the Ohio. He held the same position in Sherman's army in the invasion of Georgia and the march to the sea until the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He received the brevet of major July 6, 1864, for gallant service at the siege of Knoxville; that of lieutenant-colonel Sept. 1, 1864, after the capture of Atlanta; and that of colonel Dec. 21, 1864, after Savannah. In March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for "gallant and meritorious service in the campaign terminating in the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston." He served as secretary of the U. S. lighthouse board from 1865–70; was afterward commissioned major; constructed a lighthouse on Lake Huron in 1870–73; was a member of the lighthouse board in 1874; acted as aide-de-camp

Digitized by Google

to Gen. W. T. Sherman in 1874–84, and at the same time superintended the iron and harbor works from Lake Erie to Lake Superior. In 1882 he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of engineers.

LOVELAND, Frank Clarence, soldier, was born at Wellington, O., Aug. 26, 1839, son of Abner Loveland, the ninth generation in line of descent from Robert Loveland, who emigrated from Norwich, Norfolk county, England, to America, in 1635.

He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and in Oberlin college, which, at the outbreak of the civil war, he left in 1861 to enlist as a private soldier in the 6th Ohio volunteer cavalry. This regiment's service in the field was in the Shenandoah valley, Va., under Gens. Frémont and Franz Sigel; then in the army of Virginia in front of Washington, in the summer of 1862, under Gen. Pope; then in the autumn of 1862 with the army of the Potomac, under Gen. Geo. B. McClellan. It served with Burnside in the winter of 1862, and in 1863 in and about Falmouth and Fredericksburg, Va., and in the spring of 1863 was under Hooker. From this date, when the cavalry corps was organized, it was with Stoneman, Pleasonton, Sheridan and Grant, until the close of the war. He participated with his regiment in about fifty skirmishes and battles, being invariably present for duty until severely wounded by a shell at Cold Harbor, in 1864, barely escaping the loss of a leg. The records of the war department show that at the front, for brave and efficient services, he was successively promoted to sergeant, sergeant-major, second and first lieutenant. At Aldie, Va., June 17, 1863, Lieut. Loveland, while leading his company in the charge, had his horse shot, and was much injured by being thrown to the ground. For gallant and meritorious services in the battle at Salem Church, Va., May 28, 1864, he was commissioned captain. In the early spring of 1865 he commanded his regiment; on Apr. 8, 1865, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and on July 30, 1865, was commissioned colonel for long and meritorious service during the war. On Apr. 10, 1865, the day following the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the 6th Ohio veteran cavalry was the escort of Gen. U. S. Grant from Appomattox to Burkeville Station, Va., where he took a railroad train for Washington, D. C. After the surrender this regiment was retained in the U. S. service, its headquarters being at Petersburg, Va. In June and July, 1865, Col. Loveland was president of a general court-martial which held daily sessions in Petersburg. He was mustered out of the U. S. service with his regiment Aug. 9, 1865, when he returned to his old home in Ohio. In May, 1866, he took up a permanent residence in New York city, where he successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1880 he became interested in the canvass for the presidency of his old comrade and friend, Gen. Garfield, from which date much of his time was devoted to political affairs. During President Arthur's administration, Col. Loveland was appointed special agent in connection with the interior department, and assigned to duty in New York city in the investigation of matters pertaining to the pension bureau. He remained in this position until 1887, when he was removed for political reasons. In May, 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison to succeed Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel, as U. S. pension disbursing agent at New York city. On assuming this office Col. Loveland, with soldier-like energy and the executive ability of a practical business man, reorganized a chaotic department, and conducted its vast and rapidly increasing business with but little friction, winning commendation of all, regardless of political affiliations. Nearly $10,000,000 annually were disbursed at this agency to about 60,000 pensioners, involving much necessary detail, labor and responsibility. The office, under previous management, had never paid 2,000 pensioners in any one day, but Col. Loveland, by his improved method, made a record average of paying over 8,500 pensioners per day for six successive days. Another feature of the office under Col. Loveland's management, was the organization of the Grand army mission. For years it had been the custom of from 1,000 to 2,000 veterans to arrive at the pension office during the day and night before each quarterly payment began, in order to secure places in line, standing there all night, until the doors of the agency opened and the payment commenced at 7 A.M. The many saloons in the neighborhood of the agency did a paying business while the veterans were in waiting, and on the days following, by selling liquors and cashing all checks at a high rate of discount. When the Grand army mission was organized, the saloon-keepers charged Col. Loveland with having seriously injured their business. The mission occupied the floor under the pension agency, was open all day and all night, furnished coffee and sandwiches, and cashed the pensioners' checks free of charge. Its managers were: Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, of the U. S. army; Gen. Alexander S. Webb, president of the College of New York; Col. Frank C. Loveland; Gen. Frederick T. Locke; Col. H. H. Hadley; Maj.-Gen. Wager Swayne; Capt. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer; Wm. T. Wardwell; John S. Huyler and others. Col. Loveland is a Royal arch mason, and is connected with most of the prominent military veteran associations, viz.: the Society of the army of the Potomac, the Grand army of the republic, the New York commandery of the military order of the Loyal legion of the United States, the United service club, the Seventh regiment veteran club of New York, and the Society of the sons of the revolution. He is also a member of the Patria club, the New England society, the Ohio society of New York, and the Republican club of the city of New York. In religion he is a Unitarian. He was married Feb. 23, 1871, to Isabella, the only daughter of Dr. Julius A. Sayles, one of the early settlers of Cleveland, O. Of the two children born to them, Frank De Wolf, born Jan. 11, 1880, is alone living in 1894.

CHESTNUT, James, Jr., soldier, was born near Camden, S. C., in 1815, and was graduated from Princeton in 1835. He was a member of the South Carolina legislature from 1842–52, and from 1854–58 was in the state senate. On Jan. 5, 1859, he was elected to the U. S. senate, and was expelled July 11, 1861, having previously tendered his resignation Nov. 10, 1860, as he expected that his native state would secede. He subsequently was a colonel in the Confederate army and served as aide-de-camp to Jefferson Davis, attaining the rank of brigadier-general in 1864. The general was a member of the National democratic convention by which Horatio Seymour was nominated for the presidency.

CARRINGTON, Edward, soldier, was born in Charlotte county, Va., Feb. 11, 1749, younger brother of Paul Carrington, the eminent patriot, jurist, and statesman. He was quartermaster-gen-

Digitized by Google

eral in the war of the revolution, having been commissioned lieutenant-colonel of artillery Nov. 30, 1776. He was the brother-in-law of Chief Justice Marshall, and the confidential friend of Gen. Washington. He served as second in command to Gen. Nathanael Greene, in his famous southern campaign, was taken prisoner at Charleston, S. C., and was greatly distinguished for his fidelity, efficiency, and courage, especially in the memorable retreat of the Dan, which river he had explored, and made preparations for the crossing of Greene's army. He commanded the artillery at Hobkirk's Hill and at Yorktown. He was three times thanked at the head of the army for his gallantry in the field, and won the proud soubriquet of the "old Agamemnon," doubtless in consequence of his great personal prowess, imposing appearance, and dignity and sternness of manner. He was a member of the Continental congress, mayor of Richmond, Va., and foreman of the grand jury that indicted Aaron Burr for treason. When a war was apprehended with France, Gen. Washington, thinking himself too old to enter the field, recommended Edward Carrington to President Adams as a proper person to take command of the American army in the event of a war with that power. (See Marshall's "Life of Washington.") Gen. Carrington died in Richmond, Va., Oct. 28, 1810.

SPRAGUE, John Wilson, soldier, was born in White Creek, Washington county, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1817. He was an attendant at the district school of his neighborhood and entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, Troy, N. Y., when thirteen years of age. He left school before graduation to engage in business, and in 1845 removed to Milan, Erie county, O., where he continued the business of a merchant. He afterwards settled in Sandusky, and was for one term (1851–52) treasurer of Erie county. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he raised a company of militia, was made its captain and with it joined the 7th Ohio volunteers. He was rapidly promoted and in 1863 was colonel of the 63d Ohio volunteers, on July 21, 1864, brigadier-general of volunteers, and March 13, 1865, brevet major-general of volunteers. He was mustered out of the service Aug. 24, 1865. During his service as a volunteer officer he declined a lieutenant-colonelcy in the regular army. After the war he was appointed manager of the Winona and St. Paul railway. In 1870 he was general manager of the Western division of the Northern Pacific railway, and with Capt. Ainsworth established the city of Tacoma, Wash. In 1883 he had the honor of driving the golden spike on the completion of his division and soon after resigned on account of impaired health. He was active in building up the new city of Tacoma and was president of the board of trade and of various banks and corporations. In October, 1890, he married Mrs. A. W. Vance of Meadville, Pa., who was a sister of his second deceased wife. His son is an attorney in New York city. Gen. Sprague died at his home in Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 27, 1893.

GIVEN, William, naval officer, was born in Columbus, Bartholomew county, Ind., Dec. 5, 1832. When a lad of fifteen he entered the U. S. navy as midshipman and was successively promoted, gaining a commission as lieutenant Sept. 16, 1855, and lieutenant-commander July 16, 1862. Early in the civil war he was on the Cambridge, which was one of the South Atlantic blockade squadron. In October, 1861, he was transferred to the brig Commodore Perry, and in January, 1862, was given command of the gunboat Tyler, which was one of the western flotilla, operating in the rivers of Kentucky and Tennessee. He took part in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson and in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He formed a part of the Yazoo expedition, sent to ascertain the whereabouts and strength of the new Confederate ram Arkansas, and in company with the Carondelet met the Confederate ironclad. The Tyler first encountered the unknown vessel, and after finding her armor impenetrable to its heaviest shot, which glanced harmless from her sides, Lieut. Given ran his gunboat down the river to warn the vessels below of the formidable armament. This warning, however, did not prevent the Arkansas from running the gauntlet of the whole Federal fleet. When Capt. Kelley of the Mound City was scalded by the explosion of the boiler, Lieut. Given took charge of the vessel, and retained command until transferred to the ironclad Benton, sixteen guns, the most formidable of the river fleet. It was while in command of this vessel and while engaged in an attack on Haines's Bluff on the Yazoo river, Jan. 3, 1863, that he was mortally wounded.

ROBERTS, Benjamin Stone, soldier, was born at Manchester, Bennington county, Vt., in 1811. He was graduated from West Point in 1835, and after a few years' service with the 1st dragoons, left the army in January, 1839, to become chief engineer of the Champlain and Ogdensburg railroad, then in process of construction. In 1841 he was assistant geologist of New York, and the next year went to Russia to help G. W. Whistler in building the road from St. Petersburg to Moscow. In 1843 he turned to the law and settled in Iowa, where he was lieutenant-colonel of militia in 1844. The prospect of war with Mexico led him to re-enter the army in May, 1846; he was made a captain in February, 1847, and served under Gen. Scott, taking part in nearly all the battles from Vera Cruz to the capital city, and winning the brevet of major by leading a storming party at Chapultepec, and that of lieutenant-colonel by his activity under Gen. Joseph Lane, against guerrillas at Matamoras, Nov. 22, 1847. Remaining in the service, he was voted a sword by his adopted state, and had duty in the southwest and at Washington. In May, 1861, he became major of the 3d cavalry; being in New Mexico he was assigned by Col. Canby to the command of the southern district. At Fort Craig, Jan. 5, 1862, he repelled an attack by Texans under Gen. H. H. Sibley; for further services in the battle of Valverdo, a few weeks later, he was brevetted colonel. In July he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and chief of cavalry to the army of Virginia, under Gen. Pope, with whom he was sent, two months later, to the department of the Northwest as acting inspector-general; here he led an expedition against the Chippewas, who had taken to the war path in northern Minnesota. In 1863 he had

Digitized by Google

a command near Washington, then in West Virginia, and then in Iowa. In the summer of 1864 he commanded the 1st division of the 19th corps in Louisiana, and in the fall was chief of cavalry in the department of the Gulf. In February, 1865, he was ordered to Tennessee. A little later he received the brevets of brigadier in the regular army and major-general of volunteers; in July, 1866, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. After two years as professor of tactics at Yale college, he retired from active service in December, 1870, and undertook the manufacture and sale of a rifle of his own invention. He died at Washington, Jan. 29, 1875.

CURIE, Charles, soldier, was born at Audencourt, near Montbeliard, in the Department du Doubs, France, Oct. 20, 1842. On both sides his ancestors were Huguenots. Through his father he was related to the Cuviers and Jacots, and through his mother to the Deimers and Lamberti, some of whom, for a long time prior to the nineteenth century, made their homes in Switzerland. About the year 1842, his father, a machinist, visited America, and made contracts for the service of himself and other French machinists, with Thomas Rogers, a millwright of Paterson, N. J., emigrating with his family to that place in 1843. Here the son attended the public schools until his fourteenth year, when he went to Cleveland, O., to accept a position in the tobacco store of his aunt, the widow of F. A. Keppler. He remained in Cleveland until 1859, taking a course in Bryant & Stratton's commercial college, in addition to his other duties. Upon returning home, he became custom-house clerk in the importing house of Ad. Koop & Sattler, 38 Broad street, New York city. On Apr. 19, 1861, he enlisted in the New York Zouaves, afterward known as the 9th New York volunteers Hawkins Zouaves, and mustered into the U. S. service with his company May 4, 1861. He was with the detachment of his regiment sent from Newport News with other troops to Big Bethel, to cover the retreat of the Federal forces from that place, June 10, 1861; was at the capture of Forts Clarke and Hatteras, N. C., in August, 1861; was sent to the relief of the 20th Indiana at Chicamicomigo, N. C., and was in the capture of Roanoke Island Feb. 8, 1862, where he was the first to reach the works and the first to wave the flag of the 9th regiment over them. He was also engaged in the battle of Camden, N. C., in the destruction of Confederate stores up the Chowan river, and in the destruction of stores at Winton, N. C. In the summer of 1862 he was in the second Bull Run campaign, and on Sept. 14th, 17th and 18th, at the battles of South mountain and Antietam. In the latter battle he was wounded, was furloughed, and afterward was placed on recruiting service and promoted to first lieutenant in the 2d battalion, Hawkins Zouaves. Upon the consolidation of this battalion with the 178th New York, he was made acting adjutant, was on duty in Virginia, and during the Gettysburg campaign, in the city of Washington, acted as assistant picket officer. In 1863 he reported to Gen. Sherman, at Eastport, Miss., at Columbus, Ky., and at Fort Pillow, Tenn. He was with Gen. Sherman on his raid on Meridian, February, 1864, and took part in engagements of that campaign. With Gens. A. J. Smith and Joe Mower, he was in the Red river campaign, was assigned acting ordnance officer and A. D. C., 3d brigade, 3d division, 16th army corps, and was on duty in all the actions from Alexandria to the Mississippi river. Upon his appointment as division ordnance officer, he was in the campaign after Marmaduke in Arkansas, in the battles of Lake Chicot and Old Lake Village, and received his promotion as captain May 4, 1864. During the summer of the same year he took part in Gen. A. J. Smith's campaign, in Tennessee and Mississippi. In the fall of 1864 he was active in the Missouri campaign, during which he was taken ill, and was sent to the Jefferson barracks hospital, where he was discharged Dec. 16, 1864, on account of disability for further field service. On Jan. 1, 1868, he started the business of custom-house brokerage. Later he studied law, and was graduated from the New York university law school, May, 1882. The same year he was admitted to the bar, entering into practice with custom cases as a specialty. In 1879 Capt. Curie was one of the organizers and subsequently the senior captain of the Paterson light guard, afterward known as the 1st battalion, N. G. N. J. He commanded a company in the New Jersey battalion that in 1881 won the cup at the Centennial anniversary at Yorktown. In 1890 he formed a law copartnership with W. Wickham Smith and David Ives Mackie, under the firm name of Curie, Smith & Mackie. Capt. Curie's residence in winter is in Brooklyn, N. Y., and in summer at Idlewild, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

MEREDITH, Solomon, soldier, was born in Guilford county, N. C., May 29, 1810. His early education was meagre. When nineteen years old he worked at any available manual employment that offered, devoting his earnings toward securing an education. In 1840, at the age of thirty, he removed to Cambridge City, Ind., was chosen sheriff of the county in 1844 and 1846; served in the state legislature 1846–49, and in the latter year became U. S. marshal for the district of Indiana. In 1854 he again served in the legislature. At the breaking out of the civil war he was elected colonel of the 19th Indiana volunteer infantry, was ordered to Virginia, and had his first experience at Gainesville, Va., where he was wounded, and half his effective force lost or crippled. Oct. 6, 1862, he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and commanded the celebrated Iron brigade. In April, 1863, he forced a crossing of the Rappahannock, and took part in the battle of Chancellorsville. On July 1, 1863, he opened the three days' battle of Gettysburg, and swinging around his iron brigade at a critical juncture, captured 800 men, including their commander. Gen. Meredith was wounded so severely as to be disabled till November, 1863. He was then ordered to the command of Cairo, Ill., and in September, 1864, to the command in Paducah, Ky., where he remained till the close of the war. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and retired to his home. He served as surveyor-general of Montana, in 1867–69, then went into private life, devoting himself to his estate, Oakland farm, where he engaged in raising fine stock, and dispensed a generous hospitality. Gen. Meredith has a commanding presence, standing six feet six inches in height, is strongly built, and excels in oratory. He took an active part in securing the passage of various state school laws, and was interested in the Indiana central railroad, being for a long time its financial agent. Three of his sons served in the army, but only one returned.

Digitized by Google

WESLEY, John, founder of Methodism, was born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, England, June 17, 1703. He was of good lineage, having in his veins, on both his father's and mother's side, the blood of an old nobility, and, what was to him as productive an inheritance, that of four or five generations of Nonconformist clergymen, who had suffered for conscience' sake, and have left venerated names in the religious history of England. His grandfather and father, each named Samuel Wesley, were clergymen, and both were so poor that the latter entered upon his studies at Oxford with but £2 5s. in his pocket, and during his entire college life never received but five shillings additional from his family. However, he managed to pay his way, and to finish his studies free from debt, and with £10 to begin the world with. He had been reared a Nonconformist, but his sympathies inclining him to the established church, he took orders in it, and was presented with the living of Epworth. He then married a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Annesley, who belonged to the noble family of Anglesea, and was known as the "St. Paul of the Nonconformists." She was a woman of cultivated mind, clear judgment, and such genuine, unaffected piety, as to be still accounted one of the ornaments of religious biography. She became the mother of nineteen children, of whom John Wesley was the fifteenth, all of whom she reared in a godly manner, and with the strictness practised by our own great-grandmothers. She herself says, "When turned a year old, they were taught to fear the rod, and to cry softly, by which means they escaped an abundance of correction they might otherwise have had." They began school when they were five years old, she being their instructor, and they were required to learn the alphabet in one day, and it was a disappointment to her when two of them were a day and a half about it. Their religious training was also strict and methodical. They were taught to be punctual at all devotional exercises, reverent to their superiors, industrious in the tasks allotted to them, and prompt in the discharge of every duty. Her rule was rigid, but it was enforced in so loving a spirit that obedience was a pleasure to her children, and they were insensibly formed into such men and women as are an honor to our English-speaking race. The living of Epworth yielded an income of but £200 a year, and with so large a family on his hands, the Rev. Samuel Wesley was obliged to practice the most rigid economy. This, however, was not the severest of his trials. Epworth was a market-town of about 2,000 inhabitants, who were especially noted for their profligacy. So severely did the excellent clergyman reprove their vices, that he won the bitter enmity of his parishioners, who, on two occasions, rewarded his zeal by burning down the rectory. The second fire occurred when John was six years old, and then the lives of the family were saved with the greatest difficulty, John himself being literally "plucked like a brand from the burning." The event made a lasting impression on the boy's mind, and he often spoke of it in his mature years, relating how his worthy father, when his children had all been gathered in safety about him on the green before his burning dwelling, knelt down upon the grass in the midst of the crowd, and gave thanks to God for his great deliverance. When John Wesley was eleven years of age, he was secured by the Duke of Buckingham, a friend of the family, admission as one of the forty free scholars of the famous Charter house in London, which is familiar to the readers of Thackeray, and where had been graduated such men as Addison and Steele, Sir William Blackstone, Grote, the historian, Sir Charles Eastlake, and the eminent Dr. Barrow. There he acquitted himself with much credit, gaining the approval of his instructors by proficiency in his studies, and the love of his schoolmates by his gentle manners and remarkable talent for the telling of stories. His older brother, Samuel, who was then a subordinate teacher in the Westminster school, wrote at this time to his father: "My brother Jack, I can faithfully assure you, gives you no manner of discouragement from breeding your third son a scholar." He spent three years at this school, and the spot was so endeared to him, that in after life he would often turn aside from his evangelical work to visit the old buildings, around which clustered so many pleasant associations. He so well improved his advantages at the Charter house, that when, in June, 1720, he entered Christ Church college, Oxford, he was ready to receive the greatest benefit from his studies at the university. His health was poor, and his lack of pecuniary means gave him much anxiety, but in spite of these drawbacks he was soon characterized as a "very sensible and acute theologian, baffling every one by the subtleties of logic, and laughing at them for being so easily routed—a young fellow of the finest classical taste, of the most liberal and manly sentiments." Such was his rank as a classical scholar that his father desired him to devote his life to "critical learning," but he had already had his mind turned to the gospel ministry, having been deeply impressed by the reading of Thomas à Kempis, Law's "Serious Call," and Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying." He accordingly studied for holy orders, and was ordained deacon in the Established church, by the bishop of Oxford, in 1725. In the following year he was made a master of arts, and elected to a fellowship by Lincoln college, Oxford, which also appointed him lecturer upon Greek, and moderator of the classes. The fellowship was a great gratification to his father, who wrote to a friend, "Whatever *I* am, my Jack is fellow of Lincoln." Wesley now began to be very select in his associates, choosing as companions only those who could aid him in his religious progress, and at this time he wrote to his mother, "Leisure and I have taken leave of one another." Soon afterward he was invited by his father to act as curate at Wroote, a small parish three miles from Epworth, and a part of that living. This he did, remaining there three years, and meanwhile, in 1728, being admitted to priest's orders. At the close of this time he was summoned back to Oxford, to take charge of a number of pupils. He presided at their debates, and thus disciplined his own reasoning powers, speaking of which experience he afterward said, "I could not avoid acquiring thereby some degree of expertness in arguing, and especially in discerning and pointing out well-covered and plausible fallacies. I have since found abundant reason to praise God for giving me this honest art." He became expert in argument, was fond of logic, mathematics, and optics, and to gain greater time for study he then began the practice of rising at four o'clock in the morning. Late in life he said that he had made that his hour for rising for sixty years, and

Digitized by Google

that he did not lie awake in bed a quarter of an hour in a month. His younger brother, Charles, was now a tutor in the college, and very attentive to his religious duties, impelled thereto by an acquaintance he had formed with William Law, the author of the "Serious Call." The two brothers associated themselves with two like-minded friends, William Morgan and Robert Kirkham, in forming a club for mutual improvement; and the soberness of their demeanor, and the methodical habits they adopted, gained them the name of Methodists. In about a year the club was enlarged by the admission of George Whitefield. This club was the beginning of Methodism. Its members held frequent meetings for prayer and study, fasted on Wednesdays and Saturdays, received the communion once in a week, visited the sick and the prisoners in the Oxford jail, and practiced the most rigid self-denial, that they might have to give to the needy. It was at about this time that Wesley seems to have come to the resolve to devote his life to the introduction and general propagation of a more spiritual Christianity than was then to be found in the church of England. His father, whose health was failing, was anxious he should succeed him at Epworth; but Wesley declined, saying that his parish was to be the world. In 1735, at the age of thirty-two, Wesley went to Georgia as missionary to the Indians and the colony which Oglethorpe had established there two years previously. In going out he met on board ship some Moravian fellow-passengers, whose conversation deepened his religious zeal, and led to a subsequent intimate association with that community.

Savannah had then a population of about 500, composed principally of insolvent debtors, who had sought the place as a refuge from their creditors, and Wesley soon concluded they needed his ministrations quite as much as did the half-naked savages. His preaching made a deep impression, and it is said that "he expounded those Scriptures which relate to dress" with such effect that he soon saw in his church "neither gold nor costly apparel." But his Christianity was not of a kind to suit the tide of newly-made Georgians, and his unpopularity was soon increased by an unfortunate entanglement with a Sophie Hopkey, niece to the chief magistrate of Savannah. Wesley seems to have paid the lady such attentions as usually precede marriage, but to have broken off his relations with her on the advice of friends, who charged him "to proceed no further in this business." Four days later the lady married a Mr. Williamson, and Wesley entered in his journal, "God being very merciful to me, my friend performed what I could not." Soon afterward he had occasion to rebuke the lady for some failure of Christian duty, and the rebuke not producing amendments, he excluded her from the holy communion. This raised a storm about his head, which his friends advised him to avoid by shaking the dust of Georgia off his feet and returning to England. He left with the impression that his ministry there had been a failure, but Whitefield, who was in Georgia, subsequently wrote, "The good that Mr. John Wesley has done in America is inexpressible." A live-oak tree under which Wesley preached, is said to be still standing in the vicinity of Savannah. Some months after his return to England he attended a meeting of the Moravian society in Aldergate street, London, and while a young preacher, named Peter Böhler, was commenting on the Epistle to the Romans, he experienced such a glow of religious feeling as led him to write in his journal, "By him (Böhler) in the hands of the great God, I was, on Sunday, the 5th of March, 1738, clearly convinced of my unbelief, of the want of that faith whereby alone we are saved." He thought himself unfit to preach, but Böhler said to him, "Preach faith till you have it, and then because you have it you will preach it." Later on, he writes that on the evening of May 24th of that year, "about a quarter before nine, I received an assurance that He had taken away *my* sins—even *mine*, and saved me from the law of sin and death." In view of his previous religious zeal, it has been questioned if he did not mistake this glow of religious emotion for conversion; but the fact remains that this date marks the era in Wesley's life which included his real work for the evangelization of the world. Soon after this date he made a visit to the Moravian brethren at Herrnhut, Germany, and there met Zinzendorf and the prince royal of Prussia, afterward Frederick the Great, on whom he made an impression which lasted till long after both of them became famous. His religious zeal, deepened by this visit, was rendered still more active by his frequent attendance on the Moravian meetings on his return to London. Meanwhile, his old college companion, Whitefield, had begun his great career as an evangelist, and, shut out from the churches, he had taken to preaching in the fields, and to such congregations as had never before been gathered in England. Now he sent to Wesley to "Come over to Macedonia and help me." Wesley had all his life been tenacious on every point of decorum, and deemed it "almost a sin to save a soul outside of a church." But now he responded promptly to the summons of Whitefield, and "proclaimed in the highways the glad tidings of salvation." His first field sermon was delivered to an audience of 3,000, from a little eminence adjoining the city of Bristol; his next, to an assemblage of 12,000, gathered on Blackheath, in London, and this was the commencement of such an evangelical work as the world had not seen since the foundation of Christianity. A meeting-house was soon built at Bristol; then the Royal foundry was bought in London, and, being converted into a church, was made the headquarters of a movement which soon overspread the British Islands, and after a few years extended to the four quarters of the globe. Henceforth, the history of this one man's life is the history of Methodism, for the saying of an English historian is true, that "he embodied in himself not this or that side of the new movement, but the very movement itself." By 1770 it numbered 121 preachers and fifty circuits, the fiftieth circuit being America; and over them all the dominion of Wesley was absolute. "His genius for government," said Macaulay, "was not inferior to that of Richelieu." Probably no other man in history has shown his organizing ability, except it may be the apostle Paul. The historian Lecky says of him, "Few things in ecclesiastical history are more striking than the energy and success with which he propagated his opinions." He was gifted with a frame of iron, and with a spirit that never flagged. "I do not remember," he wrote, when an old man, "to have felt lowness of spirits for a quarter of an hour since I was born." He was accustomed to attribute to his perpetual journeys on horseback the almost superhuman flow of health and vigor which he enjoyed. He lived more than eighty-seven years, and he continued his labors to the very close of his life. His first sermon in the day was usually at five o'clock in the morning, and when he was eighty-five he delivered upward of eighty sermons in eight weeks. During the greater part of his career he preached about 800 sermons a year, and it is said that in the fifty years of his itinerant life, he traveled by horseback nearly a half million of miles, and delivered more than 40,000 discourses. He averaged forty miles on horseback per day, though on some occasions this was extended to seventy miles, and yet he was of slender figure, his height being only five feet six inches, and his weight

Digitized by Google

never more than 125 pounds. But he had a commanding presence, a piercing eye, and a sort of magnetic power that riveted the attention of audiences of 20,000, sometimes, at the first, disorderly, and even antagonistic. This same presence and power carried him on occasions safely through riotous crowds, when the least quailing, the slightest sign of fear, would have been the signal for his destruction. After the death of his mother, who was his housekeeper at the beginning of his evangelical career, he had no domestic life. At the age of forty-nine he married a widow with four children, but the marriage was not a happy one. When he was away from home she was insanely jealous, and when he was not away she made him wish that he had been. His last field sermon was delivered on Oct. 6, 1790, his last address within the walls of a church on Feb. 23, 1791, and he died nine days later, when he had nearly reached his eighty-eighth birthday. "Our people die well," he once remarked, and he was to illustrate his own saying. "I must lie down," he said but a few days before his death, and then, when the fever had nearly consumed him, "Bless the church and the king. Farewell." Those were the last utterances of the man whose words had shaken two continents, and carried hope to the hearts of many millions.

BLAKSLEE, James Irwin, railway president, was born in Springville, Susquehanna county, Pa., Feb. 10, 1815, son of Zophar and Abigail Taylor Blakslee. In 1801 his father emigrated from Vermont, settling in Susquehanna county, Pa., where he took up land and engaged in farming.

James I. Blakslee

The son was brought up after the manner of farmer's sons of the times, attending the district school in the winter, and working on the farm in the summer. In 1833 he left the farm and engaged at Mauch Chunk, under Judge Asa Packer, on the Lehigh canal, where he was a boatman for two years. The next four years he worked as clerk in a country store. He then leased a mine in Schuylkill county, which he worked successfully until 1844, when he returned to Mauch Chunk, and engaged in shipping coal from the mines, for Mr. Packer, and also in superintending the erection of sixteen stone houses, and in building boats for the canal. In 1852 Mr. Blakslee was elected treasurer of Carbon county. In 1854 he assisted in building the Lehigh valley railroad, and on its completion was a passenger conductor for eight years. He was then given charge of the construction of the Mahanoy division of the Lehigh railroad, as well as numerous coal branches of that road, and on its completion was made superintendent of the division, holding the position until 1892. In 1871 he organized a company to build a narrow-gauge railroad twenty-eight miles between Tunkhannock and Montrose, Pa., of which he was president for a number of years, the road being controlled by the Lehigh valley system. Mr. Blakslee in 1892 was made superintendent of the Pottsville division of the Lehigh valley railroad. He is president of the Linderman national bank of Mauch Chunk, president of the Mauch Chunk gas company, for which he secured a charter in 1854, is a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, a member of St. Mark's Episcopal church, and one of its founders, and for some time its warden, and a member of the standing committee of the diocese of central Pennsylvania. He was married in 1838 to Caroline, daughter of Charles Ashley of Susquehanna county, Pa. Their four sons are all engaged in the railroad business. Their golden wedding was celebrated at their home in Mauch Chunk in 1888, and was the occasion of sincere congratulations from a wide circle of friends.

CLARK, Guy Ashley, manufacturer, was born Feb. 17, 1823, at Onondaga, Onondaga county, N. Y. His father, William Clark, emigrated, when quite young, from Connecticut to Onondaga, engaged in a mercantile business, and subsequently became active as a salt manufacturer. The son was the eldest of seven boys. He obtained his early education in the public schools, and then engaged as a clerk with his father and others. When about twenty-three years of age young Clark, having saved a little money from his various clerkships, purchased a salt block and commenced manufacturing salt. He disposed of his block a few years later, and was appointed wood-measurer by the different salt manufacturers, an important position, his salary being fifty cents a boat-load. He measured as high as twenty-seven boat-loads a day, and, during the year, something over 2,700 boat-loads. In 1859 he bought largely of salt interests, and in 1860 the Onondaga salt company was incorporated, Mr. Clark being appointed its agent, which position he held for ten years. He was elected a supervisor of the city of Syracuse in 1870, and twice re-elected. In 1890 he retired from active business. In politics, Mr. Clark is an active democrat.

Guy A. Clark

CLEAVELAND, William Waldo, manufacturer, was born in Lake City, Fla., Jan. 8, 1864. His father, Edward E. Cleaveland, was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother was Josephine Allen, of Memphis, Tenn. The Cleavelands were of English origin, and, although they spelled the name differently from other members of the family, yet all originally came from the town of Cleve, in England. The Allens were of Scotch descent, and noted for their extraordinary longevity, several of them having reached the age of one hundred years, and five generations having lived at the same time. Edward E. Cleaveland was a successful merchant before 1880, when he engaged exclusively in the furniture business on an extensive scale. The son was educated in the public schools and at the military academy at Bingham, N. C. He left school when seventeen years old, and engaged in business with his father under the firm name of Cleaveland & Son. The partnership was dissolved in 1888, and the son remained in business by himself until September, 1893, when he organized a stock company to handle and manufacture furniture on a scale never before attempted in Florida. The company proved a great success, having already 36,000 square feet of storage for its goods, and a trade in every city and hamlet in the state. The excellence of its manufactured wares gained it a name throughout the country, so that its trade expanded into Georgia and the western borders. Mr. Cleaveland is secretary and treasurer of the company, and its energetic directing spirit.

W. W. Cleaveland

Digitized by Google

He was married at Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 22, 1883, to Minnie Beale Lockhart, of Columbus, Ga. His family are members of the McIntyre Methodist Episcopal church, South, and hearty supporters of all its good works. He ranks high as a citizen, being one of the first members of the Board of trade, and interested in all matters appertaining to the welfare of the city.

EVERHART, James Marion, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Berks county, Pa., June 7, 1828, third son of James and Mary Templin Everhart. The family is of German origin, and the name was formerly spelled "Eberhard." The earliest record of the name is in the sixth century, when they held high official rank in church and state, and were of noble birth, afterward being for 443 years the ruling dukes of Wurtemberg, from Duke Eberhard I., the Noble, born in 1265, to Duke Leopold Eberhard, who died in 1723. An Eberhard greatly assisted Luther in the Reformation, and was the author of many volumes. John August Eberhard was chancellor to the king of Prussia, and one of Germany's great scholars. About 1723, through the political and church revolution known as the thirty years' war, which laid waste Germany, the Eberhards ceased to be the ruling dukes of Wurtemberg, and they then left the fatherland and sought freedom in the new world. Christian Eberhard, a lineal descendant of the German dukes, was born in 1728, and settled in Chester county, Pa., holding a royal commission from the crown. His son, James Everhardt (1760–1852), was a revolutionary soldier, who was with Gen. Washington's army at Valley Forge in 1777–78. His youngest son, James Everhardt (1789–1863), was an officer of the war of 1812, and after the war engaged in agriculture, tanning, and the iron industries in Berks and Chester counties. He was the father of James Marion Everhart, the spelling of the name having been adopted by the grandfather, the revolutionary hero. This son, after receiving a common-school education, worked in his father's tannery, to regain his health, and then entered the New London academy, where he was graduated with honor in 1848. He then devoted himself to business, entering as a clerk the store of his uncle at Westchester, Pa., and afterwards in a general jobbing and importing business. In 1853 he settled at Pittston, Pa., to supervise the land interests of his father at that place. Here his skill and business talent largely increased the interests. He served with the Home guard in repelling the invasion of Lee's army in 1863, and contributed largely to the comfort and encouragement of the Federal army. In 1867 he made an extended tour through Europe. In 1873 he removed to Scranton, where he purchased a half interest in the Scranton brass works, and a year later succeeded to the entire control. Here his inventive genius found ample opportunity for development, and introduced many improvements and inventions that greatly benefited the business and became of universal use to the trade at large. In 1889 he visited Central America, the Pacific coast and the gold and silver mines of the great West. In 1891 he revisited Europe to settle a complicated mining interest for a company of which he was president. His business operations have been extended and valuable. He has been the president of two coal companies, and managing director of two others; a director of the Moosic mountain railroad and the Moosic mountain water company, and one of the organizers and the vice-president of a rock-salt works, with a capacity of 1,000 tons per day, at Greigsville, N. Y. He was the originator and one of the incorporators of the Traders' national bank at Scranton, Pa., and also a director of the Scranton forging company.

James M. Everhart

EVERHART, Isaiah Fawkes, physician and naturalist, was born in Berks county, Pa., Jan 22, 1840, the youngest son of James and Mary Templin Everhart. (See genealogy of the Eberhard family in sketch of his brother, James Marion Everhart.) He spent his early youth at the homestead, gaining his rudimentary education at the schools and academies of the neighborhood. At the age of seventeen he matriculated at Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa., where he spent four years in the pursuit of a scientific course of study, giving special attention to the natural sciences, for which he had a particular fondness. After his graduation he studied medicine, and, at the breaking out of the civil war, entered the West Philadelphia (or Saterlee) United States military hospital, then with 4,000 patients under charge of Dr. I. I. Hayes of Arctic exploration fame. With the class of 1862–63 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and went immediately to the front as assistant surgeon of the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry. He was present at thirty battles during the war, and in all discharged the duties of a full surgeon. On Feb. 4, 1865, he received his promotion to full surgeon with the rank of major, and on the consolidation of his regiment with the 16th Pennsylvania cavalry, was mustered surgeon of the joint body thus organized, and appointed surgeon of the military district of Lynchburg, Va., which position he held until mustered out of service on Aug. 11, 1865. On his return from an extended tour through Europe in 1867, he settled at Scranton, Pa., where he successfully practiced his profession. He served as a member of the medical staff of the Lackawanna state hospital, a member of the Scranton board of health, and surgeon of the 9th regiment of the state militia. Dr. Everhart has an extensive and unique collection of birds and animals found within the state, which he personally collected and prepared, being not only an enthusiastic naturalist, but an expert taxidermist. His collection being large and valuable, it is the intention of the collector to present it after its completion to some scientific institution. The doctor is a close student of nature, and an ardent lover of field sports, taking his recreation periods with either the rod or the gun as his companion. In 1893 he returned from an extended tour through Mexico, the Pacific coast and Alaska, adding largely to his stock of specimens, and gratifying his love of sport in numerous encounters with big game found in the air, forests and waters. In 1871 he married Annie Victoria Ubil. They have one son, Edwin Ellsworth Everhart, born in 1873.

I. F. Everhart

IRWIN, Theodore, grain merchant, manufacturer, and bibliophile, was born at Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., May 25, 1827, son of William P. Irwin, a prominent citizen, justice of the peace,

Digitized by Google

soldier in the war of 1812, and colonel of the state militia, who was born near Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1789, removed with his father, James Irwin (born 1760), to Sodus, N. Y., about 1800, and was one of the soldiers who opposed the British troops when Sodus Point was attacked and burned. The family were Scotch, emigrating to county Antrim, Ireland, about 1650, and two of the members coming to America in 1740, one (William) settling in Dutchess county, N. Y., and the other near Baltimore, Md. During the revolutionary war, the family, being whigs, were unsafe in Dutchess county, and moved across the river to Orange county, and settled a few miles west from Newburg. On the maternal side Theodore's grandfather, Deacon Phineas Haywood, born in Bridgewater, Mass. (1770), of an old and prominent New England family, lived at Windsor, Mass., came to Jefferson county, and thence to Wayne county, N. Y., in 1800. He was a merchant, and in the war of 1812 enlisted in a company known as the "Silver Greys." Theodore was educated at the Marion academy and the Rochester collegiate institute. He, when eighteen years old, removed to Oswego, N. Y., and found employment with Doolittle, Mills & Co., prominent millers and shippers. He remained with this house until the dissolution of the business of their successors, Doolittle, Mollison & Co., in 1850, when he took charge of the business for the senior partner. After the great fire in Oswego in 1853, the business firm changed to Doolittle, Irwin & Wright, then in 1860 to Doolittle & Irwin, and in 1864 to Irwin & Sloan, as grain commission merchants. Mr. Irwin retired in 1884 to give his personal attention to an already large banking business. He was a director of the Marine bank from 1855 until its liquidation in 1879. He aided in organizing and was the first vice-president of the First national bank during the civil war, was president of the Northwestern insurance company from 1859 until 1866, and in 1884 was made a director and vice-president of the Second national bank. He was director in the Oswego and Rome railroad during its construction and until it was merged into the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg railway in 1864, of which line he was local director at Oswego some fifteen years. During this time he purchased for the company the Lake Ontario shore railroad, and became its president during its construction from Ontario to Suspension Bridge, when it was merged into the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg system. He was one of the organizers and is president of the Oswego shade cloth company, president of the Standard yarn company, president of the Cliff and Righter company, manufacturers of car springs, which merged into the Oswego railway spring company, and continued him as president, one of the organizers and directors of Oswego water works company, and director of Oswego gas light company. He was for many years a member of the local board of the State normal school, and trustee of the Syracuse university over eight years. In the midst of the cares and labor of a busy life, Mr. Irwin has found recreation in collecting a library, which is second to no private library in America, and possibly to few English private libraries in the world. It includes, besides rare books, old engravings and etchings and fine oil paintings. These books were gathered during thirty-five years and without extended travel, search, or publicity. He owns

Theodore Irwin

Eliot's Bible in the Indian language, the first edition, the only copy known which is in every particular absolutely complete, and, to further enhance its value, it was a presentation copy from the author. He has a Gutenberg Old Testament, the first book ever printed, of which there are but three copies in the United States. Another valuable possession is a manuscript consisting of the gospels written about the year 780, in uncial letters of gold upon purple vellum, the greatest artists of the time being employed in its production. When Henry VIII. caused to be written the famous treatise on the seven sacraments against Luther, Leo X. conferred upon the English monarch the title "Defender of the Faith," and with the bull confirming the title, he sent to the king this manuscript, which, strangely enough, afterward found a place in this library of an American citizen. Mr. Irwin was married at Oswego, N. Y., March 6, 1856, to Louisa A., daughter of Dana A. Braman, a graduate of Brown university, and granddaughter of Dr. Amasa Braman of Millbury, Mass.

De WOLF, Calvin, lawyer, was born at Braintrim, Luzerne county, Pa., Feb. 18, 1815, one of thirteen children of Giles M. De Wolf, a well-to-do farmer, whose father and grandfather came to Pennsylvania from Pomfret, Conn. Their ancestors were among the early settlers in Lyme, Conn., who came from Holland, to which country they had been exiled from France by the edict of Nantes. His mother was Anna Spaulding, a descendant of Edward Spaulding, who settled in Chelmsford, Mass., in 1633. The son received his primary education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and from his father, who was better versed in arithmetic, algebra, and surveying than the school-teacher. He studied Latin, aided by a neighbor of liberal education, who volunteered to help the lad. His studies were not allowed to interfere with his work on the farm, he being the eldest son who survived childhood, and expected to fill the position of dignity as leader in the field, the clearing, and the endless winter chores. He also, for two winters, taught the district school. When he had reached his majority and could claim his time as his own, he left the farm and entered the academy of Grant river institute, Ashtabula, O., where he was allowed to partly support himself by manual labor. Here he remained for nearly two years, when an opportunity was offered him to go to Chicago in charge of a cargo of fruit, he paying his passage by caring for and protecting the same. Once in the city, he made application as school-teacher for a position in the public school, and passed the necessary examination, but lacked influence to secure an appointment. He therefore set out on foot across the prairie, determined to find a school. He succeeded, upon reaching Hadley, Will county, Ill., forty miles from Chicago, in securing a school. He had at the time only an old-fashioned "York shilling" in his pocket. This was the winter of 1837–38. In the spring he returned to Chicago, and secured a position in the public school and also engaged his spare time in studying law. He entered the law office of Spring & Goodrich in 1839, where he pursued a systematic course of study, and in 1843 was admitted to the bar. In 1841 he married Frances Kimball. Chicago, at the time Mr. De Wolf commenced the practice of his profession there, had less than thirty lawyers. He devoted himself

Calvin DeWolf

Digitized by Google

strictly to his practice until 1854, when he was elected justice of the peace, and was in the office by appointment and election six consecutive terms, covering a period of over twenty-five years. In that time he heard and disposed of over 90,000 cases. In 1839 he was active in founding an anti-slavery society in Chicago, and was for many years its secretary. He was one of the committee and treasurer of the organization that founded the "Western Citizen," recognized in its day as one of the leading abolition newspapers of the country. He was one of five men indicted for aiding a negro slave, called Eliza, to escape from her master; she had been held as a slave in Nebraska and escaped to Illinois. The case became a test one, and passed through the U. S. courts until determined by dismissal upon the advice of the U. S. District attorney Lorned in 1861. Judge De Wolf served as alderman for two years, and while a member of that body was chairman, having charge of codifying the local laws. His son, Wallace L. De Wolf, educated to the law, became, on his admission to the bar, a partner with his father, both father and son being recognized as among the leading lawyers of Chicago.

BROOKES, James Hall, clergyman, was born in Pulaski, Tenn., Feb. 27, 1830, son of Rev. James Hall Brookes, born in Iredell county, N. C., and named for Rev. James Hall, D.D., of revolutionary fame in North Carolina. His mother was Judith Smith Lacy, daughter of Rev. Drury Lacy of Prince Edward county, Va., moderator of the General assembly of 1817, and a noted Presbyterian preacher, from whose family about forty ministers of that faith have descended. His parents had removed to Pulaski, Tenn., for the benefit of the health of the mother. Here the father died in 1833 of Asiatic cholera. The slaves inherited by the mother had been set free by the father before his death, and the widow and her sons were left in comparative poverty. The son had but few school advantages, and, except the home training, had, up to his fourteenth year, remained with his mother. He was at this age compelled to go into a store as clerk. He gradually saved enough money to pay his way through college, and entering Miami university in 1851, he was graduated in 1853. During his senior year he attended the United Presbyterian theological seminary, and passed one year in the theological seminary at Princeton, N. J. He then received and accepted a call from the First Presbyterian church at Dayton, O., as pastor, and remained in that charge for four years. In 1858 he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he accepted the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church. In addition to his labors as preacher and pastor, he for twenty years edited "The Truth," a monthly periodical devoted to "the maintenance of the inerrancy of the Bible; to the defence of our Lord's personal and pre-millennial coming, and to expositions of scripture." Dr. Brookes wrote and published several books on religious subjects, besides over two hundred tracts. Among his better known works are: "How to be saved;" "Maranatha;" "May Christians Dance?" "Outline of the Books of the Bible;" "Is the Bible True?" "Did Jesus Rise?" "Is the Bible Inspired?" "The Way Made Plain;" "Israel and the Church;" "From Death Unto Life;" "The Holy Spirit;" "Mystery of Suffering;" "Till He Come;" "The Christ," and "The Bible under Fire." In 1854 he was married to Sue, daughter of Dr. David Oliver, an elder of the Presbyterian church in Oxford, O.

SMITH, Charles Henry, secretary of the Jacksonville board of trade, was born at Sag Harbor, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1833, the eldest son of Rev. Daniel Smith, a prominent Methodist clergyman in his day, and the author of about sixty biographical and religious works. The family is of English descent, the great-grandfather being a noted Universalist clergyman in Rhode Island in the eighteenth century. Charles H. Smith was educated at the best private schools in New York, as he was intended for a professional life, but, his health failing when he was about sixteen years old, he gave up his studies and entered a wholesale dry-goods house in New York city. On the dissolution of this firm he became a clerk in a California shipper's office, and on reaching manhood was given an interest in the business. He removed to Washington, D.C., in 1861, and engaged in commercial pursuits for three years, but finally lost his fortune by a venture in patent machinery, and a prolonged contest with a workingman's union. Removing to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, he became the superintendent of an oil company, and also superintendent and one of the owners of the first tank line for transporting petroleum, which company had a valuable contract with the Erie railway company, but Gould and Fisk, having secured control of the railroad, refused to recognize the contract, and by the imposition of ruinous freights, stopped the traffic and compelled the owners of the line to sell out to them. By making a partial payment, they obtained control of the line and then refused to pay the balance of the purchase price. Three years of expensive litigation followed, resulting in a compromise and a heavy loss to the owners of the tank line. About this time the oil business became greatly depressed, and extensive combinations were formed to control it, hence Mr. Smith went to Kansas and engaged in the banking business, but the failing health of his wife forced him to remove to St. Louis, where he purchased a book and stationery business. At the end of four years, his wife's health not improving, he removed to Jacksonville, Fla., and engaged in the loan and real estate business. In February, 1889, he was elected secretary of the board of trade. He inherited the literary tastes of his father, and was a frequent contributor to the press, being, during his residence in Washington, the war correspondent of a New York paper. He was the originator of the project of deepening the St. John's river at Dame's Point, and it was largely in consequence of his persistent advocacy that the county of Duval bonded itself for $300,000 for that purpose; the result of which was to secure a channel of the depth of eighteen feet from Jacksonville to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of twenty-five miles. Through his efforts the Union building association was organized, which was composed of the Board of trade, the Library association, and the B. and P. order of Elks, and they became the joint owners and occupants of one of the handsomest buildings in Jacksonville. Mr. Smith is the secretary of the St. John's river improvement company, a director in the Little Brothers fertilizer and phosphate company, and the Jacksonville loan and improvement company, both of which he helped to organize. He is also a trustee of Rollins college at Winter Park. He is

Digitized by Google

a member of the Congregational church, and very active in church work, having helped to organize and build five churches in various parts of the country. Mr. Smith was married in 1854, to Frances A. Duncan of Brooklyn, N. Y., who died in 1886, and in 1888 he married Virginia T. Lea of New Orleans.

EMMET, Thomas Addis, an eminent lawyer and Irish patriot, was born in Cork, Ireland, Apr. 24, 1764. He was an elder brother of Robert Emmet, who was executed in Dublin in 1803, and the father of both was a prominent physician in Dublin.

Thomas Addis was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and afterward studied medicine at Edinburgh, where, in 1784, he took the degree of M.D. At this time he was already developing into an orator and presided over five debating societies. On the death of his elder brother, who was a member of the Irish bar, Emmet's parents desired that he should change his profession, and he accordingly went to London, where he read two years in the Temple and attended the courts at Westminster. He then returned to Dublin and began practice, where he soon attained distinction and business. The outbreak of the rebellious feeling in Ireland brought Emmet into its midst, and in 1795 he joined the Society of united Irishmen, of which he soon became a prominent leader. He was a member of the grand executive committee, which, it was said, controlled the actions of as many as 500,000 men. On March 12, 1798, Emmet was arrested as a conspirator and committed to prison in Dublin. After several months' confinement he had an interview with Lord Castlereagh, when an agreement was reached by which, on making certain disclosures regarding the plans of the alliance which it was supposed had been projected between the United Irishmen and France, Emmet and the other state prisoners were to be permitted to go to the United States. The disclosures were made, all names, however, being inflexibly withheld; but instead of being sent to the United States, Mr. Emmet and nineteen others were imprisoned in a fortress in Scotland for three years, when they were released. The years 1802 and 1803 were passed by Emmet and his wife in Dublin and Paris. In 1804 they sailed for New York, where they arrived on the 11th of November, and where he was speedily admitted to the bar by special dispensation, and rose rapidly to the first rank in his profession. Mr. Emmet identified himself with the democratic party, and in 1812 was appointed attorney-general of the state. While he was a brilliant orator and able and logical in argument, he nevertheless depended upon hard labor for his success, and is said to have worked thirteen hours a day, mixing but little with the fashionable world, but often amusing himself with mathematical calculations, for which he had a peculiar fancy. In the course of a few years it is said that Mr. Emmet was not surpassed for business or fame by the most eminent lawyers in America. As an advocate he was unrivaled; having a prolific fancy, he reveled in the boldest figures, while his manner is described as having been most earnest and impressive. In personal appearance, he is said to have been about the ordinary height, possessing a body compactly formed, stooping a little at the shoulders. His countenance was frank and open, strongly expressive of good nature. His eyes were blue, clear and bright, but he was somewhat shortsighted. In 1815 he began to practice before the U. S. supreme court, and there his success was admitted to be the result of undoubted genius. As an orator, Mr. Emmet was original and graceful to an uncommon degree. His arguments were also both sagacious and substantial. Justice Story says of him: "His mind was quick, vigorous, searching and buoyant; he kindled as he spoke; there was a spontaneous combustion, as it were; not sparkling, but clear and glowing. His object seemed to be not to excite wonder or surprise, to captivate by bright pictures and varied images and graceful groups and startling apparitions, but by earnest and close reasoning to convince the judgment, or to overwhelm the heart by awakening its most profound emotions. His own feelings were warm and easily touched. His sensibility was keen, and refined itself almost into a melting tenderness. His knowledge of the human heart was various and exact. He was easily captivated by a belief that his own cause was just, hence his eloquence was most striking for its persuasiveness; he said what he felt and he felt what he said. His command over the passions of others was an instantaneous and sympathetic action. The tones of his voice when he touched on subjects calling for deep feeling were themselves instinct with meaning. They were utterances of the soul as well as of the lips." In the circuit court, in 1827, Mr. Emmet was engaged in an important Astor cause, and on Monday, Nov. 12th, replied, in an elaborate argument, to Webster and Van Buren. Two days later, while occupied in another cause, he was seized with apoplexy in court and died in New York city Nov. 14, 1827.

HARDEMAN, Thomas, statesman, was born at Eatonton, Putnam county, Ga., Jan. 12, 1825. When a boy his parents removed to Macon, where he afterward resided. He received a liberal education, and was graduated from Emory college, Oxford, Ga., in 1845. Taking up the study of law, he was in 1847 admitted to the bar, but soon abandoned his profession to engage in a cotton warehouse and commission business. By this means he came into intimate relations with the farmers and planters of the section. In 1852 he was elected to the legislature, and two years later to the state senate. In 1857 he received a second election to the house of representatives, and two years later, 1859, he was elected a representative to congress, serving until Jan. 23, 1861, when he retired from congress, and identified himself with the southern Confederacy. He had for a long time been captain of an honored organization, the Floyd Rifles, of Macon, and in the organization of troops, which soon followed, the Floyd Rifles, with other volunteer companies, made up the 2d Georgia battalion. Capt. Hardeman was elected major. After distinguishing himself in the service, he was made colonel of the 45th Georgia regiment of infantry. At the battle of Frazier's farm, in the celebrated seven days' fight around Richmond, he received a severe wound, in consequence of which he was sent home. On his recovery he was elected to the legislature, and served as speaker in both terms, 1863 and 1864. During the last struggle in Georgia, he served as aide to Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, then commanding the state forces. He was president of the convention that nominated James M. Smith for re-election, and served as chairman of the democratic executive committee for four years. In 1874 he again served in the legislature as

Digitized by Google

speaker of the house; in 1876 he was elected president of the Georgia agricultural society, resigning after a service of seven years; in 1880 he was favorably spoken of for governor, and received a very flattering vote for that office in the state convention. Maj. Hardeman was past grand commander of the order of Knights templar, and past grand chancellor of the order of Knights of Pythias. He was elected congressman-at-large from Georgia, as a democrat, to the forty-eighth congress (1883–84), and gained universal applause for his skillful management of matters intrusted to him. As legislator, congressman, speaker of the house, Confederate officer, he showed himself capable, eloquent, honorable, patriotic, and public-spirited. He had convictions, and the courage to defend them, was a fluent and attractive speaker, was true in his friendships, and direct and candid in his politics. Col. Hardeman was one of the sincerest men in public matters, meriting his repeated trusts, discharging his duties efficiently always, and enjoying public respect and regard. He was married Feb. 23, 1848, to Jane Lumsden of Putnam county. He was postmaster at Macon during Cleveland's first term. He delivered, perhaps, more literary addresses on occasions of importance than any other Georgian of his generation. He died March 7, 1891.

HUGHES, Charles Hamilton, president of Barnes medical college, was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 23, 1839, of Welsh ancestry, the family tracing its lineage back to the Hughes of Gwercles in Edeirnion, county of Merioneth, Wales. The family was granted armorial bearings, Nov. 4, 1619, when Thomas Hughes, barrister at law, was knighted. Richard Hughes, the earliest American ancestor of the family, came to America about 1760, and settled near the site of what became the city of Harrisburg, Pa., but of which he was dispossessed because of non-occupancy. On the breaking out of the war of the revolution he enlisted in the continental army and served throughout the whole struggle for American independence. He was with Washington at Valley Forge, and at the battle of Brandywine received a gun-shot wound, severing the great toe from one of his feet. After the close of the war he married and settled upon a farm in Rockingham county, Va. Four sons were born to him, Richard, William, John, and David. Richard, grandfather of Dr. Hughes, settled in what afterward became West Virginia; and one of his sons, Harvey J., the father of Dr. Hughes, removed to St. Louis. The early education of Dr. Hughes was in private and public schools, after which he entered Iowa college, then studied medicine, and was graduated from the St. Louis medical college in 1859. During his student days he was engaged for a year as acting assistant physician in the U. S. marine hospital of St. Louis. On graduation he visited the principal colleges and hospitals of the East, and on the outbreak of the war entered the government service as assistant surgeon, being promoted to full surgeon in July, 1862. He was then placed in charge of the Hickory street post hospital, McDowell's college prison hospital, and the Schofield barracks, including the stragglers' camp of St. Louis. During Dr. Hughes' medical service in the army he had charge of the forces from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, Mo., for two years, and during the last of Price's raids into Missouri he had also medical charge of the refugees and freedmen.

He was one of the youngest surgeons to receive a commission in the Federal army. On leaving the service he was placed upon the Board of management, and in 1866 elected to the medical superintendency of the Missouri state lunatic asylum at Fulton, the only institution of the kind then in the state, but not called "No. 1" because of two similar state asylums afterward established. Dr. Hughes remained at the head of this institution for over five years, making annual visits to other institutions within and without the United States. He early identified himself with the association of superintendents of American institutions for the insane, now the American medico-psychological association. In 1876, at the International medical congress held at Philadelphia, he read before the section of psychiatry a paper on the "Simulation of Insanity by the Insane," this being the first systematized treatise on this subject in the United States. His contributions to medical literature have been numerous, nearly every practical subject which might engage the attention of alienists and neurologists in active practice having received elucidation in some phase from his pen. Besides the many medico-legal papers, he editorially, for more than thirteen years, conducted and published the "Alienist and Neurologist," a journal of mental and nervous diseases, founded by him in 1880. In 1887 Dr. Hughes read before the section of psychiatry in the International medical congress at Washington, a paper on the "True Nature and Definition of Insanity," of which body he was one of the vice-presidents of the psychological section. At the preceding International congress at London he presented a "Plea for the Recognition of Moral Insanity" in psychiatry, and first proposed the term "psycho-sensory insanity" for this form of mental disease, which there received commendation from exalted sources of psychiatric distinction. Dr. Hughes' contributions to psychiatry have been very numerous. His presidential address to the Mississippi valley medical association won for him a distinction both far and near, and awakened professional attention to many important topics; the entire paper and abstracts having from time to time been published in the principal medical journals of the country. He devised an esthesiometer which bears his name. In 1890 the doctor became connected with the Marion Sims college of medicine, as president of the Board of directors, and held the chair of psychiatry, diseases of the nervous system, and electro-therapy in that institution of medicine up to the spring of 1892, later being called to take a similar chair and the presidency of the faculty of Barnes medical college. Besides his membership in the American medico-psychological association, the doctor is a member of the American neurological society, the American medical association, the Mississippi valley medical association, of which he was president in 1891, president of the Neurological section of the Pan-American medical congress of 1893, vice-president of the Medico-legal congress for 1892, and vice-president of the sections of the International medical congress of 1873. He is a member of the St. Louis medical society, Missouri state medical society, and member of the judicial council of the American medical society. He is an honorary member of the British medico-psychological society, corresponding member of the New York medico-legal society, and of the Chicago academy of medicine, and other distinguished professional bodies. He has been president of the American medical editors' association, and received the distinction of being selected to deliver the address in medicine before the meeting of the American medical association. At the Pan-American medical congress at Washington, Dr. Hughes forcibly urged the creating of a public health department and the appointment of a medical representative in the president's cabinet.

Digitized by Google

FAIRBAIRN, Robert Brinckerhoff, president of St. Stephen's college, was born in New York city May 27, 1818. After ordinary schooling and special training in the Mechanics' school, he entered a bookstore in Franklin square, where he got a new and useful training for three years, which he never failed to recognize as a benefit of great value, and which proved to be of great service to him. In 1834, however, he determined to devote himself to study, with a view to entering the ministry of the Episcopal church. He began his new course of life at Bristol college, Pennsylvania, but was transferred, when that institution ceased to exist, to Washington college (now Trinity) at Hartford, Conn. He was graduated bachelor of arts in 1840. After studying, and graduating from the General theological seminary in Chelsea square, New York, he was ordained deacon in 1843, and immediately entered on the rectorship of Christ church, Troy, N. Y.

R. B. Fairbairn

After rescuing the church from debt, and restoring a property worth $20,000 to the vestry, he undertook the rectorship of St. John's church, Stillwater, on the upper Hudson. But he began, soon after this, to recognize in himself a more natural fitness for the work of education. This he combined with the duties of the ministry. He became, in 1853, the principal of the Catskill academy. He held that office for nearly ten years, when he was appointed the professor of mathematics in St. Stephen's college at Annandale on the Hudson. This institution had only three years previously been established as a training college for the ministry. The Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter was the founder of this college; but possibly it was undertaken with indefinite views of the purpose to be served; the consequence was that the institution, though under the direction of able men, did not make the progress that it should have made. At the end of one year Dr. Fairbairn was appointed the warden, by which name, after the Oxford fashion, the presiding officer was to be called. The warden had certainly one merit, which was a clear view of the purpose which the college was to serve. His view was that it was to be an undergraduate college, in which the education and intellectual training of young men, who intended to enter upon the study of theology, was to be conducted. In this purpose he never wavered. Whatever success he met with was in carrying out this purpose. Greatly crippled for the want of means, he had a difficult task before him. But he was never appalled, and he never succumbed. Aided by several faithful and able associates as professors, he made the college a power in the church, and, at the end of twenty-eight years of labor, he could point to nearly 200 young men in holy orders occupying positions of distinction, and performing in various parts of the country, with faithfulness, the duties of their sacred calling, for which they had in a large measure been prepared by his instruction and influence. It was by the sympathy and aid of such men as John V. L. Pruyn, the Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, John Bard, John L. Aspinwall, and the Rev. Dr. Chas. F. Hoffman that he brought the college into its present state of efficiency. He is the author of several works, such as "The Child of Faith," "College Sermons," and of "The Doctrine of Morality in its Relation to the Grace of the Gospel," and also of twenty-five pamphlets on educational and religious subjects. In 1864 the degree of D.D. was given him by Trinity college, and also by St. Stephen's college in 1874. He was one of the sixty persons on whom a doctor's degree was conferred by Columbia college at its centennial anniversary in 1887. He also received the degree of LL.D. from Delaware college in 1876.

SCHMUCKER, John George, clergyman, was born at Michaelstadt, Hesse Darmstadt, Aug. 18, 1771. He came to America with his parents at fourteen, entered the Lutheran ministry in 1792, and was pastor at Hagerstown, Md., and elsewhere, and at York, Pa., 1809–52. He was active and prominent in the councils of his denomination; a founder of the general synod in 1821; of its theological seminary at Gettysburg in 1826, and of Pennsylvania college in 1832; a trustee of the latter from its formation, and long president of the board of directors of the seminary, of which his son was at the head. The University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of D.D. in 1825. He wrote, in English, an exposition of the Apocalypse, called "Prophetic History of the Christian Religion" (2 vols., 1817), and in German a history of the Reformation (1817), and several other volumes in prose and verse. He retired from active labors at the age of eighty-one; removed to Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa., and died there Oct. 7, 1854.

ALDRICH, William Farrington, philanthropist, was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., March 10, 1853, son of William F. Aldrich, a prominent lawyer and financier, who died in 1878, and in memory of whom the son endowed a bed in the Child's hospital in Cincinnati, O. His mother, Louisa Klapp Aldrich, was a direct descendant of Gen. Barker of revolutionary fame, and a leader in social and literary circles in western New York. His parents removed to New York city in 1865, and the son continued his primary education, that had been begun in the Union school of Palmyra, in the public schools of New York city, supplemented by a course at Warren's military academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He adopted the profession of civil engineer, and his first public work was on the roads and boulevards radiating from Newark and Orange, N. J. In 1874 he removed to Alabama, and settled in the central part of the state, in the coal regions, where he established the village of Aldrich, organizing the Montevalo coal and transportation company, of which he was made president and general manager. He soon built up a flourishing town, with stores, school-houses, churches, miners' dwellings, a model farm and private residences, including "Rajah Lodge," his own beautiful home. In 1889 he married Josephine Cables, of Rochester, N. Y., a lady of acknowledged literary ability, wonderful spiritual insight, and possessing a charming personality. Mr. Aldrich was baptized in the faith of his mother, who was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. His father was a beloved and upright member of the Society of Friends (Quakers). The son's studies led him to adopt the broad platform of the universal brotherhood of humanity as the common origin and ultimate end of all religious teachings, and the true and only basis of the future universal church. He could find good in all the creeds, and contributes liberally to the support of each, but has not selected for himself any one sect. He makes a practical application of his rule of life in the conduct of his mining village, where the white and black employees live in perfect harmony, with few regulations save the

W. F. Aldrich

Digitized by Google

Golden rule. They need no police; no whiskey is sold; no cruelty to children or animals is permitted. The universal desire to do right for the sake of right, and the evident and immediate rewards attendant upon right doing pervade the place and stimulate and determine the conduct of the whole community. Mr. Aldrich is the personal friend of all his employees, and his gentle dignity and exact judgment win their respect and affection. He made a careful study of the origin and aims of secret societies, of the religions of the east, and of the occult sciences. He is a Knight templar and a 32d degree Mason, and occupies a high position among the brethren of that ancient and honorable institution. He takes no partisan position in politics, but is ever jealous of the rights of the poor and friendless. With his tender-hearted and sympathetic wife he was the originator and first to advocate the creation of a new office in the courts, that of public defender in contradistinction to the office of public prosecutor, or district attorney;

Rajah Lodge.

the officer to have all the privileges and be clothed with the same rights before the grand jury and court, his duty being the defense of the poor and unfortunate who have no means of employing the best legal talent. Mr. Aldrich made a public appeal in behalf of such an office before the Woman's national liberal union convention in Washington, Feb. 25, 1890, and has presented the same idea to many of the United States senators, to the Federation of labor at Baltimore, and to prominent church congresses. He believes in solving the financial question by the free coinage of gold and silver by weight and not by value.

ALDRICH, Josephine Cables, philanthropist and author, was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 12, 1843, of stern Puritan stock. She was but a few years of age when her mother died, and the child was taken in charge by her two grandmothers, who happened to belong to the severe, old-fashioned school, whose watchword was, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." The constant application of this maxim, which in this case was administered more as a tonic than anything else, was the means of duly impressing upon the victim the virtue of the golden rule, and in after years, when she married Mr. Aldrich, a man of great wealth, and came into control of a beautiful home of her own at Rochester, N. Y., not only her immediate household, but all who came in contact with Mrs. Aldrich felt the charm of her gracious and kindly manner, and the beneficial influence of her tolerant and benignant nature. Mrs. Aldrich began to take a deep and intelligent interest in Christian theosophy at this period. Finally, in 1882, she established in Rochester "The Occult World," a paper devoted to advanced thought and reform work. Her editorials taught liberality, justice and mercy, and attracted wide attention for their sound thought and beauty of style. At one time she was secretary of the Theosophical society of the United States, and president of the Rochester brotherhood. Mr. Aldrich fully sustains his wife in all her philanthropic schemes, while she, in turn, thoroughly endorses a favorite plan of his, whereby any person accused of crime may be defended in court from a public fund, and by the best available legal talent. Mrs. Aldrich holds the position of vice-president in the Woman's national industrial league, and the Woman's national liberal union; she was also active in founding the Woman's national university, and the School of useful and ornamental arts.

Josephine Cables Aldrich

COOMBS, William Jerome, congressman and merchant, was born in Jordan, Onondaga county, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1833. His paternal ancestor came over from England with the Van Rensselaers, and settled in Otsego county, N. Y. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of the revolution, and took part in the battle of Long Island. His maternal grandfather married a Wahlrath (meaning choice of the people). Owing to his father's failure in business when William was a mere lad, he was thrown entirely on his own resources. At the age of thirteen and a half years he was prepared to enter Union college, but was barred out on account of his youth. He soon after entered upon a mercantile career, and came to New York city in 1850 as manager of a wholesale dry-goods house, from which he withdrew in 1853. In 1854 he commenced the business of exporting goods of American manufacture, by degrees opening new outlets in the various markets of the world, and during an experience of nearly half a century doing much to build up American manufactures by increasing the foreign demand. To accomplish this he made frequent trips to the West Indies and different parts of Europe. He established the firm of Coombs, Crosby & Eddy in 1870. During his long residence in Brooklyn he has frequently engaged in political reform movements, and was active in the nomination as well as the election of Seth Low as mayor of Brooklyn. He was for many years identified with the republican party, but in 1884, with Beecher and other prominent men in the party, withdrew, and openly advocated the election of Cleveland for president. In 1888 he was nominated for congress by the independent republicans and democrats, and reduced his opponent's (Wallace's) majority more than one-half. In 1890 he received the regular democratic nomination, was elected by a majority of eighteen over the same opponent, and overcame a majority of about 6,000. In the fifty-second congress he was active in the discussion of the tariff and all commercial questions, particularly in the improvement of the consular system. As he was the only merchant in the house of representatives, his statements

William J. Coombs

Digitized by Google

were listened to with interest, and his recommendations were generally adopted. He was elected to the fifty-third congress from the fourth district by a majority of nearly 8,000 votes. He has been actively engaged in church and benevolent work for many years. He is president of the Commonwealth club of New York, which inaugurated the ballot reform in New York state. He is a member of the Hamilton and Lincoln clubs, and of Montauk lodge F. and A. M. of Brooklyn, and of the Fulton club, New York. He is also vice-president of the Reform club of New York.

LESLEY, John Thomas, stock raiser, was born in Madison county, Fla., in 1835, the eldest child of Leroy G. Lesley of South Carolina, who had moved to Florida in 1832. The father was a leader of cavalry in all the contests connected with the Seminole wars, until the power of the savages was broken, in 1858. When Florida seceded from the Union he raised a company of cavalry for independent service in the state, and performed excellent work with it until the Confederate armies surrendered in 1865, when he and his men were paroled. He settled near Tampa afterward, and was a leading citizen of that vicinity until his death, in 1886. The son, John T. Lesley, passed his early years on a plantation, and received such an education as the schools of the time afforded. He removed to Tampa with all the other members of his family, in 1849, the place being known as Fort Brooke. The most important military post in south Florida, it was then becoming the nucleus for a prosperous settlement. Mr. Lesley studied carpentry while there, but gave up the saw for the sword in 1855, when the Seminoles began their last organized war. He enlisted as a private in the company of volunteer cavalry which his father organized, but was in the field only a short time when he was elected first lieutenant. He saw active service for two years, mainly in the region between Tampa and the Everglades. He retired from the service in 1858, and devoted his attention to stock raising, in which he was eminently successful. At the breaking out of the civil war he raised a company of infantry in Hillsboro county for the Confederate service, and was subsequently attached to the 4th Florida regiment, of which he became major in 1862. His regiment served under Bragg, Johnston and Hood, and won a high reputation for gallantry. He remained with the regiment until 1863, and then resigned to organize an independent company of cavalry for state service, particularly to check the marauding parties who made pillage on the sparse settlements along the Gulf of Mexico, from Cedar Keys southward. Those marauders were looked upon as little better than pirates, as they robbed all ages and sexes, and devoted more attention to plundering than fighting. Capt. Lesley and nineteen of his men attacked 109 of these outlaws near Tampa, one day, and after a short but sharp contest, routed them in the most ignominious manner. In 1865, when he and his troopers laid down their arms, his neighbors recalled these brave deeds, and elected him the sheriff, tax collector and assessor of Hillsborough county, these three offices being then held by one person. He served two years, and on retiring from office built a saw mill to supply lumber to the rapidly growing town of Tampa. He sold his lumber business in 1872, and devoted all his attention to stock raising, for the exportation of cattle to Cuba was then the leading industry in South Florida. He was elected to the Florida house of representatives in 1876, and to the state senate in 1878 and 1884, and to the constitutional convention in 1885. He was afterward elected a delegate to several state and county conventions, and was a leading orator in political campaigning, his style of speaking being direct, logical, and broad in its treatment of subjects. For years he has advocated the cause of temperance, although not a prohibitionist. He is a member of the Masonic order, was elected mayor of the town of Fort Brooke, adjoining Tampa, for several years, is a true and firm friend, a progressive citizen, and thoroughly honorable in all his affairs. Capt. Lesley was married, in 1858, to Margaret T. Brown of Tampa.

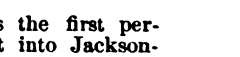
LINCOLN, William Shattuck, civil engineer, was born in Dennysville, Me., May 19, 1837, the son of Theodore and Elizabeth (Lincoln) Lincoln, and great-grandson of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln of revolutionary fame, the special officer appointed by Washington to receive the sword of Cornwallis on the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown. Young Lincoln's education was received in the public schools, but his entire time was devoted to mathematics and engineering. At the early age of nineteen he began work as division engineer on the Cincinnati and Chicago railroad, his appointment dating Nov. 12, 1856, was appointed assistant chief engineer Jan. 1, 1857, and completed the line from Richmond to Logansport June 28, 1857. He then commenced surveys of the Cincinnati and Chicago railroad from Logansport to Valparaiso, Ind. The work was partially suspended during 1857–58, and the road was completed in 1861. In the meantime, while work was partially suspended, he built a dam across the Wabash river at Logansport, which furnished power to a number of factories, finishing that work Nov. 4, 1860. After the road was completed to Valparaiso, Ind., Mr. Lincoln became engineer and assistant superintendent of the line from Richmond to Valparaiso, and remained such until May 10, 1865. On July 25, 1865, he was appointed engineer of the western division of the Toledo, Wabash and Western railway, with headquarters at Springfield, Ill., and remained there until Feb. 1, 1869, when he was appointed chief engineer of the Decatur and East St, Louis railroad, and completed the road from Decatur to East St Louis July 25, 1870. He was then continued as chief engineer of the Decatur and State Line road, completing the surveys, but owing to the Franco-Prussian war the construction of the line was abandoned. He was then appointed engineer of the eastern division of the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad, with headquarters at Toledo, O. In 1872–73, in addition to other duties, he had entire charge of the construction and erection of a grain elevator at Toledo, O., to have a capacity of 1,800,000 bushels. In 1871 he became consulting engineer of the Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi, and the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington railroads, completing the line and opening it for business in June, 1872. In June, 1877, in addition to the other duties of the office, he assumed those of purchasing agent, and continued to hold both offices until October, 1879, when he was appointed engineer and superintendendent of the road department of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railroad, in charge of construction and maintenance, with headquarters at

Digitized by Google

Springfield, Ill., and remained there until September, 1881. During this time he had charge of the rebuilding of the Chicago division of the Wabash from Bement to Streator, and completion of the line from Strawn to Chicago, opening the road for traffic Oct. 3, 1880. Sept. 1, 1881, he was appointed chief engineer of the Wabash railroad company, with headquarters in St. Louis.

BROADHEAD, James Overton, diplomat, was born in Albemarle county, Va., May 19, 1819. He was educated at a high school in that county until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered the University of Virginia, paying a part of his expenses by teaching the children of one of the professors. He remained one year at that institution, and then taught in a private family near Baltimore. In June, 1837, he removed to Missouri, and in the following year began the study of the law in the office of Edward Bates, afterward attorney-general in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet. He remained a student with Mr. Bates three years, and meanwhile, to eke out his support, taught a small school in one of the office buildings. In 1841 he began the practice of the law in Pike county, Missouri, and in 1845 was elected from that senatorial district as a delegate to a convention for the revision of the constitution of the state. In 1846 he was elected to the state legislature from Pike county, and in 1850 to the state senate, serving in that capacity four years. In 1859 he settled in the city of St. Louis, and in February, 1861, he was chosen one of the delegates from St. Louis to the state convention under the provisions of an act of the legislature calling such convention for the purpose of: "Considering the existing relations between the government of the United States, the people and government of the different states, and the government and people of the state of Missouri, and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the state, and the protection of its institutions, as shall appear to them to be demanded." This convention abolished the existing state government under the provisions of resolutions originally offered by Mr. Broadhead, and established a provisional government, which for the first three years of the civil war, enacted ordinances for the government of the state, and generally managed its affairs, raising and organizing a military force in support of the U. S. government. From early in 1863 to the spring of 1864, Mr. Broadhead was lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Missouri cavalry and, assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Schofield, was detailed by him as provost marshal-general of the department of Missouri. In the spring of 1861 he was appointed U. S. district attorney for Missouri, but he held the office for only a few months, as it interfered with his duties as a member of the state convention. In 1876 he was appointed by President Grant as counsel on the part of the government in the prosecution of what were called the "whisky frauds." In 1878 he was chosen president of the American bar association which met at Saratoga, N. Y. In 1882 he was elected a member of the forty-eighth congress as a democrat, and in 1885 was appointed by the government, under the provisions of the act of congress of Jan. 20, 1885, as special agent to "make preliminary search of the records of the French prize courts or other French archives from 1792 to 1801 inclusive, to ascertain whether any evidence or documents relating to the claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to July 31, 1801, still exist, and if so, the nature and character thereof." In pursuance of that commission he spent four months in France, and during that time examined all the archives and documents that were accessible in the various judicial tribunals, naval offices, and public libraries in Paris, Brest, Nantes, Morlaix, Bordeaux, Cherburg, Quimpere, and other cities of the sea coast and in the interior, relating to the seizures of vessels by French privateers, and the proceedings for their condemnation in tribunals having jurisdiction of prize cases, and in October, 1885, he made an elaborate report of the labors performed on this commission which was printed by order of the U. S. senate. Since that time Mr. Broadhead has been engaged in the practice of his profession at St. Louis. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland as minister to Switzerland.

CAMPBELL, Jeremiah Rockwell, hotel proprietor, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 26, 1827, of Scotch-English descent. He was educated at the Elliot school of Boston, one of the most noted institutes in the state, and at mercantile schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he became attached to the Campbell House, Wilson's Lane, Boston, conducted by his uncle. This was a famous hotel at that time, being patronized by noted public men, including Gov. Andrew, Vice-President Wilson, Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and others. The society of such men produced its natural effect on the mind of the lad and made him an observer and student. He remained with his uncle a few years, and later engaged in a restaurant on North Market street until 1860, when he sold it and went on a farm, and Dec. 1, 1866, came to Jacksonville. Anticipating the popularity of Jacksonville as a winter resort, and noting the scarcity of high-class hotels, he and five of his friends decided to erect a grand hotel that would please the most fastidious tastes and cater to a class who cared more for comfort and luxury than for its cost. They erected and furnished the St. James Hotel, which was opened to the public in January, 1869, under the management of Mr. Campbell. A few years later he bought out his partners and afterward managed the business very successfully. The building has frontage of three hundred and fifteen feet on St. James Park, and two hundred and ten feet on Laura street, and with its grounds occupies an entire block. Its first patrons were invalids, then came the wealthiest and most distinguished people in the United States, for it acquired a reputation second to none in the country, and was considered the best in the South. For a number of years it was opened to receive visitors on Thanksgiving Day, its Thanksgiving dinner being popularly supposed to open the winter season in Florida. By putting a plant in the St. James Hotel in 1883, Mr. Campbell was the first person to introduce the electric light into Jacksonville. He subsequently organized a company to light the city, and this proving a success, the rights and privileges of the company were purchased by the city gas company, which began illuminating the city by electricity in 1888. Jacksonville is therefore indebted to the enterprise of Mr. Campbell for securing the electric light so promptly, and getting the repu-



Digitized by Google

tation of being one of the best-lighted cities in the South. He was also active in organizing the Jacksonville loan and improvement company, of which he is a large stockholder. He is an extensive landowner, having interests in St. James City, at Charlotte Harbor, Marietta, and other places. Mr. Campbell was married at Chelsea, Mass., in April, 1856, to Mary J., daughter of Capt. C. B. Wilder, of the same town. Two daughters and a son were born to them.

KALISCH, Abner, lawyer, was born at Cleveland, O., Sept. 2, 1853, son of Rev. Dr. Isidor Kalisch (see Vol. III., p. 63). He was educated under the direction of his distinguished father, and was graduated from the law school of Columbia college in 1874. He then studied law with his brother Samuel at Newark, N. J. (see Vol. IV., p. 469), and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Newark, making a specialty of criminal law. In 1881 he was assigned by the court to the defence of James Graves for homicide; this case became a noted one, not only in New Jersey, but throughout the country, and Mr. Kalisch was much complimented for his skill and ability in handling it. He has been also connected with many other important cases, his practice being large and lucrative. He is notably successful in trials by jury, where his native wit, ingenuity and impassioned oratory have crowned his efforts with success in apparently the most desperate and hopeless cases. In arguments before the court, he is keen, thorough and logical. Gifted with remarkable perceptive qualities, and quick at repartee, Mr. Kalisch is a formidable adversary. His skill as a cross-examiner of a witness depends mainly upon his tenacious memory of facts elicited in the course of a trial, and the suave and insinuating manner with which he disarms a hostile witness. Notwithstanding his extensive practice, Mr. Kalisch has managed to find leisure to devote himself to literature and art. He is an accomplished linguist, and his well-selected library, one of the finest in New Jersey, contains both the standard and the best foreign works in the original. He is an indefatigable collector of old prints and engravings, thus accumulating not only a unique collection, but a highly interesting and instructive one. Mr. Kalisch takes no active part in politics, but belongs to several clubs, and is a prominent Mason. He has traveled extensively throughout America and Europe.

Abner Kalisch

LONG, Alexander, legislator, was born in Greenville, Mercer county, Pa., Dec. 24, 1816. His father removing to Ohio, he was educated at Cary's academy, afterward known as Farmer's college. Having adopted the profession of law, he, upon admission to the bar, began practice in the city of Cincinnati. He took an active interest in politics and was elected a member of the lower house in the state legislature in 1848, and again in 1849. He was elected by the republican party a representative from Ohio to the thirty-eighth U. S. congress and served on the committee on claims. In 1864 he was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago.

McANDREWS, Richard Aloysius, Catholic clergyman, was born in New York city of Irish parents Dec. 11, 1851. He received his classical education at Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass., and was afterward sent to the Theological seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Philadelphia, and was ordained to the priesthood in July, 1877. For ten years he was rector of St. Peter's cathedral, Scranton, Pa., where, during his administration, he ably seconded the efforts of Bishop O'Hara to build up religion, and gave him much valuable assistance in remodeling the now beautiful cathedral. From 1887 to 1889 he had charge of St. John's church, a new parish organized in South Scranton, and during that period secured church property to the value of $30,000. He organized there a parochial school under the charge of the Sisters of the immaculate heart, which became one of the most flourishing schools in the diocese of Scranton. In October, 1889, he removed to Wilkesbarre, where he continued to labor in the cause of religion as pastor of St. Mary's church. His predecessor had left behind him one of the most valuable church properties in that section of the state, and death had prevented him from carrying out the many improvements he had in contemplation. Father McAndrews determined at once to finish the work and make St. Mary's the pride of the citizens of Wilkesbarre. These improvements cost $40,000. In addition he purchased the Mountain house property, and built a new chapel at a cost of $15,000. He also established there the Sisters of mercy, who conduct a school numbering 150 pupils. A property adjoining the parochial residence, costing $3,000; a lot for the school adjoining the convent, costing $3,500, and an addition to the cemetery, costing $3,000, were also added to St. Mary's church property, the total value of which is about $250,000. The congregation of St. Mary's love and appreciate their pastor, who is also honored and esteemed by all denominations irrespective of creed.

R. A. McAndrews

LONGSTREET, Cornelius Tyler, was born at Onondaga valley, N. Y., Apr. 19, 1814, son of Cornelius Longstreet and his wife, Deborah Tyler, daughter of Col. Comfort Tyler. The Longstreets were of Dutch descent, the first of the name in America being three brothers, who came over in the seventeenth century, and settled in New Jersey, one of them subsequently removing to Pennsylvania, and one to Georgia. Mr. Longstreet left school at the age of thirteen, became clerk in a mercantile house, and subsequently engaged in business on his own account in Syracuse, and in 1846 removed to New York city, where he established a wholesale clothing house. He was the first person to ship ready-made clothing to California and other western states, and in 1852, having accumulated a large fortune, he returned to Syracuse, and there built the fine residence called "Renwick Castle." In 1855 he established his son, Charles A., in the wholesale clothing business in New York city, and was for several years associated with him as silent partner. In 1862 he returned to Syracuse, and in 1863 was made one of the directors of the First national bank of Syracuse, the second of its kind organized in the United States. He was one of the original incorporators of the Mechanics' bank of Syracuse in 1851, and was one of

C. T. Longstreet

Digitized by Google

its directors for nearly thirty years. Mr. Longstreet was a man of sympathetic and kindly disposition, and gave generously to charitable institutions. He contributed largely toward the founding and support of St. Joseph's hospital, and the Old ladies' home in Syracuse. He died in Syracuse July 4, 1881, leaving a widow, the eldest daughter of Lewis H. Redfield, and several children.

HITT, Robert Roberts, statesman, was born in Urbana, O., Jan. 16, 1834. In 1837 he removed with his parents to Ogle county, Ill. His education was received at Rock River seminary and at Asbury (later De Pauw) university. While still a young man he engaged actively in politics. In 1858 he reported the debates of Lincoln and Douglas, as a shorthand writer. In December, 1874, during Grant's second administration, he was appointed first secretary of the American legation at Paris, France, and served until March, 1881, part of the time acting as *chargé d'affaires*. Returning home, he became assistant secretary of state in 1881. The next year he was elected a representative from Illinois in the forty-seventh congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Robert M. A. Hawk. He was afterward returned at every successive election up to 1893. In the fifty-first congress, '89–'91, he was chairman of the committee of foreign affairs. He constantly urged the improvement of the consular and diplomatic service, has opposed anti-Chinese legislation which violated treaties, and advocated reciprocity and friendship with American republics. In July, '86, he prevented the hasty adoption of a warlike resolution against Mexico in the Cutting case, and in March, '89, he secured the adoption by the house of a resolution providing for commercial union with Canada. His labors as a member of the World's fair committee aided much to secure the fair for Chicago. He has the reputation of being a hard worker and an able debater.

WALL, Annie Carpenter, author, was born in Richland county, Wis., Sept. 19, 1859, daughter of J. B. Carpenter, a farmer, who was suddenly killed when the daughter was three years old. Her care then devolved on her maternal grandparents. Her mother marrying in 1865, she lived with her in Crawford county, Wis. Her health would not permit school attendance but a portion of the time, and she was educated largely at home. When twelve years old, upon removing with her mother's family to Grant county, Wis., she was well advanced, and when seventeen, was offered a position as teacher. In 1878 she married Burton T. Wall of Marion, Ind. In 1884, her failing health determined them to remove to Pueblo, Colo., where her husband engaged in mercantile business, and Mrs. Wall divided her time between her artistic, literary and domestic duties. Her poetic talent was inherited from her mother. Her first published poems appeared when she was fourteen years old, from which time she contributed to the various literary journals of the United States. Her ability as an artist enables her to illustrate her own poems, which she successfully did in a book entitled "Some Scattered Leaves," and in a ribbon-tied booklet of Christmas poems. She has one surviving daughter, Norma Ruth, who as a child evinces poetic and artistic talent.

WARE, Catherine Augusta, poet, was born at Quincy, Mass., in 1797; daughter of Dr. Rhodes, and a relative of R. T. Paine, on whose death in 1811 she wrote some verses. In 1819 she became the wife of Charles A. Ware, U. S. navy. She wrote for the papers, edited the "Bower of Taste," and published in London "Power of the Passions," etc. (1842). Her last four years were spent abroad, and she died in Paris in 1843.

BELL, Frank Frederick, banker and city treasurer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 26, 1855. His father died before he was three years old, and upon reaching the qualified age, he was entered as a pupil of Girard college, from which he was graduated with high honors at the conclusion of the eight years' course. After his graduation, he entered upon the study of architectural drawing in the office of Professor Richards of the University of Pennsylvania, leaving shortly thereafter to take a position with the car manufacturing firm of W. C. Allison & Sons. He had a special aptitude for accounts, which rapidly brought him promotion in the counting room of this firm. Being proffered a position in the department of receiver of Texas, he terminated his position as accountant to accept the new office. Sometime after entering upon the discharge of his duties at the tax office, an investigation of the affairs of that office was ordered by the city council. Mr. Bell acquired a reputation during this prolonged and exhaustive investigation, which led directly to his future advancement, and resulted in his receiving the nomination for city treasurer in 1885 by the republican party. The public confidence in the fitness of Mr. Bell for the office was expressed by a popular majority of 21,106 votes. He thereupon became the first treasurer under the new city charter, and the youngest member upon whom this highly responsible office has ever fallen. The new state constitution of Pennsylvania preventing two consecutive terms as treasurer of the city of Philadelphia, Mr. Bell retired at the expiration of his term in 1889, having accounted for and disbursed over twenty millions of dollars yearly. He engaged in large real estate operations, and is the senior member of the firm of Bell, Hughes & Co., bankers and brokers. He is a director in the West Philadelphia title & trust company, the Bristol electric light company, and numerous other corporations. He is a member of the Union league.

WARE, Nicholas, U. S. senator, was born in Caroline county, Va., in 1769, son of Capt. Robert Ware. He was taken in boyhood to Edgefield, S. C., and later to Augusta, Ga., where he studied medicine. After a course at the law-school at Litchfield, Conn., then famous, he practiced with success at Augusta, became mayor and judge of the city court, was sent to the legislature, and to the U. S. senate in 1821. He died while on a visit to New York, Sept. 7, 1824.

MAURER, Henry, manufacturer, was born in Hornbach, Rhein-Pfalz, Germany, March 19, 1830. He attended school until the age of fifteen, when he went to Paris, France, to learn the trade of cabinet-making. At the age of eighteen he came to New York.

Digitized by Google

Trade was dull in his line, yet he obtained employment with an uncle, Balthasar Kreischer, a manufacturer of fire brick. By force of merit he soon advanced to the position of foreman; a few years later to that of book-keeper, and at the age of twenty-six became a partner in the firm under the name of B. Kreischer & Nephew. In 1863 he sold his interest and formed a partnership with Adam Weber, establishing the Manhattan fire brick works under the firm name of Maurer & Weber. Not satisfied, Mr. Maurer after some time sold out his interest to Mr. Weber, bought the Forbes estate near Perth Amboy, N. J., and started a factory of his own. He introduced the newest and most perfect machinery, all of his own make and invention, and in a few years had the consciousness of owning the largest factory of its kind in the United States: clay gas retorts, tiles and blocks for use in blast furnaces, rolling mills, steel works, etc. He turns out every year 50,000 tons of material and employs 350 men. The leading architects of New York and other great cities use his fireproof material for their buildings. He does a large export business to distant parts of the world, including China and South America. Adjoining his works he built a village: dwellinghouses for his workmen, also a school house, railway station, and hotel. It is known under the name of Maurer, N. J., on the Jersey Central railroad. Mr. Maurer takes a keen interest in public affairs and especially in education, and was for seven years a school trustee in the seventeenth ward in New York city.

WARD, Samuel, colonial governor, was born at Newport, R. I., May 27, 1725, son of Gov. Richard Ward. He engaged in business at Westerly, R. I.; was in the assembly 1756–59; a delegate to the Hartford convention of 1758; chief justice in 1761; a founder of what was afterward Brown university, and one of its first trustees; governor of the province in 1762, and again in 1765–67, refusing to support the stamp act. He was an active patriot, and member of the Continental congress in 1774–76, when he usually presided in committee of the whole, but missed the honor of signing the declaration of independence by dying of smallpox in Philadelphia March 26, 1776. (See the "Rhode Island Colonial Records," vols. 6 and 7, and his life by W. Gammell, in the third volume of Sparks's "American Biography.")

WARD, Samuel, was born at Westerly, R. I., Nov. 17, 1756; was a descendant also of Roger Williams; a graduate of Brown (then Rhode Island college) in 1771, and an early friend of Gen. Greene, under whom he joined the army at Cambridge, with his company, in May, 1775. He was commissioned a captain July 1st, and in September he went with Arnold's force to Quebec by way of the Kennebec, through a region that was then a wilderness. He was captured in the attack in which Montgomery fell, Dec. 31st, and kept a prisoner for some months. Commissioned major Jan. 1, 1777, he served faithfully with Varnum's brigade in the middle states, and in 1778 aided his colonel, Charles Greene, in raising a negro regiment at home. In 1779 he was a lieutenant-colonel, and in January, 1781, he resigned, and went into business at Warwick, R. I. In 1786 he was a delegate to the convention at Annapolis to regulate inter-state traffic, and in 1814 to that at Hartford. He was in New York 1790–1808, and for the last two years president of the Marine insurance company. In 1808 he removed to East Greenwich, R. I.; in 1816 to Jamaica, L. I., and in 1828 returned to New York. He was an accomplished man of high character. He died in New York Aug. 16, 1832. (See his memoir, with a genealogy of the Ward family, by John Ward, 1875.)

SAWYER, James Emery Cochran, minister and editor, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 12, 1842, his ancestry on both sides being of old New England stock. In May, 1861, he left Phillips Exeter academy to volunteer in the 4th Maine regiment. In 1863 he was received into the East Maine conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. From that time he gradually rose to prominence as a preacher and to recognition as a clear and vigorous thinker, an able lecturer and a strong and graceful writer. His ministerial labors record marked success in such appointments as Beacon street church, Bath, Me.; Broadway and Chestnut street churches, Providence, R. I.; Saratoga Springs; Ash Grove church, Albany; Plattsburg; and State street church, Troy. He was also four years presiding elder of Albany district, and for over four years was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Pittsfield, Mass. Dr. Sawyer was a member of the General conference at Philadelphia in 1884, and one of the special speakers at the Centennial conference in Baltimore in December of the same year. At the centennial of New England Methodism, held in Boston in October, 1890, he was assigned to speak on "Limitations to the Pastoral Term," and produced a profound impression by his strong advocacy of the removal of the time limit. The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, at its quadrennial session in May, 1892, elected him editor of the "Northern Christian Advocate," one of the most important periodicals of that denomination. While a pastor in Providence, R. I., he was on the editorial staff of the "Providence Journal," and for some years was an occasional editorial contributor to the columns of "Zion's Herald," the "Albany Evening Journal" and other periodicals. His literary and poetic taste, as shown in his writings, sermons and lectures, together with his Christian spirit, his genial manner, his wide information and his thorough acquaintance with the spirit and economy of Methodism, naturally and easily fitted him for the position of editor. He is a member of the society of the Sons of the American revolution, of the American institute of Christian philosophy, of various charitable organizations, and is a trustee of the Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. He is also an enthusiastic member of the Grand army of the republic, and chaplain of the veteran organization of the 4th Maine regiment and 2d Maine battery. As a lecturer on educational and patriotic occasions, and at religious conventions, he is in great demand. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him in 1888 by Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. He was married, March 9, 1862, to Lucy A. Sargent, of Searsport, Me. They had two daughters, one of whom died in childhood. The surviving daughter is Mrs. Flora L. Turknett, of Syracuse.

SAWYER, Lucy Sargent, missionary worker, was born in Belfast, Me., April 3, 1840. Her father was Mial Butman Sargent, her mother, Lucy Pace, whose mother was a Rice of old New England an-

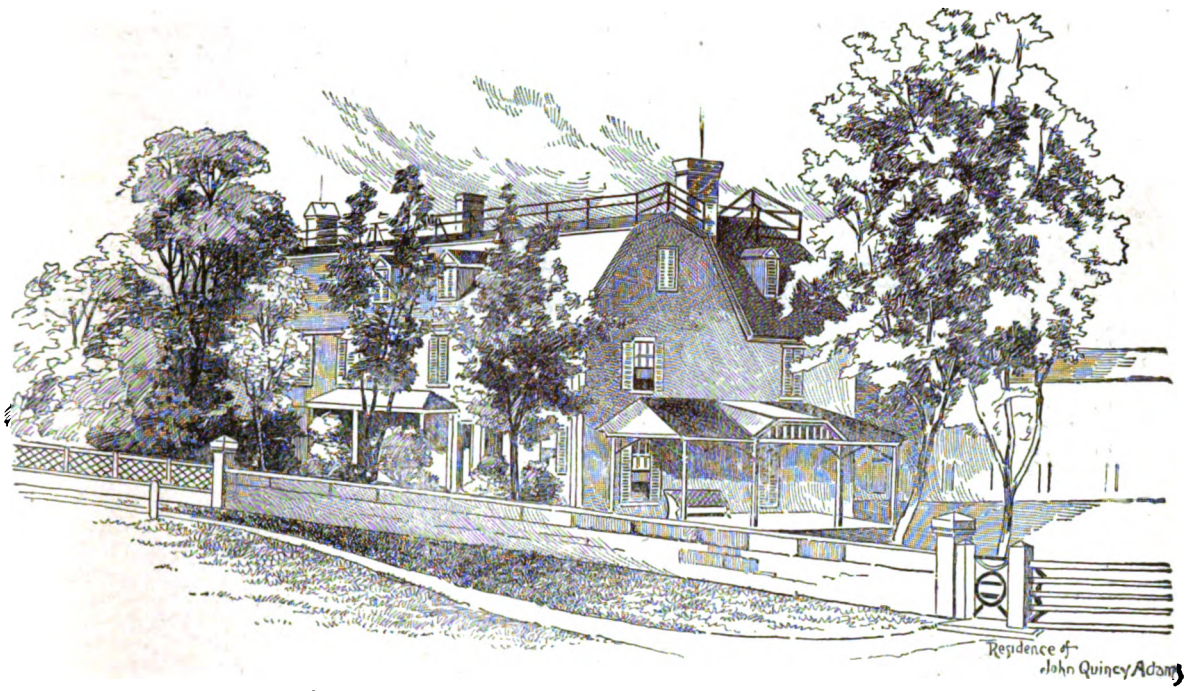
Digitized by Google

cestry and whose paternal grandfather was John Pace, born at Boston in 1746. Her father's ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Gloucester and Beverly, Mass. Her grandfather, John Sargent, took up a tract of land on the Penobscot river, in what was called the District of Maine, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, on a part of which stands the house in which she was born. It was afterward included in the town of Searsport. Members of the family still reside on a part of the original tract. Her grandfather, John Sargent, was one of the charter members of the Congregational society in Belfast, Me. She was thoroughly educated in the best academic institutions in the state. At an early age she became a teacher. At the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, she entered actively into the work of providing clothing and comforts for the soldiers. In March, 1862, she became the wife of James E. C. Sawyer, who was then engaged in teaching, but soon after, entering into the work of the ministry, held some of the most prominent pastorates in the Methodist church. Mrs. Sawyer was one of the first women of America to realize the great sphere of usefulness open to women in the missionary field. During the pastorates of Dr. Sawyer in Providence, R. I., she organized in 1870, the Woman's foreign missionary society of the Methodist churches of that city. The Woman's foreign missionary society had been organized in Boston the previous year, and the society in Providence quickly became one of the most vigorous branches. She also took a leading part in the organization of auxiliaries in the territory of the New England southern conference, and in securing from that body its first recognition of the Woman's foreign missionary movement. When the women of the Methodist denomination entered upon the organization of a Home missionary society, Mrs. Sawyer was nominated by the Troy conference at its session in Glens Falls in 1881, as secretary of the Woman's home missionary society of the Troy conference. The following year the Troy conference woman's home missionary society was completely organized, and she was elected its first president. During her administration the society built the beautiful Kent home, for the training of colored girls, at Greensboro, N. C. The remarkable growth and prosperity of the Woman's home missionary society of the Troy conference is largely due to the wisdom and energy with which she laid its foundations. Her subsequent residence was in Syracuse, N. Y., her husband becoming the editor of the "Northern Christian Advocate," one of the official periodicals of the Methodist denomination. In all reformatory and philanthropic movements she is greatly interested, and is a member and patron of several of those organizations which women have formed for the social and moral elevation of humanity; but her chief affection and devotion is for the temperance and missionary causes. Her winning personality is a potent influence, widely felt. Mrs. Sawyer had two children. One of them, Lucy Sargent Sawyer, died at ten years of age. The other is Mrs. Flora L. Turknett of Syracuse.

WALKER, Sears Cook, astronomer, was born at Wilmington, Middlesex county, Mass., March 28, 1805. Graduating from Harvard in 1825, he taught for a time in the vicinity of Boston, and from 1828 at Philadelphia, where much of his life was spent. He prepared, in 1834, parallactic tables to diminish the labor of computing the phases of an occultation, and in 1837 made plans for an observatory which had but one precedent of similar character in America. From 1836 to 1845 he was the actuary of an insurance company, and for the next two years was in the observatory at Washington. On Feb. 2, 1847, he identified the recently discovered planet Neptune with a supposed star noted by Lalande in 1795, two papers on this subject appearing in 1850 and 1852. From 1847 he was employed on the Coast survey, and directed its computations of longitude, where he and Dr. A. D. Bache carried out the system of telegraphic determinations of longitude, utilized in 1849, and brought in the chronographic method of recording observations. He contributed much to the "American Journal of Science," the "Proceedings of the Philosophical Society," the Smithsonian papers, etc., and died while on a visit to his brother, Judge Timothy Walker, in the suburbs of Cincinnati, Jan. 30, 1853. A commemorative address was given before the A. A. A. S. in 1854.

ROBBINS, Henry Alfred, physician, was born at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 9, 1839, son of Zenas Colemand and Mary Byrd Tilden Robbins. His parents removed to Washington, D. C., in 1844. He received a classical education at the Norwich university, Vermont, studied medicine in the office of Dr. Wm. P. Johnston, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, March 14, 1861, when he immediately entered the United States army as medical officer, and served as such until the close of the civil war. He commenced a private practice in Washington in 1866; was appointed examining surgeon of pensions; served for two years as ward physician; and for four years had medical charge of the Soldiers' and sailors' orphans' home. Dr. Robbins went to Paris in 1870, and during the siege there served as surgeon, with the rank of major, in the National guard. He for one year attended the clinics and lectures of Guy's hospital, and was an assistant in the pathological and post-mortem room to Dr. Moxon. For several months he was an *externe* of the London hospital, and an assistant to the hospital accoucheur. He attended the cancer wards of the Middlesex hospital, in the service of Mr. Hulke, at the time of the excitement of the "Cundurango" trial, and witnessed its failure as being in any way beneficial to the malignant disease. He subsequently attended the clinics at the Charité hospital, Berlin, and in the laboratory of Prof. Virchow. For several years he attended the semestres at the Algemeine Kranken Haus, Vienna, chiefly those on diseases of the skin and genito-urinary organs. He returned to Washington city in 1883. In 1884 he was elected president of the Microscopical society. For three years he had charge of the skin and venereal clinic at the Central dispensary and emergency hospital; was appointed clinical professor of dermatology and genito-urinary diseases in the medical department of the University of Georgetown. Dr. Robbins is the author of lectures on "Non-venereal Syphilis," "Third Act of the Drama of Syphilis," "Organic Syphilis," "Under the Red Flag of the Commune," etc. He served four years as surgeon of Kit Carson Post, No. 2, G. A. R., and was medical director of the army of the Potomac. In 1893 he was elected president of the Union Soldiers' alliance organized to preserve the records and mementos of the Union army.

Digitized by Google


Residence of John Quincy Adams

ADAMS, John Quincy, sixth president of the United States, and son of the second president, was born in the town of Quincy, Mass., July 11, 1767. He was named after his maternal great-grandfather, a man of considerable local position, and of some provincial distinction. Young Adams imbibed the essence of patriotism from his earliest childhood. At the age of seven he witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill with his mother, from the top of a neighboring eminence. When his father was a delegate to the Continental congress young Adams frequently rode from his home in Boston to obtain the latest news, and return with it to his mother.

J. Q. Adams

At the age of eleven, he accompanied his father to France, and it was in the period during which John Adams was abroad, acting in a semi-diplomatic position, that the boy received the most of his education at Paris, Amsterdam, and Leipsic. In 1781, when young Adams was fourteen years of age, Francis Dana was sent as an envoy to Russia from the United States, and offered to make him his private secretary, a proposition which was accepted for him by his father, and he accordingly entered upon his first diplomatic duties at that time. He only remained in Russia, however, a few months, when, having rejoined his father in Paris, the latter being engaged with Dr. Franklin and Thomas Jefferson in negotiating a treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, young Adams became one of their secretaries and was of important service in the preparation of papers necessary to the conclusion of the treaty. In 1785 John Adams received the news of his appointment as American minister to the court of St. James, and his son began now to consider what was to be his own future career, and the best means of advancing it. The temptation to go with his father, and reside in the great city of London, surrounded by some of the most eminent men of the time, where he would become familiar with public affairs, and have for his associates men of high ideals, of ability and experience—this temptation was certainly not one easily put aside, but the boy was aware of his own deficiencies in the matter of education, and justly conceived that this was the period for him to equip himself suitably for the place in life which was likely to be his destiny to fill. He accordingly returned to the United States and to Boston, and entered Harvard, from which he was graduated with high honors in 1787. He began the study of law with the celebrated Theophilus Parsons, with whom he remained for three years, and in 1791 he was admitted to the bar, and began at once to practice. At the same time, Mr. Adams wrote freely for the newspapers, and attracted much public attention by a series of papers written in refutation of Thomas Paine's celebrated "Rights of Man." He also published papers of recognized ability in regard to the question of neutrality, as regarded the United States in their relation to the European wars. In these papers he was denunciatory of the course of the French minister, Genet, who had made himself obnoxious in this country, and objectionable to the government, and it was perhaps on account of these papers that he received from President Washington his nomination as minister resident at the Hague. He received his commission on his twenty-seventh birthday, and arrived at the Hague Oct. 21, 1794. Shortly after, while on a visit to England, Mr. Adams made the acquaintance of Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, daughter of Joshua Johnson, then American consul at London, and this lady he married on July 26, 1797. In the same year Washington was succeeded by John Adams in the presidency, and, in writing, advised his successor to appoint his son, John Quincy Adams, minister to Russia. This was accordingly done, and Mr. Adams reached Berlin in the latter part of 1797, and while there succeeded in accomplishing a treaty of amity and commerce between Prussia and the United States. He also learned the German language to that degree that he was able to translate Weiland's "Obe-

Digitized by Google

ron," but he did not publish the translation for the reason that one by Sotheby had just appeared in London. Mr. Adams was recalled from his mission to Berlin during the latter days of his father's administration, in order "that Mr. Jefferson, the incoming president, might have no embarrassment in that direction." On Apr. 5, 1802, Mr. Adams was chosen to the senate of Massachusetts. Here he displayed a personal independence which occasioned much displeasure among his federalist associates, and the following year Mr. Adams was elected to the U. S. senate, securing on the fourth ballot 86 out of the 171 votes cast. He now experienced to the fullest extent the hostility which his father had managed to excite in all directions. As is stated in one biography of him: "Republicans trampled on the federalists, and the federalists trampled on John Quincy Adams." It is stated that whenever he arose to address the senate, his reception was cold and almost insulting. He was generally recognized as an unpopular member of an unpopular minority, and it was said that the worst that could happen to any measure was that it should be supported by John Quincy Adams. A portion of his unpopularity in the senate was largely due to his own unconciliatory manners,

and to his determined freedom of thought, speech, and action; the balance was due to his being the son of his father. He was not a party man, and the federalists, with whom he was properly allied, could never be certain of his action, and held him in very little esteem. Mr. Adams did not remain in the senate until his term expired, which would have been on March 3, 1809, but in June of the preceding year he resigned his seat, saying, "He was not the man to stay where he was not wanted." But for the two years previous his great ability had begun to win for him respect and admiration. In April, 1806, the non-importation act was approved by the president, while it was energetically opposed by the federalists. Mr. Adams cordially supported this measure, and thus showed his independence of party dictation. The war between France and Great Britain was at this time on, and in May, 1806, the British government proclaimed the whole coast of the European continent from Brest to the Elbe to be under blockade. In November of the same year, Napoleon replied by the Berlin decree, as it is known, which declared the British Islands to be under blockade, and in January thereafter England, although this was quite against international law, forbade all commerce to neutrals between ports of the enemies of Great Britain. This was followed in November, 1807, by the famous order in council declaring neutral vessels or cargoes found in any port in any country with which England was at war to be liable to capture and confiscation. A month later Napoleon retorted with his famous Milan decree declaring any vessel, no matter to what nation belonging, which had submitted to search by an English ship or which should be bound for England, subject to capture and condemnation. Mr. Adams declared, "That the effect of these illegal proclamations placed the commerce and shipping of the United States in regard to all Europe and European colonies, Sweden alone excepted, in nearly the same state as it would have been if on that same 11th of November England and France had declared war against the United States." In 1807 an extra session of congress was called, and the administration brought forward a bill establishing an embargo. Great was the wrath of the federalists when it was recorded that Mr. Adams had given his vote for this measure, which was felt among the merchants of the North to be the ruin of their industries, the result of the ignorant policy of a southern president, and no abuse which they could heap upon their own representative who had, as it looked, rejected them and their opinions, could be too great for his sin. They called him false, selfish, designing, a traitor, and said that he had sold himself. There could hardly have been a man more unjustly accused. As a fact, he reported the embargo bill, and voted for it, but without giving it any strenuous advocacy, or, indeed, having with regard to it any special faith, more than that it was perhaps the best measure to be devised under the circumstances. In the meantime, Mr. Madison had succeeded Mr. Jefferson, and on March 6, 1809, he nominated Mr. Adams minister plenipotentiary to Russia. So strong was the feeling against him that the senate refused to confirm him, but the president was determined, and again nominated him, when he was finally confirmed in June. A remarkable coincidence is set forth in relation to occurrences which happened in Washington during the latter part of this period of Mr. Adams's experience in that city, and which throws considerable light upon the real causes of the rupture between Mr. Adams and the federal party. It appears that at one time Adams had a conference with Thomas Jefferson, in which he charged that a portion of the federal leaders held the design of dissolving the Union, and establishing a separate northern confederacy. This charge was frequently repeated, and for more than ten years it seriously affected the administration of government, placing the New England statesmen in a position of much less weight and influence in public affairs than they would otherwise have enjoyed. The idea was said to have originated with certain federal members of congress, on account of the acquisition of Louisiana, and, as was alleged, the threatened destruction, through the addition of southern and southwestern territory, of the political influence of the North and East. Adams stated that these members of congress were to have a meeting in Boston at which Alexander Hamilton was to be present, although he did not approve of their ideas. In its indication at this early period of the notions which more than half a century later were to go far toward a complete disruption of the Union, this idea is historically curious. Mr. Adams was cordially received at the Russian court, and he soon gained much influence, and proved that he was an admirable representative of the United States abroad, where he won respect for himself, as well as for his country. The emperor was greatly pleased with him, and in September, 1812, offered to act as mediator between the United States and England, for the purpose of arranging the difficulties between them. Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard were dispatched to act with Mr. Adams, but England refused the offer of mediation with Russia, and nothing of importance resulted from it. In the meantime actual war continued between the two countries until, in 1814, England signified her willingness to send commissioners empowered to meet others to be sent by the United States, for the purpose of arrang-

Digitized by Google

ing terms of pacification. The city of Ghent was selected for the purpose, and the commissioners appointed were, on the part of the United States, Messrs. Adams, Gallatin and Bayard, Jonathan Russell, at that time minister to Sweden, and Henry Clay. The English commissioners were Lord Gambier, Dr. Adams, and Mr. Goulbourn, and they met at Ghent Aug. 7, 1814, their meetings concluding on Dec. 24, 1814, when the treaty of Ghent was concluded, and signed by all of the eight negotiators. That duty being concluded, Mr. Adams went to Paris, where he remained until May, 1815, witnessing the return of Napoleon and the events of the famous "Hundred Days." On May 26th Mr. Adams went to London, where he found awaiting him a commission as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, thus reaching the highest rank in the American diplomatic service. He retained this position about two years, surrendering it June 15, 1817, to return to the United States for the purpose of assuming the duties of secretary of state in the cabinet of James Monroe, lately inaugurated president. This was "the era of good feeling," and there was political harmony to a marked degree. The administration of the duties of secretary of state as performed by Mr. Adams brought him into prominence, and he began to be named as a candidate for the presidency. In the meantime he had sufficient to occupy him officially in defending Gen. Jackson's conduct in Florida against Spain in the Miranda expedition, and in the question of the Louisiana boundary, in which the Sabine river was accepted as a compromise. The question of the admission of Missouri into the Union agitated the country at this time, and the future was foreseen by Mr. Adams, who wrote: "Slavery is the great and foul stain upon the North American Union, and it is a contemplation worthy of the most exalted soul, whether its total abolition is or is not practicable. A life devoted to the emancipation problem would be nobly spent or sacrificed." The matter of the admission of Missouri finally passed into history as one of the greatest compromise questions ever agitating or disturbing the politics of any country. The close of the term of James Monroe, and the conduct of a new election greatly excited party feeling. Mr. Adams refused to do anything to promote his own election although he was prominent as a candidate. In the electoral college the votes stood: Gen. Jackson, 99; Mr. Adams, 84; Mr. Crawford, 41, and Mr. Clay, 37 votes. John C. Calhoun was elected for the vice-presidency, having secured 182 votes, but the election was thrown into the house of representatives. Here Mr. Clay held the balance of power. He was in no sympathy with Jackson, whom he had denounced in terms the reverse of complimentary. Between the choice of Adams and that of Crawford, Mr. Clay determined upon the former, owing to the fact that Mr. Crawford was in feeble health, having suffered from a paralytic stroke. Accordingly, Mr. Adams was elected by the house, and naturally Mr. Clay became a member of his cabinet, holding the position of secretary of state. The presidential chair was to Mr. Adams a most uncomfortable seat. Both houses of congress were against him during part of his term, and he was frequently assailed with the most unscrupulous and vindictive bitterness. In the meantime all the different factions among the democrats were uniting themselves to sustain Jackson, and prevent the re-election of Adams. The administration, however, was in nearly all particulars a just and sensible one; the various industries of the country in particular thriving under it. Mr. Adams signed more commercial treaties than had been negotiated since the formation of the government. He was untiring in his devotion to public duty, declining to be considered as a show, and refusing the invitation of the Maryland Agricultural Society to be present at their exhibition, on the grounds that it would require four days of time which belonged to the country, and would set a precedent for being claimed as an article of exhibition at all the cattle shows throughout the Union. Mr. Adams was at all times a profoundly religious man, and his life as president in its simplicity, its regard for his duty, and the care he exercised over his health, exhibited a conscientiousness of purpose which was in a great degree derived from his religious convictions. Meanwhile he was slandered, his acts falsified, and stigmatized with having corruptly purchased the presidency. The great anti-Masonic excitement, with the disappearance and alleged assassination of Morgan, was used for the purpose of fabricating what amounted to an additional slander, in the accusation that Adams was a Mason. The statement was a false one, and would have justified the president, under the circumstances, in bitter retaliation, but he bore all the false and scandalous attacks upon him with patience born of his consistent philosophy. The election of 1828 resulted in the success of Gen. Jackson, and Mr. Adams retired from office. Up to this time, Mr. Adams had been senator, minister to England, secretary of state, and president, and believed that he had permanently retired from public life, but in 1830 it was suggested to him that he could be elected to the house of representatives. He felt that the position would not be in any sense a degradation to his dignity. He replied that no person could be degraded by serving the people as a representative in congress, nor, in his opinion, would an ex-president of the United States be degraded by serving as a selectman of his town, if elected thereto by the people. He was accordingly nominated, and was elected by a very flattering vote, and he continued to represent his district from this time until his death, a period of about sixteen years. The reversal of Mr. Adams's political attitude before the country soon became complete; whereas he had been reviled, and his character and actions soiled by contumely during nearly all his political life, he now became the most impressive figure on the floor of the house of representatives, where he soon grew to be designated "The old man eloquent." Although not naturally an orator, doubtless his severe experiences had given him a certain force which enabled him to command an audience. Moreover, he had possibly, and certainly not without reason, become embittered against the foes who had persistently stung him like so many gnats, and, now, finding himself in a posi-

Digitized by Google

tion to retort upon them, he became merciless. Possessing the power of invective to an extraordinary degree, he used it to its full possibilities, and men winced or cowered under it, becoming furious with rage at his fierce assaults, and in recognizing their incapacity to reply to him with any of his own force and skill. His antagonism to negro slavery became his strongest characteristic, and he singled out Southerners and their Northern allies for his chief attacks, drawing down upon his head their fiercest hatred. He was absolutely without fear, and a terrible antagonist. Soon he was in opposition to President Jackson's administration, and ultimately became the champion of the anti-slavery cause in the national legislature. The irrepressible conflict began with the first movement in 1835 in favor of the annexation of Texas. From that time forward, Mr. Adams stood in the forefront of the fight, doing work for the abolition of slavery. Mr. Adams brought into the house, and laid before it for years bundles of petitions and remonstrances against the continuance of slavery as an institution, or in favor of laws tending to abate it, amounting to many thousands. On May 18, 1836, congress passed what was called the famous "gag-law," and which declared that no petitions, memorials, resolutions, or papers, in any way or to any extent whatsoever relating to the subject of slavery or the abolition of slavery, should be in any way considered, but that they should, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever should be had upon them. Mr. Adams declared this resolution "to be a direct violation of the constitution of the United States, the rules of the house, and the rights of his constituents." But the resolution was agreed to, nevertheless. This senseless and outrageous act continued to be a law from the time of its passage up to 1844, though during all that time Mr. Adams had never lost an opportunity to attack it. Finally, by the handsome vote of 108 to 84, on a motion by Mr. Adams, "the gag rule became a thing of the past." On Feb. 21, 1848, Mr. Adams appeared in his usual seat for the last time, at half-past one in the afternoon. The speaker, rising to put a question, was suddenly interrupted by cries of "Stop! Stop! Mr. Adams!" some of the members thinking that Mr. Adams was rising to address the speaker, but this was not the case; he had risen to his feet for that or any other purpose for the last time. He had received a paralytic shock, and fell over insensible. The members gathered about him, and the house hastily adjourned. The old man lingered, however, until the evening of the 23d, when his spirit left him; his last intelligible words being, "This is the last of earth. I am content." That Mr. Adams was one of the greatest of American statesmen has long been conceded. That in nearly every position which he took politically, and for which he was hounded by bitter and remorseless enemies, he was wise and just has been equally admitted. Probably the most important particulars in which the influence of John Quincy Adams has been felt by his countrymen, have been in the spirited and consistent promulgation of and adherence to what is known as the "Monroe doctrine"—and his remarkable and persistent devotion to the cause of anti-slavery, in the course of his prosecution of which he gave utterance to a most important and novel proposition, viz.: the doctrine that slavery could be abolished by the exercise of the war powers of the government. The doctrine christened the "Monroe doctrine" was undoubtedly originated by Mr. Adams, and long before its promulgation by the president it had been planned and shaped by his able and fearless secretary of state. In regard to the second point, the question of the abolition of slavery, Mr. Adams said: "From the instant that your slave-holding states become the theatre of war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of the constitution extend to interference with the institution of slavery in every way in which it can be interfered with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to a cession of the state burdened with slavery to a foreign power." And, again: "That when a country is invaded, and two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory. Whether the war be servile, civil, or foreign, I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that the military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, slavery among the rest. Under that state of things, so far from its being true that the states where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the president of the United States, but the commander of the army has the power to order the universal emancipation of the slaves." It was doubtless in pursuance of this doctrine (of which he was the originator) that slavery was finally abolished in the United States. The emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln was based upon this authority, which was generally regarded as sufficient. Mr. Adams died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1848.

ADAMS, Louisa Catherine (Johnson), wife of President J. Q. Adams, was born in London, Eng., Feb. 12, 1775, daughter of Joshua Johnson, merchant, who went from America to England, and settled in London, and was the first U. S. consul at that city, acting in this capacity from 1785 to 1797, when he returned to his native country. Miss Johnson was married to Mr. Adams in London, July 26, 1797, and accompanied her husband to Berlin, where he was sent as U. S. minister very soon after their marriage. In 1801 Mrs. Adams returned to America and settled with her husband in Boston, but subsequently removed with him to Washington, D. C., where he was elected senator, and where she passed several winters, returning to Boston every summer. In 1809 Mr. Adams having been appointed minister to Russia, Mrs. Adams decided to accompany him, though compelled to leave two of her children behind. They sailed from Boston early in August and arrived in St. Petersburg late in October. Mrs. Adams spent six years in Russia, six years of excitement to Europeans, and to Mrs. Adams not unmixed with anxiety and loneliness. Her husband was obliged to leave her in St. Petersburg, and she traveled alone, except for her servants and child, as far as Paris, where she arrived and was met by Mr. Adams, March 21, 1815. Napoleon had just returned from Elba, and Mrs. Adams was a witness of many stirring scenes. Her children were sent out to England to meet her, on May 25, 1815. She and her family reached London, and very soon afterward Mr. Adams was appointed minister to the court of St. James. Mrs. Adams had many advantages during her residence in London, and although not possessed of wealth, she enjoyed the society of the most intelligent men and women in the city. In 1817, her husband having been appointed secretary of state, she returned to America and settled with him in Washington, where she dispensed a generous hospitality for eight years, excluding no one on account of any real or imagined political hostility, and though keenly alive to the reputation of her husband, she sought only to amuse and enliven society.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

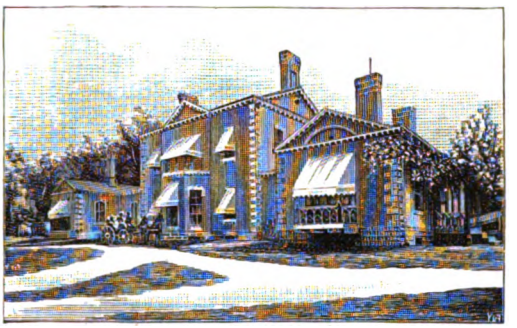
H. Clay

Digitized by Google

In 1825 Mr. Adams became president, and almost immediately after she entered the White House Mrs. Adams's health began to fail, but she presided at public entertainments, though not appearing on other occasions. In 1829 Mrs. Adams removed to her home at Quincy, Mass., but two years later, her husband being elected to congress, she again took up her abode in Washington where she lived until the death of Mr. Adams, when she removed to her home at Quincy, where she passed the last years of her life surrounded by her children and relatives. Mrs. Adams was possessed of high intellectual qualities; she read extensively, was well versed in both French and English literature, translated from the former language, frequently wrote verses, and was an accomplished musician, singing and playing on the piano with considerable taste. Her health was always delicate, interfering somewhat with her social duties, and in her later years she lived much in retirement. Mrs. Adams died at Quincy, Mass., May 14, 1852, and was buried by the side of her husband in the family burying-ground.

CALHOUN, John C., vice-president. (See Index.)

CLAY, Henry, secretary of state, was born in a neighborhood called "The Slashes," in Hanover county, Va., Apr. 12, 1777. His father, John Clay, was a Baptist clergyman, a man of excellent character, distinguished in deportment, and "remarkable, moreover, for his fine voice and delivery." Henry's mother was a daughter of George Hudson, of Hanover county, a woman of sterling quality and pronounced patriotism. Henry was educated at the district school, the teacher, Peter Deacon, an Englishman, somewhat given to drink, being able to teach but little besides reading, writing, and arithmetic. Henry worked for the support of the family and often rode a pony to Daricott's mill, using a rope for bridle and a bag of wheat or corn flour as saddle, hence his sobriquet, the "Mill-boy of the Slashes." After the death of the Rev. John Clay his widow married Capt. Henry Watkins, of Richmond, Va., who is said to have been a good stepfather to the boy. At an early age Henry became clerk in Richard Denny's retail store in Richmond, and later, through Capt. Watkins's influence, secured a position as copyist in the office of the clerk of the high court of chancery. "He was," says his biographer, "a raw-boned, lank, awkward youth, with a countenance by no means handsome, yet not unpleasing. His garments of gray 'figinny' cloth were home-made and ill-fitting, and his linen, which his good mother had starched for the occasion to unusual stiffness, made him look peculiarly strange and uncomfortable." He was awkward and diffident, but soon gained the respect and friendship of his associates, for he could talk remarkably well, and his hours of leisure were devoted to reading and study. He soon attracted the attention of George Wythe, chancellor of the high court of chancery, who selected him to be his amanuensis, and thus for four years he was on intimate terms with his superior, who directed his reading, turned his attention to grammatical studies, and by his conversation shaped his thoughts and founded his principles. At the end of four years Clay determined to become a lawyer, and entered the office of Robert Brooke, attorney-general of Virginia, where he remained one year, and then obtained from the judge of the court of appeals a license to practice his profession. He soon became acquainted with persons of good social position, organized a "rhetorical society," and was, in all respects, a promising young man. Meanwhile in 1792 his parents had removed to Kentucky, and in his twenty-first year he joined them, settling at Lexington, where he practised his profession, became a favorite with the best people, and joined a debating club. A speech that he delivered at this club made him a man of note in the community and brought him criminal practice. It has been said that no murderer, whatever the degree of guilt, who



was defended by him, was ever sentenced to be hung. He became attorney for the commonwealth until he could obtain the appointment for a friend, when he resigned the office. By patient drill, through methods of his own, he carefully laid the foundation for that repute for marvelous eloquence which marked him even down to old age. In April, 1799, he married Lucretia Hart, who became the mother of his eleven children. His property rapidly increased, and he purchased "Ashland," an estate of some 600 acres near Lexington, Ky., which was afterward famous as his Kentucky home. Clay now entered actively into political life. He advocated the emancipation of the slaves in his adopted state in connection with a constitutional convention, which was to meet in 1799. This was ineffectual, and affected his popularity, which he soon recovered, however, by his earnest participation in the campaign against the alien and sedition laws; and in 1803 was elected to the Kentucky legislature. In his first term he was distinguished for his oratory, and for fighting a duel with Col. Joseph Hamilton Davies, U. S. attorney for Kentucky. In 1806 the governor appointed him U. S. senator to fill out an unexpired term, though constitutionally he was under age. His first speech was in favor of a bill providing a bridge across the Potomac river, and the measure which occupied the larger part of his attention was an appropriation of land "toward the opening of the canal proposed to be cut at the rapids of the Ohio on the Kentucky shore," the beginning of his almost lifelong advocacy of the system of internal improvements by the U. S. government. On the expiration of his term in 1807 he was elected to the state legislature and was chosen speaker of the assembly. He promoted the defeat of a bill forbidding that any decision of a British court, or that any British elementary work of law be read as an authority before the courts of Kentucky, but introduced and had passed a series of resolutions approving of the embargo which had been laid by the U. S. government on American and foreign vessels, denouncing the British orders in council, by which the rights of neutral ships were arbitrarily overruled, pledging to the general government the active aid of Kentucky in anything it might determine upon to resist British exactions. He introduced a resolution

Digitized by Google

that the members of the legislature should wear garments of domestic manufacture—his earliest movement in the interest of a protective policy. This led to an altercation with Humphrey Marshall, culminating in a duel. In the winter of 1809–10 Clay was again appointed U. S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Buckner Thurston, and he urged the further protection of home industries, but disclaiming any advocacy of the development of manufacturing industries. He reported a bill granting a right of preemption to settlers on public lands in certain cases, introduced and reported a bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians, and to preserve peace on the frontiers. The west Florida case was his introduction to the field of foreign affairs, and he strongly supported President Madison's action regarding it in his proclamation. In the senate debates on the subject Clay was the most conspicuous and important figure, and when Timothy Pickering in a speech replying to Clay quoted a document which years before had been communicated to the senate in confidence, Clay offered a resolution to censure Pickering for having committed a breach of the rules, and the majority followed him. Mr.

Clay was also instrumental in defeating the recharter of the U. S. Bank during this session. On the expiration of his term as senator he became a member of the house of representatives, and was elected speaker by a large majority, but was not excluded from participating in debates, and so strongly advocated war measures that it has been said it was his leadership in the house that hastened the war of 1812 (see Carl Schurz's "Life of Henry Clay"). He was re-elected speaker in 1813, and resigned the office Jan. 14, 1814, to become member of a commission appointed by President Madison at the suggestion of Great Britain to negotiate a peace between the United States and herself. The treaty of peace was signed at Ghent, in the Netherlands, Dec. 24, 1814. It has been said that this war "transformed the American republic in the estimation of the world from a feeble, experimental curiosity into a power, a real power, full of brains, and with visible claws and teeth." Mr. Clay returned to America in September, 1815, was elected to the house of representatives, declined the post of minister to Russia, and in 1816 the secretaryship of war. On Dec. 4, 1815, he was again chosen speaker of the house, and in connection with John C. Calhoun opposed the reduction of public taxes, labored for the protection of manufactures, and laid the foundation of a tariff system. This was the tariff of 1816, and substantially embodied a scheme proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury A. J. Dallas. At this session Mr. Clay took a different stand in reference to the recharter-ing of a U. S. Bank, claiming that the people of his new district had changed their minds, and were in favor of a new bank; also, that such a bank had been unconstitutional in 1811, but was now constitutional. In the session of 1817 Mr. Clay's vote that the pay of congressional members be advanced to $1,500 per year instead of $6 a day, nearly cost him his seat. When James Monroe became president in 1817 he offered Mr. Clay the secretaryship of war, and the post of minister to England, both of which were declined, and in December of that year Clay was chosen speaker of the house by a vote of 140 to 7. During the session that followed he earnestly asserted the constitutional right of congress to construct internal improvements, and used his influence in behalf of the Spanish-American colonies which had risen against the northern country and were trying to achieve their independence. In the second session Mr. Clay vehemently supported resolutions disapproving of the conduct of Andrew Jackson in the Seminole war in Florida, but to no purpose. Jackson never forgave this, and the adverse effects of Mr. Clay's efforts were manifest in December, 1819, when, at the opening of congress it was seriously proposed to displace him from the speakership, but he was again chosen speaker with very little opposition. He arraigned President Monroe's administration for giving up Texas, renewed his attempt to have the South American republics recognized by the American congress, and his labors in connection with the admission of Missouri as a state secured him the title of "the great pacificator." He was again speaker of the house in December, 1823, and a confessed candidate for the presidential succession to Monroe, and with other measures he favored the rising of the Greeks against the Turks. He championed a new tariff bill which he called "The American," and its opposite was called the "Foreign Policy," names that are still in use. He was a presidential candidate in 1824, and received thirty-seven electoral votes, while Jackson had ninety-nine, John Quincy Adams eighty-four and W. H. Crawford forty-one. The election, therefore, went to the house of representatives, and Adams became president. Mr. Clay used his influence for Mr. Adams, and on the latter's inauguration Mr. Clay became secretary of state. The friends of Crawford and Jackson accused Clay of making a bargain with Adams for the secretaryship in exchange for his support, but this was denied by Clay, and disproved in various ways, notably by the publication of Adams's diary. During the fourteen years that Clay had, with short intervals, been speaker of the house, not one of his decisions had ever been reversed. Carl Schurz says: "Henry Clay stands in the traditions of the house of representatives as the greatest of its speakers." The thanks of the house were voted to him with zest. The violent hatred cherished by the opponents of Adams and Clay showed itself in bitter criticisms in senate and house concerning the action of the U. S. commissioners of an international congress of American republics, to take place on the Isthmus of Panama, and Clay felt obliged to challenge John Randolph for his remarks. They fought a duel Apr. 8, 1826, when it was said that Clay was terribly in earnest, but that Randolph fired into the air. They exchanged two shots, Clay hitting Randolph's coat, after which the latter said: "I do not fire at you, Mr. Clay," and they shook hands. Mr Clay's services as secretary of state expired March 3, 1829, the day before the inauguration of Andrew Jackson as president, and he (Clay) remarked that during its continuance "more treaties between the United States and foreign nations had been actually signed than had been during the years of the existence of the present constitution." Mr. Clay returned to his home in Kentucky, and for a time led the

Digitized by Google

quiet life of a country gentleman. In 1831 he was elected U. S. senator, and before the close of the year was in Washington in the double character of senator and candidate for the presidency, being formally nominated by the convention of his party which met Dec. 12, 1831. President Jackson having attacked the U. S. Bank in his first, second, and third messages to congress, Mr. Clay proceeded to make the renewal of its charter a party issue in the presidential campaign. The Carolina planters having become dissatisfied with the tariff policy, the subject was brought before the senate, and Clay, as leader of his party, proposed to protect the American tariff then in operation but was willing to reduce the revenue by lessening the duties upon articles not coming into competition with American products, and a new tariff act framed on these principles was passed June, 1832. Meanwhile there was great opposition in the house, headed by Thomas H. Benton, to the recharter of the U. S. Bank; a bill for that purpose passed the house, July 3d, was vetoed by the president, July 10th, and as a two-thirds congressional vote could not be obtained to override the veto, it was sustained. President Jackson was elected to a second term by an electoral vote of 219 to 49 for Henry Clay. On Feb. 12, 1833, Mr. Clay introduced his compromise tariff bill, providing for a gradual decrease of the tariff until 1842, when a general rate of twenty per cent. should be laid on all dutiable goods. The free list was to be enlarged, duties were to be paid in cash, and valuation of imported goods was to be made at the port of entry. This bill was passed after a hot debate and was signed by Jackson. South Carolina repealed her nullification ordinance, and again Clay won the title of "pacificator." In September, 1833, the president removed the public deposits from the U. S. bank, thereby causing excitement and financial distress amounting almost to a panic. When congress met, two months later, Clay brought forward resolutions declaring that the president had assumed the exercise of a power over the U. S. treasury not granted to him by the constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, and declaring that the reasons assigned by the secretary of the treasury, who had acted under Jackson's directions, were unsatisfactory. With slight modifications these resolutions were adopted by the senate, March 28, 1834. On April 17th Jackson sent to the senate an earnest protest, demanding that it be entered upon the journal. The senate denounced it and refused his demand, Mr. Clay using his strongest power of denunciation in condemning the president's course. In the session of congress 1834–35, the contest with Jackson was renewed and Clay had the satisfaction of preventing his receiving authority to make reprisals on French property because of the non-payment of indemnity due to the United States from the French. He also advocated a just and generous treatment of the Cherokee Indians in Georgia, all the more noticeable because he believed it to be impossible to civilize Indians, and because he did not think them, as a race, worth preserving. He labored strenuously to restrict the power of the U. S. executive in the matter of removals from office. Under his lead, too, the senate voted thirty-one to sixteen to repeal the law by which the president's tenure of office was fixed at four years. In 1835–36 congress received numerous petitions from the northern states praying for the abolition of slavery. John C. Calhoun moved in the senate that they be rejected without further consideration, but northern senators insisted that they should be referred to appropriate committees. Mr. Clay revolted from a curtailment of the right of petition, and voted "yea" in a motion to simply receive the petitions, advocating a temporizing and suasive policy, but ultimately voted for Buchanan's motion unamended. President Jackson denounced the abolitionists in his message, December, 1835, and suggested the passage of a law "prohibiting under severe penalties the circulation in the southern states, through the mails, of incendiary publications intended to instigate the slaves to insurrection." Calhoun insisted that it was the prerogative of every state to determine the character of mail matter which was brought within its bounds, and that it was the function of the U. S. government to close the mails to anything declared by a state to be "contraband," and he offered a bill to this effect in the senate. Clay denounced this as uncalled for by public sentiment, as unconstitutional and as dangerous to the liberties of the people. Calhoun's bill was defeated by twenty-five to nineteen. As chairman of the senate committee on foreign affairs, Clay advocated delay in admitting Texas into the Union, and then only when satisfactory information could be given that a civil government was in successful operation in Texas. His reason for this attitude may be found in his indisposition to augment the political power of slavery. During Van Buren's administration Clay had the chagrin of seeing the resolutions of censure upon

Jackson, the passage of which he had procured in 1834, expunged from the official journal of the senate by Jackson's friends. Clay opposed with such vigor the sub-treasury system advocated by Van Buren that it failed in three successive congressional sessions. The contests in regard to it broke up the alliance between Clay and Calhoun. Meantime, petitions protesting against slavery, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, poured in from the northern states, and Mr. Clay moved in the senate that the petitions be received, and referred to the committee on the District of Columbia. It being objected that such a course would provoke argument on the slavery question, Clay replied: "It has been said that this is not a case for argument. Not a case for argument? What is it that lies at the bottom of all lawful institutions? Argument, inquiry, reasoning, consideration, deliberation. What question is there in human affairs so weak or so strong that cannot be lawfully approached by argument and reason? This country will, in every emergency, appeal to enlightened judgments and its spirit of union and harmony, and the appeal will not be unsuccessful." It was at this time that Calhoun, the ablest champion of slavery, started its discussion by the senate in offering a series of resolutions setting forth his thoughts on the relations between slavery and the union of the states. Mr. Clay proposed substitutes for these resolutions, offering, among other things, that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the good faith "implied in the cession of the District," accompanying

Digitized by Google

it with remarks in which he was understood to deplore the attacks on slavery no less, if not more, than the existence of slavery itself. Mr. Clay did not, however, obtain the whig nomination for the presidency in the campaign of 1840. It was given to William Henry Harrison, who received 234 electoral votes to sixty for Martin Van Buren. Mr. Clay was offered the position of secretary of state, but declined it. On the death of President Harrison, Tyler became president, and Clay at once rallied the whigs of the country in opposition to him. He secured the repeal of the sub-treasury act, a bill for which was signed by President Tyler, and on March 31, 1842, Clay left the senate, as he then said, forever. On May 1, 1844, he was a third time nominated for president by the whig national convention without any ballot and with a great shout that shook the building. Fourteen days before this he had written an open letter to the "Public Intelligencer" of Washington, D. C., in opposition to the annexation of Texas, a measure demanded by the southern friends of slavery, and which had been urged by President Tyler's administration. On May 27th of the same year the democrats nominated for the presidency James K. Polk, of Tennessee, an ardent champion of annexation. During the canvass, which was complicated by the candidacy of James G. Birney, of Kentucky, the anti-slavery candidate, Ex-President Jackson wrote a letter from his home, the "Hermitage," in Tennessee, in which he reaffirmed his belief that by corrupt bargain and sale, Clay had defrauded him of the presidency in 1825. But what is supposed to have had still more to do with Clay's defeat in the election was his own letter of July 1, 1844, to Miller, of Alabama, in which he declared "personally, I could have no objection to the annexation of Texas," and other words to the same effect. This epistle, written to conciliate southern whigs, is believed to have cost him the vote of New York, which was the deciding element in the contest. Polk became president, the annexation of Texas followed, as well as the war with Mexico. Clay protested against the Mexican war, referring to the declaration of congress that "war existed by the act of Mexico," and said that no earthly consideration could ever have tempted or provoked him to vote for a bill with a palpable falsehood stamped upon its face. It speaks volumes for Mr. Clay's popularity that, at the age of sixty-seven, when he contemplated selling "Ashland," to satisfy pressing pecuniary obligations, the president of the bank at Lexington, to whom he was offering a payment, informed him that sums of money had arrived from various parts of the country to pay his debts, and every note and mortgage of his was canceled. Clay was deeply moved, but to his inquiries the answer given was that the names of the donors were unknown. Mr. Clay took no part in the canvass that elected President Taylor, but in December, 1848, he was unanimously re-elected to the senate, and took his seat December, 1849. He took an active part in framing the bill for the admission of California, for territorial government in New Mexico and Utah, the settlement of the western boundary of Texas, the provision of new laws for the return of fugitive slaves to their masters, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the decision that congress had no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between slaveholding states. This was the famous compromise of 1850, the last plan of the kind to which he gave his mind and energies, and his latest biographer has stated that this compromise was, perhaps, the best that could be made in the circumstances to effect a temporary truce. During the debate before the bill was passed, Senator Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, called out from Clay this strong statement: "Coming from a slave state as I do, I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe it to the subject, to say that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of slavery where it had not before existed either south or north of that line (30° 30′ N. Lat.)." He emphatically denied in his speech the right of any state to secede from the Union, or the possibility of peaceful secessions; but he indulged high hopes that the result of the legislation in that session of congress would be decisive in healing the strife between the northern and southern sections of the Union. When congress adjourned Clay went to Cuba for his health, and then returned to Ashland. In December, 1851, he was again in Washington, but appeared only once in the senate. He lived to see the substance of his celebrated compromise measure on the subject of slavery pass into the political platforms of the whig and democratic parties at the national convention in June of that year. After appropriate funeral services in the senate chamber his remains were removed to Kentucky, the people assembling by thousands in the cities through which the funeral train passed, to do honor to his memory. On July 10th he was buried at Lexington, Ky., where an imposing monument has been erected. Nine months before his death his friends in New York caused to be made a gold medal in commemoration of his public services. Mr. Clay said: "If any one desires to know the leading and paramount object of my public life, the preservation of the Union will furnish him with the key." Mr. Clay died June 29, 1852.

RUSH, Richard, secretary of the treasury, was born in Philadelphia, Aug. 28, 1780. He was the second son of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, and received his early instruction from his father and at the preparatory schools, and at the age of fourteen was sent to Princeton College. At this institution had been educated both his father and his maternal grandfather, Richard Stockton, both of whom were signers of the Declaration of Independence. While at college young Richard was remarkable for his fondness for debate and oratorical exercises in general, in which intellectual efforts he exhibited unusual ability. He was graduated the youngest in a class of thirty-three in the autumn of 1797, and was at once placed in the office of William Lewis, Esq., one of the leaders of the Philadelphia bar, to study law. He was admitted to practice in December, 1800, and during the next six or seven years continued to devote himself to study, not only in law, but in general literature and political science. In 1807, on the occasion of the attack by the British on the frigate Chesapeake, young Rush made his first public speech, which was received with the warmest applause. In 1808 he defended the editor of the "Aurora," Col. William Duane, who was prosecuted by the commonwealth for libel on Gov. Thomas McKean. This speech gave him a great reputation, and business began to pour in upon him. At the next congressional election he was invited to be a candidate, but declined.

Digitized by Google

In 1811 he received the appointment of attorney-general of Pennsylvania. In the same year Mr. Rush fought a duel with Mr. Peter A. Brown, a member of the Philadelphia bar, with whom he had a misunderstanding, but he fired in the air and neither party received any injury. In the meantime, in 1809, Mr. Rush had married Miss Catherine Eliza Murray, daughter of Dr. James Murray of Annapolis, Md. In 1811 President Madison appointed Mr. Rush comptroller of the United States treasury, and during the war with England, he was one of the advisers of the government. At the close of the war he was offered the position of secretary of the treasury or the attorney-generalship, and he chose the latter. While holding this position he superintended the publication of "The Laws of the Nation" in four volumes, published in 1815. In 1817, after filling the post of secretary of state temporarily, Mr. Rush was sent as minister to England, where he succeeded John Quincy Adams. He represented the United States government at the Court of St. James for seven years with dignity and courtesy and with the result of making a most agreeable impression upon those who came in contact with him. He negotiated several most important and difficult treaties; one concerning the northwestern boundary and another the northeastern fisheries, negotiations which brought him into relations with some of the most distinguished English statesmen. In 1825 Mr. Rush was recalled to accept the position of secretary of the treasury at the hands of President Adams who had succeeded Mr. Monroe. In 1828 his name was on the ticket with Mr. Adams for the candidate for the vice-presidency, but the ticket was defeated. On retiring with the government, Mr. Rush was sent by the cities of Georgetown and Alexandria to England and Holland, commissioned to solicit for them a considerable loan, in which task he was completely successful. He was next employed by President Jackson, associated with Benjamin C. Howard to adjust the dispute as to the boundaries between the states of Ohio and Michigan. This was in 1835. In the following year the president sent him to England to obtain the legacy bequeathed by Mr. James Smithson. Mr. Rush was also successful in this mission. James Smithson, an Englishman born about 1754, was always deeply interested in science and had collected a magnificent cabinet of minerals, including the rarest gems, and had written numerous papers for scientific publications. He was a member of the Royal Society and the French Institute. He died in Genoa in 1829, and bequeathed his property, amounting to about £120,000 sterling, to his nephew, Henry J. Hungerford, for life, and to his children if there were any, but otherwise "to the United States for the purpose of founding an institution at Washington to be called the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Mr. Hungerford dying without heirs, there was a chancery suit, when the amount of $508,318.46 was turned over to Mr. Rush and by him paid into the treasury of the United States. After considerable delay and some difficulty, congress passed the necessary enactment, and in August, 1846, the Smithsonian Institution was founded. The corner-stone of the building was laid May 1, 1847. During his lifetime Mr. Rush was a regent of the institution. After living several years in retirement Mr. Rush was appointed by President Polk minister to France, where he remained from 1847 to 1851, being an eye-witness of the scenes which occurred during the revolution of 1848. In his official capacity he was the first foreigner to recognize the new republic. Mr. Rush was a member of the American Philosophical Society and was a man of literary ability and a voluminous writer. Besides his codification of laws already mentioned, he published: "Narrative of a Residence at the Court of London from 1817 till 1825;" "Washington in Domestic Life;" and "Occasional Productions, Political, Diplomatic and Miscellaneous, Including a Glance at the Court and Government of Louis Philippe, and the French Revolution of 1848." A notice of Mr. Rush published at the time of his death thus sums up his character: "He was a diplomatist and statesman, a jurist, a scholar, and a writer; and he was of the first class in every one of these pursuits. The country will sincerely regret the death of one whose name carries the reader back to Jefferson's time, and who was associated with the generation of great men, all of whom have passed away, and whom he has gone to join, after a long, pure, and useful life, in the course of which he wronged no one; but bore himself as if conscious that he was responsible for the proper discharge of the talents intrusted to him. His name will have a high place in American history, and will figure there with equal honor, whether the historian shall write of our politics or our literature." Mr. Rush died in Philadelphia July 30, 1859.

Smithsonian Institute.

PORTER, Peter Buel, secretary of war, was born in Salisbury, Conn., Aug. 4, 1773. After being well grounded in English studies, he was sent to Yale, where he was graduated in 1791, and afterward began to study law, and was for a time in Litchfield law school. Having been admitted to the bar, he went to Canandaigua, N. Y., and began to practice in 1795, but soon after settled at Black Rock, Niagara Co. In 1808 Mr. Porter was elected a member of the house of representatives and placed on the committee of foreign relations, being appointed chairman. The twelfth congress, which assembled on Nov. 4, 1811, and of which Henry Clay was for the first time a member and speaker of the house of representatives, was notable for its war feeling. The policy of the administration of Mr. Jefferson, which was to reduce the army and navy, was now reversed, and bills were passed for organizing both. As chairman of the committee on foreign relations Mr. Porter was influential, and is said to have introduced a report at this session of congress which recommended the declaration of war with Great Britain. As a matter of fact, President Madison was disinclined to warlike measures, still hoping that actual conflict might be avoided, but the democrats, who were now all-powerful in congress, soon made him understand that decided and energetic action on the part of the national government had been determined on. Mr. Madison being informed that unless he acceded to the declaration of war, neither his nomination nor his re-election to the presidency could be relied upon, he concluded to waive his own objections, and to do all he could for the prosecution of the war for which he had no taste. In March, 1812, Mr. Madison transmitted to congress a special message, accompanied by certain documents, all of which were placed in the charge of the committee on foreign relations, at that time under the chairmanship

Digitized by Google

of Mr. Porter, and which were of vital importance, having formed part of the communication of the executive by one John Henry, an Irishman, who had been a secret agent of the British government in the northeastern states, intriguing with the disaffected with a design of destroying the Union, and arranging a political connection between the eastern part and Great Britain. This John Henry had for a time held a commission in the U. S. army, but had settled in Canada, and was employed by the governor of that province. In the prosecution of his nefarious task he made his disclosures to the U. S. government, on account of the refusal on the part of the British ministry to pay him for his work. The committee on foreign relations, in making their report upon this remarkable history, said: "The transaction disclosed by the president's message presents to the minds of the committee conclusive evidence that the British government, at a period of peace and during the most friendly professions, has been deliberately and perfidiously pursuing measures to divide these states, and to involve our citizens in all the guilt of treason and the horrors of a civil war." John Henry received, after his disclosure to the president, the sum of $50,000, drawn from the treasury for the account of the secret service fund. Having received this amount he sailed for France on board the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, and Mr. Madison never made known to congress anything about the character of his disclosures until he was actually on the ocean. It will thus be seen that the position of Mr. Porter was one of exceptional responsibility, and his patriotism and warlike feeling were to be shown in still another and more important fashion. Upon the opening of the war with Great Britain he resigned from the house of representatives, and volunteered his services in the army. He was offered the commission of brigadier-general, but declined it. Eventually he was made colonel of a regiment of volunteer troops, organized in the states of Pennsylvania and New York, with which was also combined a body of Indians chosen from among the Six Nations. Porter and his corps did good service in the western part of New York, and on the frontier. He fought bravely at Chippewa, and commanded the volunteers at Lundy's Lane under Gen. Scott. For a time he was under the command of Gen. Alexander Smith, with whom, it is related, he fought a duel on account of some personal disagreement. At the close of the war congress gave Gen. Porter a gold medal, and the legislature of the state of New York presented him with a sword. In 1815 he was offered the post of commander-in-chief of the army, but refused it. He was elected to congress and served for a few months. Gen. Porter was greatly interested in the progress of the Erie canal, and was one of those who were appointed to explore the country through which it was built. In 1816 he was appointed a member of the northwestern boundary commission. On May 26, 1828, Mr. Porter was appointed secretary of war by President John Quincy Adams. He died at Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 20, 1844.

BARBOUR, James, secretary of war, was born in Orange county, Va., June 10, 1775. His father was Col. Thomas Barbour, of an old Virginia family, who educated his son to hold the position of a gentleman, as that title was understood in Virginia in those days, and who gave him opportunities to acquaint himself with the law to such an extent that young Barbour was admitted to the bar before he was of age. In 1796 he was elected a member of the house of delegates, and continued to hold that position until he became governor of the state in 1812. Gov. Barbour was a man of original ability and great force of character, so much so that he reached the highest positions mainly from his own ambition and his own capacity. While in the house of delegates he was speaker, and was a leader in forwarding all the more important bills in which he took any interest. In 1815 young Barbour was elected a member of the U. S. senate, and served as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs. Soon after the inauguration of John Quincy Adams as president of the United States he appointed his cabinet, including James Barbour as secretary of war. He resigned in May, 1828, to accept the position of minister to the court of St. James, but was recalled by President Jackson in 1829. Gov. Barbour was a prominent whig, and in 1839 was chairman of the whig convention which nominated Harrison. He died at his home in Virginia June 8, 1842.

CRAWFORD, William Harris, regular nominee of the democratic party for the U. S. presidency, 1824, was born in Amherst county, Va., Feb. 24, 1772. His father, who had lost his property, removed to Georgia and settled in Columbia county. After procuring such education as the meagre facilities of the time afforded, the boy became a teacher in the Richmond Academy, and with the money thus earned, prosecuted the study of law. From the first the young man took an advanced position in his profession, and was appointed to prepare the first digest of the laws of Georgia which was made. Entering politics he became a member of the state senate in 1802, and five years later was chosen to fill a vacancy in the U. S. senate and served until 1813, when he resigned to accept the post of minister to France, having previously declined the place of secretary of war. During his senatorial term he served as president *pro tem.* of the senate, and favored the policy of the U. S. Bank. As the result of an alleged conspiracy to drive him from public life Mr. Crawford felt obliged to take part in two duels, in one of which he killed his opponent, and in the other was himself severely wounded. In 1815 he accepted the post of secretary of war, and filled the position until October, 1816, when, on the retirement of A. J. Dallas from the secretaryship of the treasury, Mr. Crawford became his successor and held the place until 1825. Mr. Crawford was a stanch adherent of Thomas Jefferson, and found himself, in consequence, in opposition to the majority of his party, who favored the policy of internal improvements at the expense of the general government. Mr. Calhoun was the leader of the opposing faction, and was a formal candidate for the presidential nomination which finally went to Crawford in February, 1824. In the following election Mr. Crawford received 41 electoral votes; there being no choice by the people, the election devolved upon congress, which chose J. Q. Adams over Jackson and Crawford, a result said to have been brought about by Henry Clay who, as a fourth candidate, brought his friends to vote for Adams. The manner in which Crawford administered the treasury was made the subject of congressional investigation, and the committee, men of all parties, including Webster and Randolph, declared unanimously as to his ability. Mr. Crawford's health was never good after his injury. He accepted an election as circuit judge in his native state and served with great efficiency until 1831. He was a man of pronounced religious views, an admirable conversationalist, and a dispenser of a hospitality so generous and free that it was noticeable even in a country noted for its hospitality. He died in Elbert county, Ga., Sept. 15, 1834.

Digitized by Google

HERNE, James A., actor and playwright, was born at West Troy, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1839. As a boy he attended the public schools of Albany, N. Y. He early displayed histrionic talent, and when twenty years old made his first professional appearance at the Adelphi theatre in Troy. This engagement was made at a salary of $6 per week. He afterward went to Baltimore, where he became the leading man of the Holliday street theatre, and then to Ford's theatre, Washington, both at that time under the management of John T. Ford. Mr. Herne delivered the opening address at the inaugural performance at Ford's theatre, a playhouse made historic by the assassination of President Lincoln on Apr. 13, 1865. From Washington Mr. Herne went to the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, and thence to the Theatre Royal, Montreal, Canada. In Canada he engaged as leading support to Helen Western, and traveled with her for two seasons. At the end of the engagement he went to California, and opened as a star at Maguire's opera house, San Francisco. He then joined Lucille Western, a sister of Helen, and starred jointly with her for several years. Returning to San Francisco, he accepted the management of the Baldwin theatre for Thomas Maguire. It was while in San Francisco that he met and was married to Katherine Corcoran. Mr. Herne credits his greatest successes as an actor and all his reputation as a playwright to the intelligent criticism and unfailing friendship of his wife. They have been in their married life singularly helpful and consonant, the husband being an ardent advocate of the emancipation of woman, giving her an equality with man before the law and before society, as a means for purifying politics and elevating mankind. They have three daughters: Julia, Chrystal, and Dorothy. Mr. Herne's marked successes as an actor have been in "character parts," and range from Bill Sykes in "Oliver Twist," to Nathaniel Berry in "Shore Acres." As a playwright his first play, "Hearts of Oak," was produced in San Francisco in 1878. His "Minute Men" at Philadelphia, in 1885; "Drifting Apart," at the People's theatre, New York city. "Shore Acres," written next, was not put on the boards until after his "Margaret Fleming," which was written expressly for Mrs. Herne (as were the "Minute Men," and "Drifting Apart"). This play was produced at Lynn, Mass., in 1890, and "Shore Acres" at Chicago, in 1892. Mr. Herne is a realist both on and off the stage. As an actor he lives rather than acts his characters; in writing he makes his characters picture life as he sees it. In social life he is simple in his habits, and domestic in his tastes. In religion, he is an evolutionist, and in politics, independent; a disciple of Henry George, especially in his land philosophy, believing that free land means absolute liberty, not of one sex or of one class, but of the race.

HUDSON, John Elbridge, president of the American Bell telephone company, was born in Lynn, Mass., Aug. 3, 1839, son of John and Elizabeth C. (Hilliard) Hudson. He descends from Thomas Hudson, of the family of Henry Hudson, the navigator —tradition says, a brother—who settled in America about the year 1630. On the mother's side his great-grandfather, Samuel Hilliard, was a Universalist clergyman, and a pioneer in Universalism; a soldier also of the revolution, who fought at Bunker Hill and at the battle of Bennington. His mother's great-grandparents on her mother's side, were Dr. Hall, orthodox clergyman of Sutton for sixty years, and his wife, Elizabeth Prescott, daughter of Dr. John Prescott, of Concord, and Rebecca Bulkley, his wife. He attended the public schools of Lynn, fitted himself for college, and was graduated from Harvard (class of 1862), valedictorian, *summa cum laude*. In his sophomore year he showed himself to be by far the best Greek scholar in his class, and he kept up this reputation until the end of his course. In June, 1862, just before his class graduated, the Greek tutorship became vacant, and Prof. W. W. Goodwin felt so strongly that Mr. Hudson was the best man for the place, that permission of the president was obtained to secure him as a tutor, even before he received his Bachelor's degree. He held this tutorship for three years, always showing high scholarship in his work, and giving great satisfaction to the college. When he was graduated, Prof. Goodwin thought him a most promising candidate for high distinction as a classical scholar, and believes he could easily have attained such distinction if he had chosen this profession. But the attractions of the law were too strong, and he went into the law-school, and subsequently into practice. Upon his graduation from the law school, in 1865, Mr. Hudson entered the Boston law office of Chandler, Shattuck & Thayer (Peleg W. Chandler, George O. Shattuck and James B. Thayer—the latter now Royal professor and dean of the Harvard law school) as a student, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar Oct. 25, 1866. For a year or two he was clerk of the firm, and in February, 1870, on the withdrawal of Mr. Shattuck, he was admitted to partnership, the firm name becoming Chandler, Thayer & Hudson. In 1874, when Mr. Thayer withdrew and Darwin E. Ware was admitted, the name was changed to Chandler, Ware & Hudson, and it so remined until the dissolution of the firm in 1878. After that Mr. Hudson continued in general practice by himself until 1880, when, upon the formation of the American Bell telephone company, he was selected as its counsel in general matters, and gave his attention exclusively to its interests. In this position he displayed exceptional administrative ability and business capacity, his advice and counsel were confidently relied upon by the executive department, and in 1885 he was made the general manager of the company. In 1887, elected vice-president, he performed the duties of that office in addition to those of manager and counsel until 1889, when he was chosen president of the corporation, and placed at the head of its great business. He was also made president of the American telephone and telegraph company—the long-distance company—in 1887. During his administration the business has enormously increased, the number of conversations over the telephone in the United States reaching in 1893 611,000,000—a daily average of over 1,500,000. The same period has witnessed the establishment of the long-distance system. Up to 1892 the successful transmission of speech had not exceeded 500 miles. During that year an experimental circuit was completed between New York and Chicago, and on Oct. 18th the line was opened to the public. On Feb. 7, 1893, the line to Boston was formally opened, Gov. Russell of Massachusetts conversing with gentlemen in the Chicago office over wires above 1,200 miles in length; and before the close of that year it was possible to talk from the Boston office, north and east to Augusta, Me., north to Concord, N. H., west to

Digitized by Google

Buffalo, N. Y., and to Chicago, and south to Washington; thus bringing within speaking distance of each other more than half the population of the United States. Mr. Hudson's work as a lawyer, before his connection with telephone interests, was mainly that of the office. He rarely appeared in court, except in equity matters and before the supreme court, preferring the work of the counselor to that of the advocate. He especially excelled in drawing difficult papers, in the handling of complicated accounts, and of corporation matters, with which his firm were largely concerned as legal advisers. He rendered valuable professional service in the solution of many complicated legal questions growing out of the establishment of the will of Seth Adams, and the organization of the Adams nervine asylum of Boston, endowed by that will; and also in many matters relating to the land interests of the Boston water-power company, and of the Boston and Roxbury mill corporation, whose business was in the office of Chandler, Thayer & Hudson. He was well grounded in the law, a constant and careful student, and displayed remarkable powers of mind. Mr. Hudson has been an occasional contributor to the law journals, and in 1879, assisted by George F. Williams, edited the tenth volume of the "United States Digest." He is a learned man in many branches of literature, history and science, and in several specialties he is so deeply read that, with his powers of classification and retention of knowledge, he would have attained eminence therein, had his life not been spent in more active labors. He married, Aug. 21, 1871, Eunice W. Healey, daughter of Wells Healey, of Hampton Falls, N. H., and resides in Boston.

CHEW, Benjamin, jurist, was born in West River, Md., Nov. 29, 1722. He was the son of Samuel Chew, who was chief justice of the district of New Castle. Young Benjamin was carefully educated, and sent to Philadelphia, where he studied law with Andrew Hamilton, an eminent lawyer of that day. Subsequently, he was sent to London to finish his education. In 1754 he returned to Philadelphia and began practice, where he held the respective offices of recorder of the city, register of wills, attorney-general, and, finally, in 1774, became chief justice of the state of Pennsylvania. For several years he was speaker of the house of delegates for the three southern counties in Delaware. When the revolution broke out his course was doubtful, and both parties claimed his support; but after the promulgation of the declaration of independence he took a decided stand against the patriots, and retired to private life. In 1777 he refused to sign a parole, and was arrested and imprisoned at Fredericksburg, Va. In 1790 he was appointed president of the high court of errors and appeals, and held that office until the abolition of that tribunal in 1806. The mansion which he occupied in Germantown before leaving Pennsylvania, and known as the "Chew house," was one of the finest private residences in the country and (1894) is still standing. During the battle of Germantown, in 1777, the house was riddled with bullets and cannon-balls, and most of the decorations were destroyed. At the beginning of the battle a British outpost under Col. Musgrave took refuge in the house, and the Americans opened fire with artillery, but could not beat down its walls, so solidly were they built. Judge Chew died Jan. 20, 1810.

BUTLER, Charles, philanthropist, was born at Kinderhook Landing, Columbia county, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1802, the eighth child of Medad Butler, a descendant of Jonathan Butler, an Irish gentleman who settled in Saybrook in 1724 and who married Temperance Buckingham, daughter of Rev. Daniel Buckingham, one of the founders of Yale college. Charles received his early education at the district school. Subsequently he attended the academy at Greenville, N. Y., then entered the law office of Martin Van Buren, who had previously taken, as his junior partner, Mr. Butler's oldest brother, Benjamin Franklin Butler, afterward President Jackson's attorney-general and one of the revisers of the statues of the state of New York. Charles Butler lived a portion of the time, while studying law, in the family of Mr. Van Buren. He was engaged as assistant clerk of the state senate during two sessions. After his admission to the bar in 1824, he went to Lyons, N. Y., where he practiced alone, but afterward, at Geneva, N. Y., entered into partnership with Bowen Whiting, later a circuit judge of the New York supreme court, and continued there for ten years. In 1830 he was appointed agent for receiving applications for loans from the New York life insurance and trust company, the first of modern trust companies with the power to insure lives and receive and hold moneys on trust. He secured for the famers of the western part of the state many privileges. In 1825 he married Eliza A., daughter of Abraham Ogden, of Walton, Delaware county, N. Y., and they celebrated the anniversary of their golden wedding at their country place, Fox Meadow, at Scarsdale, Westchester county, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1875. In company with Arthur Bronson of New York, Mr. Butler made a journey to Chicago in 1833, and became largely interested in real estate in that locality. At that time Chicago was a hamlet of less than 300 inhabitants at the military post of Fort Dearborn. In September, 1833, the U. S. government, by treaty with the Indians, extinguished the Indian title to lands in the Northwest, and advertised a sale to take place at Chicago in June, 1835. This attracted a great concourse of people. Mr Butler, in May of that year, induced his brother-in-law, William B. Ogden, a member of the New York state legislature, to go to Chicago and take charge of his interests there. Mr. Ogden became the first mayor of Chicago at its incorporation as a city in 1837, and one of its leading citizens. Mr. Butler subsequently invested in several of the great railroad enterprises having their inception or terminals at Chicago. From 1844 until 1872 he was agent for the foreign and domestic holders of the bonds of the state of Indiana, which had in 1840 defaulted in the payment of the interest, and, as such agent, was for many years engaged in adjusting the state debt, restoring the state credit, and relieving it from the embarrassment caused by the building of the Wabash and Erie canal and other internal improvements. The events connected therewith were among the most important and interesting in the history of the state. At an earlier period, 1842–43, Mr. Butler had been engaged in a similar mission in reference to the public debt of the state of Michigan, an adjustment of which he effected at the session of the legislature in 1843, which laid the foundation for the restoration of its financial credit and its future prosperity. In 1835 he was one of the founders and incorporators of the Union theological seminary in New York city and was made its presi-

Digitized by Google

dent. He has been identified with it for over fifty years. In 1889 Mr. Butler endowed a chair of Biblical theology in that seminary in the sum of $100,000, in memory of Prof. Edward Robinson, the eminent biblical scholar. To this chair the Rev. Charles A. Briggs was transferred. In 1836 he became one of the council of the University of the city of New York. He was for many years, and is now (1894) its president, and has probably served longer as a college trustee than any man now living. In 1889 he added $100,000 to the endowment fund of the university, in memory partly of his brother, Benjamin F. Butler, founder of the Law school of the university, and partly of his only son, Abraham Ogden Butler, a graduate of that institution in 1853, who died in 1856. Mr. Butler was one of the founders, in 1835, of the Protestant half-orphan asylum, of which he was the second president. Among other institutions in the management of which he has been active, is the Westchester temporary home at White Plains, N. Y., for the care of the destitute children of the county. In 1853 Wabash college, Indiana, conferred on Mr. Butler the degree of LL.D. The same degree was conferred upon him subsequently by the University of the city of New York. On the evening of Dec. 13, 1886, a meeting of the council, faculty, and friends of the university was held in the council-room of the university, to commemorate the fifty years of service of Mr. Butler as a member of the council. Chancellor John Hall presided. John E. Parsons, the eminent lawyer, a graduate of the university and member of the council, delivered an address in behalf of the council and faculties. He said: "As a lawyer you reached distinction among your compeers at a period from which there is scarcely a survivor in active life. You had the holders of the public debt of sovereign states for your clients, and gained early renown in the settlement of legal and financial questions by which, as the result of your ability, the rapid progress of those states was promoted. In the development of the great West, from highways and waterways to railways, you have had a conspicuous part, and your statesmanship gave you great power in your constant purpose for the welfare of the university." Mr. Butler is tall and spare in person, of erect and commanding form. His countenance expresses his leading traits of character, namely, strength of intellect and will, quick sympathy and benevolence, with marked equanimity and self-control. In speech he is ready, but his language is well-chosen, clear and forcible. His favorite diversions have been floriculture and literature. His summer place, Fox Meadow, has for a generation been alike hospitable to myriads of flowers and to many eminent writers, English as well as American. In the tenth decade of life he still maintains this interest in letters and the arts unbroken.

SOULÉ, Joshua, M. E. bishop, was born at Bristol, Lincoln county, Me., Aug. 1, 1781, son of "Captain Soulé," one of the selectmen of Bristol. The son was licensed to preach at seventeen, admitted to the New England conference in 1799, ordained an elder in 1802, and appointed presiding elder of the Maine district in 1804. He proposed the plan for a general conference of delegates, which was adopted at Baltimore in 1808, and was a member of the conferences of 1812 and 1816; the latter made him book agent, and editor of the "Methodist Magazine," posts which he held for four years. In 1820 he was elected bishop, but declined on the ground that the office of presiding elder had just been made elective, whereas he had maintained in warm debate that its incumbents should be appointed by the bishops. After four years, during which he held pastorates in New York and Baltimore, the previous action of the conference on this subject was reversed, the matter was arranged as he had urged, and he was again elected bishop. For the next twenty years he was occupied with the duties of this office, living for part of the time at Lebanon, O. In 1842 he went to England as a delegate to the Wesleyan conference, and then traveled through much of Europe. In 1844 he objected to the censure passed upon Bishop J. O. Andrew, took part in the disruption of the Methodist Episcopal church, and retained his post in its southern branch, with residence at Nashville. In 1848 he attended the general conference at Pittsburgh, but was not officially received. In 1853–54 he visited the Pacific coast. Soon after his return, he retired from the active duties of his office. Though of limited early education, he was a man of strong character, much executive ability, imposing manners, and extended influence. He died at Nashville, Tenn., March 6, 1867, being then the senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

AINSWORTH, Frank Beverridge, superintendent of the Indiana house of refuge, was born in Lisbon, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1841, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His parents were poor, and he could obtain but little education in his early years. At the age of eighteen he entered the St. Lawrence university, teaching school in winter to pay his college expenses. In December, 1863, he enlisted as a private in the 6th regiment of New York heavy artillery, and served till the close of the war, being promoted to acting assistant adjutant-general. In September, 1865, shortly after his discharge from the army, he went to Lancaster, O., where he entered the reform school of that state as an assistant, and was so efficient in his duties that he soon became principal teacher in that institution. He developed an unusual capacity for the government of the boys, and when the House of refuge was organized at Plainfield, Ind., under an act of the legislature of March 8, 1867, Mr. Ainsworth was induced to resign his position at Lancaster and become superintendent of the new institution, at that time the youngest man ever selected for the superintendency of such an institution. The first boys received were from the state penitentiary, and were very unruly, but Mr. Ainsworth managed to bring them under thorough control, instill into them a sentiment of honor, and mould them to useful service, so that many of them afterward became respected members of the community. In October, 1870, Mr. Ainsworth was a delegate from the state of Indiana to the International congress on penitentiary and reformatory discipline, at Cincinnati, O., and read an eloquent paper on Dr. Wichern's paradox, "*The strongest wall is no wall,*" illustrating it by the practical workings of his own institution at Plainfield. Dr. Chidlaw remarked of him on that occasion, "Mr. Ainsworth is the youngest and ablest member of this congress." In 1871 he was elected a director of the United States prison congress, the only superintendent of a western institution ever selected for the place. He was several times afterward nominated a delegate to prison congresses in this country, and also in foreign countries, but never served. In 1874 the St. Lawrence university conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. Many young men in New York, Ohio, Indiana, and throughout the West can trace their first desire for a better life to Mr. Ainsworth's influence.

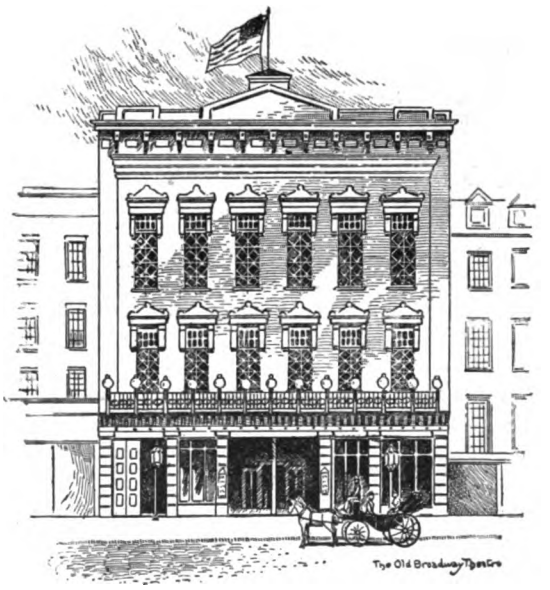
Digitized by Google

FORREST, Edwin, actor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1806, in that part of the city known at the time as Old Southwark. His father, William Forrest, was a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, who came to this country as a young man, and settled in Trenton, N. J., where he commenced business and failed, and then went to Philadelphia. Here also he made several unsuccessful attempts at business. He married Rebecca Lauman, a German-American, and when Stephen Girard started his bank, being a friend to William Forrest, he offered him a situation in it, which he filled until the day of his death. He died in 1818, leaving a widow with six children. Both of Edwin Forrest's parents were religious and his father intended him for the church. This determination was due to the fact that the boy showed remarkable powers of memory and also of imitation and would frequently recite passages from a sermon which he had heard, with an imitation of the minister's voice, manner and style. After his father's death, young Edwin was frequently asked to give recitations before friends of the family, and while he received such an education as his mother's limited means permitted, he was constantly improving the special faculty which he possessed and which was to make him famous. Of the other members of the family, one son died in South America; another did not survive infancy; the third son, William Forrest, was a printer. The three daughters, after the death of the father, opened a millinery store in Philadelphia, while the mother added to the family treasury by binding shoes. Edwin was taken from school when he was a stout boy, ten years of age, and was placed in the store of a ship-chandler and afterward with a German importing house; but wherever he might be, young Forrest took every opportunity of prosecuting his studies in elocution and in connection with the stage. When he was eleven years of age, he belonged to one of the Thespian societies which existed in Philadelphia, among whose members were some well-known men, including Joseph C. Neal, author of "Charcoal Sketches;" and Maj. Mordecai M. Noah, afterward editor and proprietor of the New York "Sunday Times." At the performances of this theatrical association, Forrest gained experience in juvenile parts and is even said to have appeared in female characters. In 1818 he played Anna in the tragedy of "Douglas." But Mr. Forrest's passion for the stage soon assumed a different character, and he determined to devote himself to it as a profession. At the age of fourteen years, he made his first appearance in a regular public place of amusement on Nov. 27, 1820, at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, in the play of "Douglas; or the Noble Shepherd," taking the part of young Norval. In this character he made a pronounced success and the play was repeated on demand, while Forrest afterward appeared in other characters; and to show his extraordinary versatility, on the occasion of his benefit he is said to have recited Goldsmith's celebrated Epilogue, in the character of the Harlequin, concluding by turning a somersault through a balloon. In 1882 Forrest joined a theatrical company in Cincinnati, playing Titus in "Julius Cæsar," and Julius in the play of "Virginius." He now traveled through the principal towns in the West and South, making engagements wherever he could, and earning money enough to permit his sending occasional remittances to his mother and sisters. On Feb. 4, 1823, he made his first appearance in New Orleans as Jaffier in "Venice Preserved," being then only seventeen years of age. During the following season, he played under the management of James H. Caldwell, who had theatres in the principal cities of the South, and was cast to support the stars who appeared under that management. Two years later, Forrest played "King Lear" for his benefit in New Orleans, being then nineteen years old. In 1826 Mr. Forrest returned East, played at Albany, then at Philadelphia and afterward at the Bowery theatre, New York. On May 23, 1826, he first played the part of Othello. In the same year, he played a round of characters in Philadelphia and Washington, including in the latter city that of Damon, for the first time, in "Damon and Pythias." In October, 1829, Mr. Forrest had his first engagement at the Park theatre, opening as Damon and afterward appearing as Hamlet, Lear, Iago, Macbeth and Brutus. At his benefit, on Nov. 15th, he produced for the first time, John A. Stone's tragedy of "Metamora," afterward one of his principal plays. During the next five years, Mr. Forrest continued to fill engagements in the principal Atlantic cities, and by 1836, in the fall of which year he sailed for England, he had already amassed a fortune. On Oct. 16th he made his first appearance in London at Drury Lane theatre, in the character of Spartacus in "The Gladiator." His reception was most flattering, and the critics, in speaking of his performance, gave him the highest credit. The Garrick club gave him a dinner at which Sergt. Talfourd presided, while Charles Kemble and Stephen Price presented him with three swords, which had been severally the property of John Kemble, Edmund Kean and Talma. During this engagement Mr. Forrest married, in June, 1837, Catherine Norton, daughter of John Sinclair, the well-known vocalist. Later in that year Mr. Forrest, accompanied by his wife, returned to America and immediately began an engagement at the Park theatre, where he achieved a triumph before unknown in the history of New York stage, the receipts for the first night exceeding $4,000. On Dec. 15, 1837, a public dinner was tendered to Mr. Forrest at the Merchants' hotel in Philadelphia, Nicholas Biddle occupying the head of the table. In the latter part of the same year Mr. Forrest made another visit to England and again in 1845. It was at this time, when he was playing at the Princess' theatre in London, that the trouble between Forrest and Macready began to attract attention. A spirit of jealousy always existed between these two great actors, and each accused the other of endeavoring to injure him in public and in private. Mr. Forrest played the round of his characters in London with success, but his Macbeth was an unsatisfactory performance and was violently hissed. This he attributed to Mr. Macready's influence, and although advertised to take his farewell benefit in Liverpool, refused to do so. One incident which occurred during this portion of the Forrest-Macready difficulty was the hissing of Macready by Forrest while the former was playing Hamlet at the Theatre royal, Edinburgh. This, which was apparently an act of spite, aroused a very bitter feeling on the part of British audiences and entirely destroyed the good impression Mr. Forrest had made. The final result of it all was the Astor place opera house riot in New York in May, 1849. In September, 1848, Mr. Macready, after an absence of three years from this country, appeared at the Astor place opera house in Macbeth, and the engagement, which lasted until the 25th, was a very brilliant one. In the meantime, Mr. Forrest had been playing at the Broadway theatre, New York, opening on Aug. 28, 1848, as

Edwin Forrest

Digitized by Google

Othello. Mr. Macready then made a tour through the South and it was announced that on May 7, 1849, he would play another engagement at the Astor place opera house, while on Apr. 23, 1849, Mr. Forrest commenced a three weeks' engagement at the Broadway theatre. In the meantime some unwise speeches made by Mr. Macready, and some newspaper remarks, tended to stir up public feeling, and threats were freely circulated in New York among the mob, that Mr. Macready's engagement would not terminate without a row. Mr. Macready made his appearance on the evening of May 7th as announced, at the Astor place opera house, and as soon as he appeared was the victim of a combined attack, in which rotten eggs and potatoes were thrown at him, while hisses, groans, yells and screams filled the house, chairs were hurled from the gallery to the stage and the performance was abandoned. There was no performance by Mr. Macready on the following night, but on May 10th he again appeared and when an attempt was made to reproduce the scenes of the first evening, the police attacked the rioters within the theatre while the mob outside assailed the building. The 7th regiment, New York state militia, had been ordered under arms in expectation of the trouble, and while the rioting was going on fiercely in the street, appeared on the scene. The city recorder harangued the mob, but without effect, and at last the order was given to fire. The mob broke and fled, leaving twenty-two men dead on the ground, thirty-six others being badly wounded. Among those who were killed, as is usual in such cases, the larger number were bystanders and not engaged in the riotous proceedings. In the meantime, circumstances had occurred which had rendered it necessary for Mr. Forrest to obtain a legal separation from his wife. He charged her with gross impropriety of conduct, of which, as to certain instances, he declared himself to have been a witness. After the separation, Mr. Forrest allowed his wife the sum of $1,500 per annum, which he paid her in advance. The separation took place on May 1, 1849. It is claimed against Mrs. Forrest, that in the absence of her husband, she was in the habit of keeping open house, receiving her friends late at night, among whom several, it was said, remained until two or three o'clock in the morning. Numerous unsuccessful efforts were made to bring about a reconciliation between the pair. In 1850, to her husband's surprise, Mrs. Forrest brought suit for divorce. Mr. Forrest began cross-suit and the trial lasted nearly two years. The counsel on both sides were men of high standing and position, John Van Buren being counsel for Mr. Forrest and Charles O'Conor for Mrs. Forrest. The verdict was rendered by the jury on Jan. 24, 1852, and was in favor of Mrs. Forrest, allowing alimony of $3,000 per year. An appeal was taken from the verdict, but it was confirmed, and the final verdict from the higher court increased the alimony by $1,000. This was faithfully paid up to the day of Mr. Forrest's death, and after his death his executors continued to pay it. On Feb. 9, 1852, Mr. Forrest made his first appearance after the termination of his divorce suit, at the Broadway theatre, New York, as Damon. The engagement lasted sixty-nine consecutive nights, during which time the house was crowded. His reception was in the highest degree flattering, American flags and flowers were strewn upon the stage, while a motto was displayed in the audience on a large flag: "This is our verdict." On the fiftieth night of the engagement, the theatre and even houses in the neighborhood were illuminated while the performance was being given. Mrs. Forrest, under the name of Mrs. Catherine N. Sinclair, made her first appearance on the stage on Feb. 22, 1852, at Brougham's Lyceum in New York, as Lady Teazle. Her engagement was not a profitable one, although she showed a great deal of dramatic ability. In 1853 Mr. Forrest played Macbeth, in a splendid reproduction at the Broadway theatre, with new scenery and dresses, at a heavy cost. The piece was played twenty nights in succession. Mr. Forrest's professional reputation was now at its height. Wherever he appeared, his engagement was a success and wealth poured in upon him. In 1855 he purchased a handsome brown-stone mansion at the corner of Broad and Master streets, Philadelphia, where he made his home. He now retired from the stage and did not return to it until 1860, when he accepted an offer from James M. Nixon, the manager of Niblo's Garden, New York, to perform 100 nights, three nights each week in the principal cities of the Union, Mr. Forrest receiving a clear half of the nightly receipts. He opened with "Hamlet" at Niblo's garden, on Sept. 17, 1860, and began the most successful and profitable engagement of his whole life. This was followed in 1861 by a star engagement at the Academy of music in Philadelphia and the entire season closed on Jan. 13, 1862. He appeared at the Chestnut street theatre in 1863, but in 1865 was seriously attacked with gout while playing at the Holliday street theatre, Baltimore, and never again recovered his former health. In 1866 he made a tour to California, which was not successful. In February, 1871, Mr. Forrest played his last New York engagement to almost empty houses, and in the following month appeared in Boston at the Globe theatre for the last time as an actor. He was dangerously ill for some time but partially recovered; he then gave readings in several of the principal cities. Besides his city residence, Mr. Forrest purchased in 1850 ground on the banks of the Hudson where he erected a castellated structure which he called "Fonthill." In his will,



after making certain bequests to his family and friends, Mr. Forrest's entire fortune was placed in the hands of trustees to be devoted to the foundation and support of an institution to be called the "Edwin Forrest Home," for the support and maintenance of actors and actresses decayed by age or disabled by infirmity. To this institution he also bequeathed his library, and directed that a neat and pleasant theatre for private exhibitions and histrionic culture should form a part of the plan. This institution was duly

Digitized by Google

incorporated Dec. 12, 1873. As an actor, although a man of fine discrimination and intelligent appreciation of dramatic works, Mr. Forrest made the reputation of being rather a muscular than an intellectual performer. This was due to the fact that in such parts as Damon, Metamora, and Spartacus, he exhibited his remarkable physical endowments and captured the taste of the galleries thereby, while his performance of such parts as Lear, Othello and Richelieu was undervalued. Mr. Forrest was a wide reader, thoroughly versed in English literature; a careful and thoughtful student all his life, and a precisionist in regard to elocution and the use of words. Although arbitrary, and during the latter part of his life morose in his disposition, he was very generous in many of his acts and always kindly and encouraging to young aspirants for dramatic success. He died at his home in Philadelphia on Dec. 12, 1872, from a stroke of paralysis.

NORRIS, Isaac, statesman, was born in Philadelphia Oct 18, 1701. He was the son of Isaac Norris, one of the most wealthy proprietors of the province of Pennsylvania. The son was carefully educated, and engaged in business with his father, and acquired a large fortune, which was greatly added to by his inheritance. He was of the strictest sect of Quakers, and carried his religious convictions into the acts of his daily life. He was a member of the common council, and in 1734 was elected a member of the assembly, where he endeavored to shape the state's policy in accordance with his Quaker views, which were opposed to Quakers' sharing in any military expenses of the province. His force of character and sterling worth were so recognized that he was made chairman of the most important of its committees. He was first choice for the office of chief justice of the province, but he declined the position, which was accepted by James Logan. In 1739, when there was a prospect of war between France and Spain, he was opposed to the raising of troops for the defence of the province. The Quaker element followed in his lead, and became known as the "Norris party," and violent political animosity sprang up between the Quaker and other residents of the city upon his election to the assembly. In 1745 he was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the Albany Indians, which resulted in effecting the purchase of several million acres of land, comprising the northwestern portion of Pennsylvania. In 1751 he was elected speaker of the assembly, which office he held for fifteen years. The old state-house bell was ordered from England during his first year of office, and it was Norris who selected the inscription, "Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." While he was speaker a conflict arose between proprietaries and the people upon the question of taxation and control of the Penn estates. The Quaker element, under the lead of Norris, were opposed to the privilege, which he fought in the assembly with all his might, declaring in the debate that "No man shall ever stand on my grave and say, 'Curse him! here lies he who betrayed the liberties of his country.'" Benjamin Franklin sent him to England, as commissioner to procure the removal of grievances occasioned by the proprietary instructions; but he declined on account of ill health. He was opposed to converting Pennsylvania into a royal province, while at the same time he resisted the growing power of the Penns, and resigned the speakership in 1764, when a petition to that effect passed the assembly. He was re-elected to the next assembly, but would not accept the position. Norris was a cultivated man, being conversant with French, Latin and Hebrew, and possessed one of the most valuable libraries of the time. He distributed his great wealth with a lavish hand, and was noted for his benefactions. He rebuilt Fair Hill, which had been burned by the British, and died there June 13, 1766.

BAKER, James M., jurist, was born in Robeson county, N. C., July 22, 1821, son of Archibald S. and Catherine McCallum Baker, who came of Scotch ancestry, making up part of the colony of sturdy Scotchmen who early came to North Carolina and settled on the Cape Fear river. The son was educated in the best schools of his native state, and was graduated from Davidson college in the class of 1844. He took up the study of law at Lumberton, but, on account of feeble health, was obliged to change his residence. He was advised to locate in Florida, and made Lake City, in that state, his home in 1847. He soon identified himself with all the interests of his adopted state, and was entrusted with important offices, both judicial and legislative. He served from 1853 to 1859 as solicitor of the eastern circuit, when he was made judge of the same, holding the position until 1862, when he was elected by the legislature of the state as senator in the Confederate congress, and was re-elected in 1864. At the close of the civil war he returned to his home, and to the practice of law. In 1866 Gov. Walker appointed him associate justice of the supreme court of the state, which position he held until the state government was reconstructed, when he took up his residence in Jacksonville, and there built up a large law practice. In 1881 Gov. Bloxham appointed him judge of the fourth judicial circuit. He was reappointed in 1887 by Gov. Perry, and resigned in 1890 on account of failing health. Judge Baker was an ardent Presbyterian, being reared by his parents in the church, imbibing its principles, and early in life becoming a member. He was a ruling elder, and was often chosen to represent the church in the various courts. He was a member of the Pan-Presbyterian alliance that met in Philadelphia in 1880. On Aug. 9, 1859, Judge Baker was married to Fannie P., daughter of Rev. Adam and Mary B. Gilchrist, of Fayetteville, N. C. Davidson college, his alma mater, conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He died at his home in Jacksonville, Fla., June 20, 1892.

James M. Baker

THACHER, Samuel Cooper, clergyman, was born in Boston Dec. 14, 1785, son of Peter Thacher, clergyman and patriot orator at the time of the revolutionary war. The son was graduated from Harvard in 1804; taught for a time at the Boston Latin school; visited Europe with the lamented J. S. Buckminster (whose "Memoir" he wrote, and prefixed to a volume of "Sermons," 1814), and was librarian of Harvard 1808–11. He was minister of the New South church of Boston from May, 1811, and active among the early Unitarians. He wrote much for the "Monthly Anthology," and published an "Apology for Rational Christianity" (1815), and "Unity of God" (1816). He went abroad in 1815 in a vain search for health, and died of consumption at Moulins in the south of France Jan. 2, 1818. His "Evidences" appeared in 1828, and his "Sermons," with a memoir by F. W. P. Greenwood, in 1824.

Digitized by Google

ALLEN, Thomas Hampton, business man, was born in Wilkes county, N. C., March 8, 1810. When he was ten years old his father removed to West Tennessee, near the new town of Somerville, to which place he came early on account of large landed interests in that part of the state. In 1829 young Allen engaged in business as a clerk in a dry-goods store and as assistant postmaster at Somerville at $8 per month and his board. Two years afterward he received $300 per annum and his board. Being engaged in a postoffice, Mr. Allen took an active interest in all the political questions of that day, and was in favor of the recharter of the Bank of the United States. In 1835 he decided to go into business on his own account. The Chickasaw cession being opened to settlers, he visited that country and selected Mitchell's Bluff as a location, being a shipping point on the Tallahatchie river. He purchased a lot and contracted for the building of a store house. He then visited Philadelphia and purchased his first stock of goods. There being at that time but one mail route through this new country, Mr. Allen, on his return from Philadelphia, came through Washington city and made a special contract to meet the mail at Martin's station. The contract was readily awarded and the post-office established. He accepted the position of postmaster and received his commission from Amos Kendall, postmaster-general in Gen. Jackson's cabinet. Upon his return to Mitchell's Bluff he gave notice, the evening of his arrival, that he would send out the mail on the following morning. This was the second postoffice established in the Chickasaw cession. As Gen. Jackson felt a lively interest in that country, which he had purchased, Mr. Allen had been requested by his friends to call upon the president. He was cordially received, and answered many questions put to him by Gen. Jackson about this newly opened country. With the aid of two planters, Mr. Allen organized the Tallahatchie bridge and turnpike company, built a bridge across the Tallahatchie river and constructed two and a half miles of turnpike across the bottoms. After the panic of 1837, there being no fractional currency in circulation, this company was solicited to organize a bank under their charter, and a successful business was transacted for three years. Mr. Allen finally wound up the business of this company and removed to Memphis in December, 1840, where he engaged in the produce and cotton commission business. During his residence in Mississippi he advocated the payment of the Mississippi bonds. In 1841 Mr. Allen's brother organized a cotton commission house in New Orleans, under the firm name of Robson & Allen, and he was admitted as a partner in that firm in 1850. Soon afterward the firm of T. H. & J. M. Allen was organized and Mr. Allen became its head, though he did not reside at New Orleans, but kept up his residence and business in Memphis. The firm was very successful, but sustained a loss of over $1,000,000 during the war. The business was reopened in June, 1865, and continued with great success. After the first two years succeeding the war, the receipts of cotton by this firm were from 60,000 to 70,000 bales a year. The few obligations that the firm had out prior to the war were paid in full, principal and interest, when it began business after the war closed. Soon after Mr. Allen came to Memphis to reside, he served as a director of the Farmers' and merchants' bank of Memphis, the first bank established in that city. Afterward he was appointed a director of a branch of the Planters' bank of Tennessee and was also president of the Bank of West Tennessee when the war came on. He aided in the establishment of the first insurance company in Memphis and was the president of the first telegraph company opened in Memphis, which afterward was sold to Dr. Norvin Green, late president of the Western union telegraph company. Though interested largely in business in New Orleans, Mr. Allen was also in the cotton commission business in Memphis under the firm name of Thos. H. Allen & Co., and in 1876 admitted to partnership in that firm his three sons, Richard H., Thomas H., Jr., and Harry Allen. Besides giving his close attention to his private affairs, he found time to assist in all public enterprises in his place of residence. He has always been a man of action, courageous of spirit, of strong convictions, vast experience of men and affairs. His name is closely identified with the history, progress, and prosperity of the section in which he has lived for so long a time.

RUTLEDGE, Hugh, jurist, was born at Charleston, S. C., about 1740; brother of John and Edward Rutledge, governors of South Carolina (see index). He studied law at the Temple in London, entered on a successful practice at home, and became judge of the court of admiralty in 1776, and speaker of the council in 1777. When the city fell into the hands of the British in 1780, he, with other patriots, including his brother Edward, was confined at St. Augustine. He was in the legislature, and speaker of its lower house 1782–85, and served as judge of the court of equity from 1791 to his death at Charleston in January, 1811.

VALLÉ, Jules Felix, physician, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28, 1859, son of Jules and Isabella H. Sargent Vallé, who were both born in St. Genevieve, Mo. His great-great-grandfather was sent to this country by the French government and placed in command of the French possessions in the Mississippi valley, making his headquarters and building a fort at St. Genevieve. The boy was educated in the best schools of St. Louis, spending some time in Virginia at the university. He was graduated from the St. Louis medical college in 1885. He then passed a rigid competitive examination, and was admitted as assistant physician to the St. Louis city hospital where he remained for thirteen months, when he made a trip to Europe where he continued his medical studies at the best schools and hospitals on the continent, remaining in Vienna for some months, and the major part of his time as assistant in the public hospital in Reichenberg, Bohemia. His studies and practice while in Europe were directed to the treatment of the diseases of women and children and in the science of obstetrics. In 1881 he married Mary M. Clover, daughter of Judge H. A. Clover of St. Louis. He is a member of the St. Louis medical society, the Medico-chirurgical society, the Gynecological and obstetrical society, and the City hospital alumni medical society. He is also consulting physician to the St. Louis female hospital, physician to Missouri school for the blind, and a member of the staff of St.

Digitized by Google

Luke's hospital. He is a contributor to the medical journals of his city and state, and the leading publications of the country.

GOSSER, Frank Israel, lawyer, was born in Leechburg, Armstrong county, Pa., July 2, 1865, son of Albert M. Gosser, a merchant, born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Jan. 14, 1834. The son was educated at the high school and academy. He then entered Washington and Jefferson college; he also attended the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating therefrom June 28, 1888. He settled in Pittsburg, and was admitted to the bar June 14, 1889, and at once engaged in the active practice of his profession. Success attended his first efforts, and he built up a large practice, both in the civil and criminal courts. He connected himself with the various social and fraternal societies of Pittsburg, and also interested himself in politics as an active democrat. He married Margaret C. Truby, the date of their marriage being Oct. 9, 1890. Among the notable cases conducted by him are the settlement of the Dewalt estate, reported in 38, Pittsburg "Journal;" his opposition to the Law and order society in their efforts to stop the sale of Sunday newspapers, and the defense of George Schmous for killing his wife and two children. Mr. Gosser enjoys the confidence of the entire Pittsburg bar, and has a brilliant future, with the ability to work it out.

ETTWEIN, John, Moravian bishop, was born at Trendenstadt, Würtemberg, June 29, 1721. His ancestors had fled from persecution in Savoy and Carinthia. Joining the *Unitas Fratrum* in 1739 he was ordained in 1746, and in 1754 sent to America, where he traveled from Maine to Georgia as an evangelist, preached to twelve Indian tribes, and compiled a dictionary and phrase-book of the Delaware language. While in the South, in 1760, he formed an intimacy with Henry Laurens. In 1764 he was made assistant to Bishop N. Seidel of Bethlehem, but continued to itinerate. In 1772 he led the Indian converts from the Susquehanna to the Tuscarawas valley in Ohio. During the early years of the war, while Bethlehem was a place of resort, he received Washington, Lafayette, and other leaders in the field and in the national councils, and in 1776–77 acted as chaplain to the army hospital there. Though a tory in his sympathies, he, in behalf of his church, conducted several negotiations with congress and the Pennsylvania assembly, and exchanged many letters with prominent patriots. In 1784 he was made a bishop, being consecrated June 25th, by Bishop De Watteville, and thenceforth limited his labors to his own province. In 1787 he founded the United Brothers' society for propagating the gospel among the heathen, and the next year prepared a work on the Indians, which has been issued by the Pennsylvania historical society In 1789 he attended the twenty-first General synod at Herrnhut. He was partly disabled in 1798, and wished to retire, but was dissuaded. He resigned his office at the age of eighty, and died at Bethlehem greatly respected, Jan. 2, 1802. (See the "Transactions" of the Moravian historical society, series II., pp. 247–263.)

WARREN, George Washington, legislator, was born at Charlestown, Mass., Oct. 1, 1813, son of Isaac Warren, and descendant in the sixth degree from John Warren (1585–1667), who came from England in 1630 with Saltonstall in Winthrop's fleet, settled at Watertown, and was "more than probably" the father of Peter Warren of Roxbury, and brother of Richard Warren of Plymouth. After studying for nearly two years at Amherst, he entered Harvard, was graduated in 1830, taught for a time, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and became a master in chancery in 1840. He was in the Massachusetts legislature in 1844–45; a whig candidate for congress in 1846; the first mayor of Charlestown, 1847–51; state senator, 1853–54, and chairman of the judiciary committee. Believing himself related to Gen. Joseph Warren, he took a warm and active interest in the Bunker Hill monument association, of which he was a director, 1836–39; secretary, 1839–47; president, 1847–75, and, again, a director from 1875 to his death at Charlestown May 13, 1883. (See his "Memoir" by T. C. Amory, 1886.)

BENJAMIN, Dowling, physician, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 23, 1849. For several generations his ancestors have taken a prominent part in public affairs of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. His great-grandfather, Joseph Benjamin, of an English family, settled in Maryland in 1774, the next year went to Virginia, and immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill joined Harry Lee's light horse legion, and served with it during the revolutionary war After the war he settled in Charlestown, Md., and becoming a convert to Methodism, served as trustee of one of the first Methodist churches in that part of the state. Isaac Benjamin, sheriff of Talbot county, the doctor's grandfather, a soldier of the war of 1812, married a Miss Alexander of a prominent Scotch-Irish family, two of whose members served respectively as president and secretary of the historic Mecklenburg convention of North Carolina in 1775. Two of the doctor's uncles served in the Mexican war, and of the four who were commissioned officers in the civil war all were killed. After obtaining an English education in the public schools, young Benjamin made a careful study of the ancient and modern classics and natural sciences preparatory to entering an advanced class in Dickinson college. At eighteen he was given a position in a drug store, and during the succeeding four years obtained both a theoretical and practical knowledge of the business, and passed the examination of the state board of pharmacy. He was then well prepared for the study of medicine. His preceptors were Drs. J. H. Jamar, J. M. Ridge, and the celebrated J. Hayes Agnew, and, after taking a three-years' course at the University of Pennsylvania, with the additional advantages of private and hospital practice, he was graduated in 1877. He was then appointed assistant in the department of neurology in the hospital, and took advantage of all opportunities afforded in the other departments. In 1876 he was a delegate from the Druggists' association of Camden, N. J., to the National pharmaceutical association, before which body he successfully urged the adoption of a practical course in the colleges of pharmacy. In 1877 he began the practice of medicine in Camden, where he has since resided. He soon built up a large general practice, and through his broad and comprehensive knowledge of the art and science of medicine, and his skill and ability as a practitioner, he has taken high rank in his profession, and has become widely known as a successful physician and surgeon. In 1887 he was a member of the section of surgery in the International medical congress, which met at

Digitized by Google

Washington, D. C. In 1884 he achieved honorable distinction by a forcible and impressive speech, which he delivered before the American medical association at Washington, D. C., in support of a resolution which he presented, advocating a three-years' course in all medical colleges. The question had previously been brought before that body, but failed to receive favorable consideration on account of opposition from sources least expected. On this occasion, after a storm of opposition and a spirited debate, the resolution passed, largely through the efforts of Dr. Benjamin. After two years of agitation in the State medical society of New Jersey, before which body he made a number of addresses, that organization adopted his resolution, "To send no student from New Jersey to any medical college that did not demand a three-years' course at least." As New Jersey sends her medical students to Philadelphia and New York the effect of this decision on these great medical centres was practical and useful. As spokesman for his profession before the senate committee at Trenton, Dr. Benjamin greatly assisted in having the law passed creating a state medical examining board, and thus did effective work toward raising the standard of medical education in America. Previous to 1877 the standard in this country required only five to ten months' attendance at medical colleges in order to receive a diploma. Dr. Benjamin has contributed numerous articles to the leading journals of his profession, among which are the following: "Typhoid in Water," "Contagion," "Obstetric Forceps," "Thermometry and Hygiene," "Hysterectomy," "Puerperal Convulsions," "The Trained Nurse," "Antiseptic Operations," "Treatment of Pneumonia," "Ovariotomy and Ventral Hernia," "Present Position of Antiseptic Practice," "Treatment of Fractures," "Ovarian and Fibroid Tumors." Some of these have been extensively copied, being on subjects of important public interest and value. He was chosen lecturer on fractures and dislocations in the Medico-Chirurgical college of Philadelphia, and is a clear and fluent lecturer. He is surgeon to Cooper hospital, 6th regiment, N. J. N. G., and the Pennsylvania railroad company. Dr. Benjamin was married in 1879 to Sarah Cooper White, a lineal descendant of Edward Marshall, who so efficiently assisted the Penns in securing territory by his famous "Indian walk." They have three children.

CALDWELL, James, soldier-parson, was born in Virginia in April, 1734. He studied for the ministry, and was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Elizabethtown, N. J. His zealous patriotism during the revolution made him so obnoxious to the tories, that in 1780 they burned his house and church. He sent his wife and children to the village of Connecticut Farms (now Union), N. J., and there his wife, while praying with her children, was killed by a shot from one of the British soldiers who attacked the village. It is told of Caldwell that finding the soldiers short of wadding, he distributed the church hymn-books among them, with the exhortation, "Now, boys! put Watts into them!" Mr. Caldwell was killed in 1781 by a patriot sentinel at Elizabethtown Point, during a dispute about a package which the sentinel wished to examine. The soldier was convicted of murder, and was executed. A monument was raised to the soldier-parson on the sixty-fourth anniversary of his death.

INGHAM, Ellery Percy, lawyer, was born in Bradford county, Pa., Dec. 22, 1856. His father, Thomas J. Ingham, was a distinguished Pennsylvania jurist, who for many years was upon the bench as additional law judge for the counties of Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan, and was president judge of the counties of Wyoming and Sullivan. He comes of English ancestors, who landed in Massachusetts in the middle of the seventeenth century, his ancestor, Jonathan Ingham, settling at New Hope, Bucks county, Pa., in the year 1700. Although Quakers, the Inghams took an active part in the war of the revolution, and Capt. Jonas Ingham served with distinction in the Pennsylvania levies. The son was educated in the public schools, Susquehanna collegiate institute and the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1877. He began the practice of his profession in September of the same year in Sullivan county, Pa., where he soon won prominence as a lawyer. He was successful in his practice, which was largely devoted to the trial of cases involving titles to lands in his own and adjoining counties. He has always been a republican and takes an active part as a public speaker in state and national campaigns. In 1888 he was a delegate to the republican national convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison for president. In July, 1889, when Thomas V. Cooper was appointed collector of customs at Philadelphia, he selected Mr. Ingham as special deputy collector from a long list of applicants. In this position he displayed marked executive and administrative abilities in faithfully attending to the varied commercial interests of the city of Philadelphia, receiving the highest commendation of his superiors in office and attracting the attention of President Harrison, who in recognition of his legal attainments appointed him United States district attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, March 24, 1892. Mr. Ingham assumed the duties of his office Apr. 1, 1892. During the time in which Mr. Ingham has acted as United States attorney, many important customs cases have been tried successfully by him, and he has attained distinction as a criminal lawyer by the trial and conviction of the officers of the Spring garden national bank of Philadelphia, which failed disastrously in May, 1891. Mr. Ingham was married Dec. 27, 1892, to Katharine Baily Barrows.

Ellery P. Ingham

STROUT, Sewall Cushing, lawyer, was born in Wales, Me., Feb. 17, 1827. Eight years later his parents removed to Topsham, Me., where they remained four or five years. About 1840 the family removed to Portland, where the lad attended the public schools and was fitted for college. Owing to ill health he gave up his idea of a classical education and secured a position in a dry-goods house, studying law evenings and Sundays. In October, 1848, he was admitted to the bar and practiced in Bridgeton, Me., until 1854, when he returned to Portland, where he formed a law partnership with Judge Howard, which lasted until 1864. In 1866 H. W. Gage became his partner, and in 1877 Mr. Strout's eldest son was admitted to the firm. After the death of the latter in 1888 Mr. Strout's second son entered the firm. In November, 1849, Mr. Strout married Octavia J. P. Shaw of Portland. They have had five children, three of whom grew to maturity. Mr. Strout, though an earnest and life long democrat, has never sought office. The lawyers of the state at one time almost unanimously urged his

S. C. Strout

Digitized by Google

claim to a judgeship of the U. S. circuit court, but for political reasons the appointment went to a republican. For the last eight years he has been the president of the Cumberland county bar, and is well known throughout the state as one of Maine's oldest and most successful lawyers. In private life he occupies a high place in the esteem of all who know him. He is now associate justice of the supreme court of Maine, having been appointed recently by Gov. Cleaves, a republican.

McKEIGHAN, John Elmore, lawyer, was born near Farmington, Fulton county, Ill., July 20, 1841, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was graduated from the Michigan university, Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1866; was admitted to the bar in 1867, and began the practice of the law at Bolivar, Pope county, Mo. In 1868 he removed to Baxter Springs, Kan., where he practiced law until March, 1871, when he removed to Fort Scott, Kan. Here he formed a co-partnership with H. C. McComas, under the firm name of McComas & McKeighan, and until April, 1876, this firm continued in the practice at Fort Scott, when both members of the firm located in St. Louis, and continued the practice of law together there. In politics Mr. McKeighan was originally a republican, but left that party on the reconstruction question in 1866, and finally became a member of the democratic party. While Mr. McKeighan can, in no sense, be called a politician, he has always taken a great interest in politics, and has been prominent in the councils of his party in both his city and state. He is regarded as a man of excellent judgment in political matters, and, having no personal interests to subserve, has been often appealed to for judgment and advice. Mr. McKeighan stands high in St. Louis as a lawyer, and has been very successful before both lower and appellate courts. He is regarded as one of the best among jury lawyers, and his arguments in the supreme court of the state have always received the closest attention of that tribunal. He is popular with both the bench and bar of his state, and justly ranks among the leaders of his profession in Missouri. Mr. McKeighan was married on Nov. 2, 1869, to Ellen M., a daughter of T. C. Cutler, a prominent lawyer of Kalamazoo, Mich. His wife died March 17, 1893.

J. E. McKeighan

REICHEL, William Cornelius, educator and author, was born at Salem, N. C., May 9, 1824, son of Rev. G. B. Reichel, principal of the female academy there, and grandson of Bishop C. G. Reichel. He was educated at Nazareth hall and at the Moravian seminary, taught in the former 1844–48, and in the schools at Bethlehem, Pa., 1848–58; held a chair in the theological seminary there, 1858–62; was principal of Linden hall at Lititz, Pa., 1862–70, and then a professor in the Young ladies' seminary at Bethlehem till his death. He entered the ministry in 1862, but took no parochial charge. Notable as a linguist, a botanist, and an accomplished scholar in other fields, he gave his chief attention to the local history of his church, and made many contributions thereto. He wrote much for "The Moravian," and the "Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society," and published a "History of the Bethlehem Female Seminary" (1858), "Memorials of the Moravian Church" (1870), monographs on its missions in New York and Connecticut (1860), Nazareth Hall (1869), the Rose Inn at Nazareth (1872), the Crown and Sun Inns at or near Bethlehem (1872–73), and other pamphlets. He also edited Heckewelder's "History of the Indian Nations" (1876), gathered material for a history of Bethlehem, and began one of Northampton county. His brother, Rev. Edward H. Reichel (1820–77), was principal of Nazareth hall from 1854 to 1866. He died at Bethlehem, Pa., Oct. 25, 1876.

WARREN, James, revolutionary patriot, was born at Plymouth, Mass., Sept. 28, 1726, descended from Richard Warren, one of the Pilgrims of 1620. Brought up on his ancestral estate, he was graduated from Harvard in 1745, entered into business, and at his father's death, in 1757, inherited ample means. He was sheriff of the county, 1757–75, a member of the general court in 1766–74, and of the committee of correspondence in 1772. In the latter post he worked faithfully, but was given to gloomy views; he said, "The towns are dead and cannot be revived without a miracle." Samuel Adams cheered and spurred his flagging spirit. He succeeded Gen. Joseph Warren as president of the provincial congress in 1775; was paymaster-general of the army while it remained at Cambridge, speaker of the Massachusetts house for several years from its organization, and afterward major-general of militia, and a member of the navy board. He declined the posts of lieutenant-governor and judge of the state supreme court, and died at Plymouth Nov. 27, 1808.

WHITFIELD, Robert Parr, palæontologist and geologist, was born in New Hartford, Oneida county, N. Y., May 27, 1828, son of William Felton Whitfield, who was born in Salford, near Manchester, England, Aug. 8, 1804, and grandson of Robert Whitfield, a native of Runcorn, opposite Liverpool, England, whose father, William Whitfield, died when comparatively young, and the boy was placed in the care of his uncles, who were all seamen engaged in the coasting trade and in trade with France and the Netherlands. They also ran a line of coasting vessels up the rivers Mersey and Erwell from Liverpool to Manchester. The boy Robert was early taught the trade of a tool maker, but finding a favorable opening he began the manufacture of spindles for cotton and woolen spinning, at Manchester, England, which he carried on up to the time of his death from cholera. His son, William Felton, learned the trade with his father, and soon after attaining his majority commenced business for himself. He married Margaret Parr. Having his place destroyed by fire soon after, he came to America, and settled in New Hartford, N. Y., where Robert Parr Whitfield was born, and where the family remained until the autumn of 1835, when they returned to England. On Oct. 2, 1841, they again sailed for the United States and engaged in the same business in Whitestown, N. Y. At the age of seventeen the son entered the shop with his father, and learned the trade of spindle-making, having previously received a limited education, as he had been placed at work at the early age of nine years. Their business in Whitestown being greatly injured by new inventions in cotton spinning, the son entered the employ of Samuel Chubbuck, philosophical instrument-maker, in Utica in the spring of 1848, and after the first year had charge of the establishment for eight years. He early developed a taste for natural history, and took up the study of insects. While in Utica he was led to the study of geology from observing fossil shells on the building stones. For six years he continued the

R. P. Whitfield

Digitized by Google

study as a relaxation. In the spring of 1856 he met Prof. James Hall, state geologist of New York, who was so pleased with his collection of fossils, that he secured for the young geologist the position of assistant in his work on the state palæontology, where in November of that year, he commenced his services. In 1870 he was appointed first assistant curator of the New York state museum, with charge of the geology and palæontology, Prof. Hall being curator. Much of the work on the palæontology of the state and of the work on the regent's reports on the state cabinet was done by him; including several thousand drawings figured in those publications. He also made numerous expeditions into various parts of New York and many of the western states to obtain material for the work. While thus engaged in Allegany and Cattaraugus counties he discovered the true position of the "conglomerates" forming the curious natural structures known as "rock cities" of those counties, to be within the limits of the Chemung group instead of being a portion of the carboniferous as previously supposed. In Iowa he determined the fossiliferous beds on Lime creek near Rockford to be Chemung instead of Hamilton as previously published, and in Ohio, while in the field with Prof. Ed. Orton, he ascertained, palæontologically, the existence of the equivalents of the Marcellus shales of New York near Delaware, Dublin and Columbus in that state. In 1872 he began teaching geology in the Rensselaer polytechnic institute at Troy, N. Y. In 1875 he was appointed full professor of that branch, which position he held until 1878, devoting only a portion of his time to it, while still retaining his position in the state natural history association. In 1877 he was appointed curator of the geological department of the American museum of natural history in New York city, having charge of geology, mineralogy and invertebrate zoölogy, which position he still holds. In 1882 Wesleyan university conferred on him the degree of A.M. He is a member and original Fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, a Fellow of the Geological society of America, and a member of the Society of American naturalists and of several kindred societies. He has written and published many papers on palæontological subjects, and described a large number of new fossil forms. His published memoirs number between forty and fifty titles. He made a special study of the internal features of fossil brachiopoda while at Albany, and discovered many genera, which are published in the state reports. He has also reported and published upon material gathered by the geological survey of the fortieth parallel under Clarence King; on those of Capt. Jenney's expedition to the Black Hills of Dakota and in Lieut. Ludlow's reports on the same region; also on the geological surveys of Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin. There are also three quarto volumes on the fossils of the cretaceous and tertiary formations of New Jersey. (Palæont., New Jersey, Vols. I., II., III.) Vol. I. being "Descriptions of the Brachiopoda and Lamellibranchiata of the Raritan clays and greensand marls of New Jersey." Vol. II., "Descriptions of the Gasteropoda and Cephalopoda of Raritan clays and greensand marls of New Jersey," and Vol. III., "Descriptions of the Mollusca and Crustacea of the Miocene tertiary marls of New Jersey." There are also the Monographs XI., XVIII. and XXIV. of the United States geological survey. He has also published many papers in different society transactions and journals, and is the author of many of the Bulletins of the American museum of natural history.

SMITH, John Beyea, railroad president, was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., June 7, 1815, son of Capt. Charles Smith, a native of Connecticut, who served in the war of 1812, and was a contractor, etc. The son was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood, and at Carbondale, Pa. He entered the railway service when but fifteen years old, in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson canal company. In 1831 he entered the machine shops of the company, serving five years. From 1848–50 mechanical draughtsman for the Pennsylvania coal company's road, and from 1850–86 general superintendent of the road. In May, 1886, he was elected president of the Erie and Wyoming valley railroad, continuing also as general superintendent of the Pennsylvania coal company's roads in Pennsylvania. As a master machinist and draughtsman, he invented and patented the three-cylinder locomotive, the first of the kind to operate successfully. In 1850 he took up a permanent residence at Dunmore, Pa.

SCHEBOSH, John Joseph, Moravian missionary, was born at Skippack, Montgomery county, Pa., May 27, 1721. His parents, who were among the early Quaker settlers of the province of Pennsylvania, bore the name of Bull. Joining the *Unitas Fratrum* in 1742, and engaging in their work among the Indians the next year, he took the name given him by those to whom he ministered; it means "Running Water." He married one of his converts in 1746, spent his whole life in missionary labor, and died in Ohio Sept. 4, 1788.

SEIF, William Henry, publisher, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 11, 1859, the son of Philip Seif, a retired merchant. His early education was in the public schools, after which he became an office boy in a real estate office; attended a course of study at the mercantile college, and became a bookkeeper. In 1880, at the age of twenty-one, he was elected cashier of the Pittsburg "Dispatch" publishing company, filling the position for four years. In 1884, on the organization of the Pittsburg "Times" corporation, he was made its treasurer and business manager. He is a member of the Pittsburg press club, the Duquesne club, and the John Dalzell republican club of the 17th ward of the city of Pittsburg. He was married to Annie Graitge, March 26, 1885, and has two children. Although a very young man, his many experiences have eminehtly qualified him for the position to which he has been chosen.

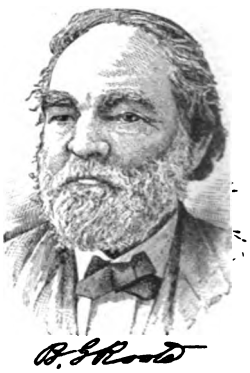
CHEEVER, Henry Martyn, lawyer, was born in Stillwater, Saratoga county, N. Y., June 20, 1832, the son of Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, D.D. (1791–1866), a leading Presbyterian divine in the eastern states for many years. The paternal line of ancestry goes back to Edward Cheever, Baron of Bannow, and Viscount Mount Leister, who was impeached for loyalty to King James (Stuart) by the Long parliament about the year 1642. On the maternal side he is descended from the family of which Gov. Wolcott, of colonial and revolutionary fame, was a member, Mr. Cheever's great-grandmother being Gov. Wol-

Digitized by Google

cott's sister, and from this family Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel), the author, came. When Mr. Cheever was about fourteen years of age his parents moved to Michigan. He received his education in classical and private schools and at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1853 with the highest honors, taking the full college course. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in his twenty-first year, and from that time forward devoted himself almost exclusively to his profession. Among the important legal cases conducted by him, or in which he has participated as counsel, are: Workman *vs.* the Board of Education, in the supreme court of Michigan, where the issue involved was the admission of colored pupils in the public schools; the Board of Park Commissioners *vs.* the City of Detroit, the issue being a resisting of the demand of the Board of park commissioners for the issuing of $300,000 in bonds for the purchase of a park; and Labor debt cases, 500 in number, against Luther Beecher and the Marquette rolling-mill company, the question being the liability of a stockholder, and the amount involved being $1,000,000. He was counsel for the plaintiff in the libel suit of Atkinson *vs.* the "Free Press," one of the most noted suits of the time; counsel for the defendant in the libel suit of Wheeton *vs.* Beecher; counsel for the Boston stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad company, which case, involving the liability of bonds to the amount of $10,000,000, was argued by Mr. Cheever in the supreme court of Kansas in 1886. He was one of the leading counsel in the celebrated Reeder Ejectment Suit, involving land worth $500,000 in Detroit, which case was before the court for nine years, and involved, among other important questions, the construction of the Jay treaty of 1794, the rights and status of aliens and British subjects residing in Detroit when the city was evacuated by the English, and the doctrine of escheat. In criminal practice Mr. Cheever has acted for the defence in some of the most noted cases on the Michigan calendar. He was counsel for the defence in two murder cases which had a national reputation, and were justly classed as among the *causes celebres* of this country. In the Vanderpool murder case the prisoner was a prominent banker at Manistee, Mich., and was charged with the murder of his partner, Herbert Fields. Some of the most eminent legal talent in America were employed in the case, including John Van Arman of Chicago, D. Darwin Hughes and George V. N. Lothrop of Michigan. There were three trials. On the first, at Manistee, the prisoner was convicted. A new trial was granted, the venue was changed to Kalamazoo, and the jury disagreed. In the third trial, which lasted six weeks, at Hastings, the prisoner was acquitted. The case was a remarkable one of circumstantial evidence. Public opinion was strong against the prisoner. Mr. Cheever's closing argument, which occupied one day, was a keen analysis of the nature of circumstantial evidence, and the danger of relying upon it alone for conviction, and this argument has been regarded as one of the best efforts of his professional life. In the Underwood murder case, at Detroit in 1878, the defendant was charged with the murder of Lottie Pridgeon, by stabbing her. The killing was admitted; it seemed to be without possible provocation or excuse, and so strong was public sentiment and the press against the prisoner that the judge before whom the case was tried expressed surprise that any defence should be attempted. The defence was emotional insanity, and the prisoner was acquitted. The arguments of these two cases, published in Donovan's work, entitled, "Celebrated Jury Trials," are regarded as fine specimens of forensic eloquence. Notwithstanding Mr. Cheever's devotion to the profession, he has not neglected general literature and the classics, and is familiar with the leading works of fiction, history and poetry. As a general lawyer he has no superior. His cross examinations excel; and while he is gentlemanly, he rarely fails to obtain the truth and expose falsehood. His arguments are uniformly good, and his wit brilliant, but always kind. He enjoys a large and lucrative practice, and is much esteemed by all, especially the younger members of the bar, for his kind and considerate treatment when applied to for counsel or advice. During his entire career Mr. Cheever has avoided politics. He was a member of the Board of education of Detroit from 1857 to 1861, and of the State board of visitors to the University of Michigan in 1857 and 1858. He is a stanch Presbyterian, a man of deep religious convictions, though liberal in his sentiments, and on the occasion of the banquet given by the Presbyterian alliance in Detroit in 1886, was elected to deliver an address on the subject of "Presbyterianism and Catholicity." He was one of the organizers of the Westminster church in Detroit, has been a member of its board of trustees for many years, and was four years its president. At the outset of his professional life Mr. Cheever married Sara Buckbee, eldest daughter of Hon. Walter A. Buckbee, a prominent lawyer in the state. Mrs. Cheever died in 1890. One child, a daughter, was the fruit of the union. This daughter, now Mrs. James S. Meredith of New York, was engaged for some years in literary pursuits, and is prominent as a writer under the *nom de plume* of "Johanna Staats." Several volumes of her stories have been published, her contributions also appearing in many of the magazines.

Henry M. Cheever

ROOTS, Benajah Guernsey, educator, was born in Fabius, Onondaga county, Apr. 20, 1811. He was of English descent, his ancestors coming to America from the county of Kent. His father, Rev. Peter P. Roots, was a Baptist minister, who traveled extensively while engaged in missionary work and advocating negro emancipation. Young Roots obtained his education in the schools and academies of central New York, eagerly grasping all opportunities for improvement. He soon exhibited a taste for teaching, beginning that work in New York state in 1827. From the start he found his field was largely in primary education, and a foundation principle of his work was that children should be taught to think as well as to memorize. His early efforts were interrupted by failing health which obliged him to spend a year at sea. Returning greatly benefited, he took thorough courses in law and engineering, after which, from its earliest inception until 1838, he was engaged as civil engineer on what was then known as the Western railroad of Massachusetts. In 1838 Mr. Roots removed to Illinois, where he was at first, as civil engineer, in charge of surveys of the old State internal improvement railroad line from Alton to Shawneetown until the state abandoned all public works in the fall of 1839, when he settled on the farm which afterward became his home. Here he conducted a boarding school until 1846, when he was chosen principal of Sparta seminary in Randolph county, Ill. In 1851 he entered the service of



B. G. Roots

Digitized by Google

the Illinois central railroad, first as resident engineer in charge of surveys and construction, and later as land agent and attorney, continuing as such until about 1868, when he returned to his original work, and devoted to it the balance of his life. Mr. Roots was largely instrumental in introducing the graded schools, and was champion of the measure establishing the public-school system in his state. He also rendered valuable aid in the foundation and progress of the state normal schools and of the state university, and was a member of the state board of education from its organization, holding for many years the office of president. He was married in 1834 to Martha Sibley Holt, who died in 1864, and in December, 1865, he married Mrs. E. R. Saunders, whose death occurred in 1884. Mr. Roots was long a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and also always prominently identified with the Sunday-school and temperance movements. He died at his home in Illinois, May 9, 1888.

ROOTS, Philander Keep, banker, was born in Willington, Tolland county, Conn., June 4, 1838, of English ancestry, his father being B. G. Roots, a lineal descendant in the fifth generation of Josiah Rootes, who landed in New England in 1634. While a child, Mr. Roots was removed to Illinois, and in youth enjoyed the benefit of an academic training. He was for a time a student at Carrollton academy, Carrollton, Ill., and at Wesleyan college, Bloomington, Ill. At the age of seventeen years he was engaged with a corps of engineers on the New Orleans and Ohio railroad, and subsequently during the war of the rebellion, was one of the civil engineers in charge of rebuilding and maintaining railroads managed by the U. S. military authorities. At the close of the war he removed further west, and for a time served as U. S. deputy surveyor-general in Nevada, where he was connected with large mining enterprises. From thence he removed to Arkansas, and in 1871 was appointed chief engineer of the Cairo and Fulton railroad, which position he held until the corporation was consolidated with the Iron mountain railroad of Missouri. In order that he might have a fixed habitation, and spend more of his time in the enjoyment of his domestic relations, Mr. Roots next accepted the position of cashier of the National bank of Western Arkansas, located at Fort Smith. Successful in the management of the bank, and developing a special fitness for finance, he was afterward called to the cashiership of the Merchants' national bank of Little Rock, of which institution his brother, Logan H. Roots, was president. He was married in 1866 to Frances M. Blakeslee, a native of Laona, N. Y., and two sons and one daughter were born to them. Being a man of ability, integrity, and influence, Maj. Roots's business career has been prosperous. Though a generous contributor to all philanthropic and worthy charitable objects, he has acquired a competency. He is a member of the Ancient order of united workmen, Knights of honor, Royal arcanum, and Knights templar, and a mason. In all the orders he has held positions of honor and trust. He has never held any civil office, studiously avoiding all offers of political preferment. He and his wife and children are earnest, active members of the Protestant Episcopal church. In Maj. Roots the Young men's Christian association always finds a valuable and useful member. He has always taken great interest in the young people about him; and to his influence, interest and good advice many young men are indebted for success.

P. K. Roots

ROOTS, Logan Holt, banker and capitalist, was born on a farm in Perry county, Ill., March 26, 1841, being the youngest son of Prof. Benajah G. Roots, a distinguished educator of the state. During his school days he managed to earn a very considerable portion of the means necessary for his maintenance. At the age of seventeen he entered the state normal school of Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1862, with the first honors of his class. Immediately after graduating he enlisted as a soldier in the volunteer service of the U. S. army, and became an officer in the 81st Illinois regiment. He remained in the military service until the close of the war, making a most creditable record, and winning the proud distinction of special notice on different occasions from Gens. Logan, McPherson, Sherman, and Grant. He was with Gen. Sherman on his great "March to the sea," and a member of his staff when the Federal army passed in grand review in Washington city in May, 1865. Subsequently he accompanied Gen. Sherman to the West, and was assigned to duty in Arkansas, where he formed attachments for the state and people, and upon purchasing a cotton plantation resigned his army commission. Though never an office-seeker, he held several, and declined many, important official positions. In 1867 he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the first revenue district of Arkansas. In 1868 he was elected to the fortieth U. S. congress and subsequently to the forty-first congress. Although at that time the youngest member of that body, he was liberal, progressive, and active, and did not fail to accomplish results both practical and beneficial. He induced liberal grants and aids to his section, and was the originator of the bill creating the United States water-gauge system now in use upon all navigable streams of the country, with so much beneficial result. Upon the expiration of his second term in congress, he was appointed by President Grant U. S. marshal for the western district of Arkansas, which position he filled until his removal from Fort Smith to Little Rock to take the position of president of the Merchants' national bank (afterward First national). He continued at the head of this institution for almost two decades, making it strong and successful. Failing health at length occasioned his retirement. His masterful financial ability and sterling business reputation made this bank the leading institution of its kind in the state, and the equal of any in the entire Southwest. Always quick to grasp an inviting opportunity to advance his fortune, he was ever ready to aid young or struggling enterprises that promised prosperity, and tended to develop the material interests of the country. Promoting and building railroads in the South engaged much of his time and attention, and afforded avenues for the profitable use of his capital. After falling under his energetic management, the telephone was introduced more rapidly into general use in the Southwest than it was in any other portion of the nation. The cotton-seed oil industry, the lumber interests, the cooperage establishments, and other active manufacturing enterprises were greatly benefited and stimulated by his business sagacity and financial aid. Besides all the diversified and important business interests constantly demanding

Logan H. Roots

Digitized by Google

attention, he found time for numerous charitable and philanthropic enterprises, in several of which he stood the honored head and active promoter. The masonic fraternity of the state conferred upon him the series of the highest honors in their gift. The Young men's Christian association always found in him an active and valued member and director, the Sunday-school union a prompt and earnest president, and for many years the Episcopal church, the church of his faith, entrusted to him the duties of treasurer of the diocese and of representative to the General triennial convention. On Aug. 9, 1871, Col. Logan H. Roots was united in marriage to Emily M. Blakeslee, daughter of Lyman C. Blakeslee of western New York. Her father was very prominently connected with the developments in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and was for years a resident of Bradford, Pa., where he died. Mrs. Roots has been the active head of a great many humane and social movements in the state; always retiring, but extremely capable, she has been forced to the front, when such duties were demanded. By this union they were blessed with seven children, only three now living—three daughters. Col. Roots died suddenly, after a few days' illness, at his home in Little Rock, of congestion of the brain, superinduced by anxiety and extreme mental labor, as receiver of the First national bank of Little Rock, the great financial institution which he founded and successfully conducted for so many years, and which was so ruinously wrecked after the management left his hands. He was buried at Little Rock with honors appropriate to the worth of so honored and valued a citizen. In his last will were made large bequests to charity, and, like the progressive man he was, he provided liberally for hospital, park, and memorial improvements for the benefit of the city in which he lived. The date of his death was May 30, 1893.

EARLEY, William Joseph, R. C. clergyman, was born at Fort Edward, N. Y., in 1856. He studied at St. Theresa's college, Canada, where he was graduated in 1882, then pursued a further course at Laval university, in Quebec. On the conclusion of his preparatory and classical studies he entered upon a course of theology at the Sulpician seminary of Aix, France, where he remained three years. On the termination of his studies he was appointed assistant rector in the church at Fulton, N. Y., in 1885. On account of his temperance sermons and writings, he is frequently called the Father Mathew of the Syracuse diocese. The first parish in which he had full charge of a church as rector was at Fayetteville, N. Y., to which congregation he brought all the experience acquired at Fulton, added to his native qualifications as a religious teacher. The church has grown under his direction to one of the most flourishing in the diocese.

BESSON, Samuel Austin, lawyer, was born at Everittstown, Hunterdon county, N. J., Apr. 6, 1853, the son of William and Margaret A. Besson. His great-grandfather, John Besson, was an ensign in the revolutionary war, through which he served with great credit, being present at the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis. After the close of the war he married Margaret, daughter of John Opdycke. His g.-g.-grandfather was Francis Besson, a French Huguenot who emigrated to this country during the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, N. J., where he became a large landholder. Samuel Austin Besson was educated in the public school of his native place, the Carversville normal school of Pennsylvania, and Lafayette college, from which he was graduated in 1876 with the degree of A.B. During his college course he was for a year principal of the Franklin high school at Franklin, Venango county, Pa. He was also principal of the Phillipsburg (N. J.) high school in 1876–77. In 1877 he removed to Hoboken, N. J., where he studied law for three years with his brother, John C. Besson, already a prominent lawyer in that city. It had been his intention to take a regular course at the law school of Columbia college, N. Y., but business prevented him, though he had practically the benefit of it by the favor of former college class-mates, who were students there at that time, and who kindly pointed out to him the course of study. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1879, at the June term of the supreme court, as attorney, and in June, 1882, as counselor. In May, 1882, he was appointed corporation counsel of the city of Hoboken, as a republican, holding the position for one year, at the expiration of which time there was a political change. During his term there was a large amount of important public business transacted through the office, including the celebrated water-front cases. Mr. Besson acted with the republican party until 1886, when he resigned from the county committee of Hudson county, of which he was a member, giving as a reason that he thought the party at that time too much under the influence of liquor dealers and democratic officials. In 1886 and 1887 he was a candidate on the prohibition ticket for mayor of Hoboken, and in 1888 for representative in congress from Hudson county, though well knowing that election in either case was impossible, but with the intention of building up a party organization that might, with another candidate, be successful in the future. He believed that the government of the state would be better administered if the influence of the liquor interest was eliminated from politics. Concluding, in 1893, that public interests, good government, and the cause of temperance would then be best subserved by the republican party, he returned to it, and took an active part in the campaign of that fall. He is a member of the Columbia club of Hoboken (of which he was one of the two originators, and one of the first trustees), and a member of Columbia lodge, No. 63, I. O. O. F. He belongs to the Hudson county bar association, of which he was, without solicitation, chosen president in 1889. He is also a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian church of Hoboken. He was married Nov. 10, 1881, to Arabella, daughter of Joseph M. Roseberry of Belvidere, N. J., by whom he has two children, Henrietta and Harlan. Mr. Besson is connected with the Hudson trust and savings institution, and, with his brother, composes the firm of J. C. and S. A. Besson, who are counsel for the Hoboken land and improvement company, and have a large private practice. Mr. Besson is a mature student. His favorite subjects are law, political economy, history and English literature. He has always taken great interest in public affairs and won the respect and esteem of the best citizens of all parties.

Digitized by Google

RANDOLPH, John, "of Roanoke," congressman and senator, was born at Cawsons, near the mouth of the Appomattox river, Va., June 2, 1773. He was seventh in descent from Pocahontas, daughter of the Indian chief Powhatan, by her marriage with John Rolfe. His great-grandfather, William Randolph, came from England to Virginia in the seventeenth century. His grandfather, Richard, divided among his heirs 40,000 acres of the choicest land on the James, Appomattox and Roanoke rivers, including Mattoax, two miles west of Petersburg, and Bizarre, a plantation ninety miles up. His father, John, youngest son of this Richard, married Frances Bland, daughter of a neighbor who lived at Cawsons. The family connections were numerous and powerful. His father died in 1775; in 1778 his mother married St. George Tucker of Bermuda. On Jan. 3, 1781, she was taken to Bizarre, before named, to escape from the British troops under Benedict Arnold, who was making a raid into that part of Virginia. Here the boy grew up for years without much education, self-control or mental discipline, although he read, before his eleventh birthday, "The Arabian Nights," Shakespeare, Homer, "Don Quixote," "Gil Blas," Plutarch's "Lives," "Robinson Crusoe," Gulliver and "Tom Jones." It is, as has been said, most probable that to this list was added "Peregrine Pickle," the "Newgate Calendar," "Moll Flanders" and "Roderick Random." He is said, moreover, to have read Gibbon, Hume and Burke, to have known English history, and to have been at home in the English peerage. In the summer of 1741 he had a few months' schooling, and afterwards was again at school for about a year, at Williamsburg, Va., until the spring of 1784, when his parents took him on a visit to Bermuda, the home of his stepfather's family. In the autumn of 1787 he was sent to Princeton (N. J.) college, for a few months; the next year he went for a short time to Columbia college in the city of New York. It is not easy to say what he learned: "I am an ignorant man, sir," was his own statement in after years. The peculiarities of his nature early showed themselves. By the age of which we have written, he had read Voltaire, Rosseau, Hume and Gibbon, and was as theistical in opinion as any of them. He had even imbibed a prejudice in favor of Mahometanism. In a letter to his father at this time, sent from New York city, he forecast his love for politics when he said: "Be so good, my dear sir, when it is convenient, as to send me the debates of the convention in our state." He was too true a Virginian not to oppose the new constitution of the United States which Patrick Henry and George Mason had so vehemently resisted. It was at this time that he was often found at Federal hall in New York city, where, as he said afterwards, in a speech to his constituents, "I saw Washington, but could not hear him take the oath to support the Federal constitution." The constitution was in its chrysalis state. "I saw," said Randolph, "what Washington did not see, but two other men in Virginia saw it, George Mason and Patrick Henry, the secret sting which lurked beneath the gaudy pinions of the butterfly." The keenness of his scent for the centralization of power in the Federal government as against the states-rights doctrine of Virginia, was even then phenomenal. The first attorney-general of the U. S. government was Edward Randolph of Virginia, his relative, and in 1790 John Randolph went to Philadelphia, Pa., to study law with him, which he did for four years, and then returned to Virginia to assume control of his property. In 1796 he visited a friend in Georgia, and stopping at Charleston, S. C., was thus photographed by a book-seller at whose shop he called: "A tall, gawky-looking, flaxen-haired stripling, apparently of the age of sixteen to eighteen, with a complexion of a good parchment color, beardless chin, and as much assumed self-confidence as any two-footed animal I ever saw." The intensity and magnitude of this self-confidence is outlined in the toast he is said to have given at a dinner, pending the ratification of the John Jay treaty with England, in 1795, when he offered—"George Washington—may be damned!" and as the company declined to drink it, he added—"if he sign Jay's treaty." At the age of twenty-six he announced himself as a candidate for congress, and spoke at Charlotte, Va., in the campaign against his opponent, the celebrated Patrick Henry, who had been summoned from the retirement of his old age by ex-President Washington, to support the Federal administration. It was the last public appearance of the veteran orator, who was indeed elected over Randolph, but did not live to take his seat. In the course of, or after Randolph's speech in reply to his own, Mr. Henry remarked to a by-stander, "I haven't seen the little dog before, since he was at school; he was a great atheist then;" and after the speech, shaking hands with his opponent, he added, "Young man, you call me father; then, my son, I have something to say unto thee; *keep justice, keep truth* and you will live to think differently." The seat to which Mr. Henry had been chosen was taken after his death by Randolph, who leaped at once into the arena of political debate as a full-blown republican, or states-right advocate, in opposition to the Federal party. His first notable effort was made, Jan. 9, 1800, on a motion to reduce the U. S. army. This army he spoke of as a collection of "mercenaries" and "hirelings," "loungers who live upon the public," "who consume the fruits of honest industry under the pretense of protecting it from a foreign yoke;" he at last added, "The people put no confidence in the protection of a handful of ragamuffins." For this he was insulted and jostled that evening at the theatre by two marine officers. Randolph at once wrote to the president of the United States (John Adams) a most astonishing note, which he closed by saying that the independence of the legislature had been attacked (in his person), and demanded "that a provision commensurate with the evil be made, which will be calculated to deter others from any future attempt to introduce the reign of terror into our country." The president vouchsafed no reply, but transmitted the note to the house of representatives as relating to a matter of their privilege. Investigation was had by a house committee, and their report contained a sharp censure upon Randolph for deviating from the forms of decorum customary in official communications to the chief magistrate, and for demanding redress from the executive in a matter which respected the privileges of the house, thereby derogating from the rights of that body. With the autumn of 1800 came the presidential election, the overthrow of the Federal, the rise of the republican party, and the advent of Randolph to its leadership in the house of representatives, where he became chairman of the committee of ways and means in 1801. His influence for a time was despotic, his audacity, titanic. This was always alike his eminent shining characteristic and weapon, and assuredly had behind it a basis of brilliant parts, but the lash of his tongue, pure and simple, in the inchoate condition of political parties, appears, throughout his early career especially, to have been his chief reliance for moving men. In carrying

Digitized by Google

out the public policy which had given birth to the republican party, Randolph was doubtless consistent, and almost without exception, to the end of his political career. But in doing so he found himself, not long after the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, removed from the party leaders, headed by the president. Upon taking the reins of power they naturally occupied a somewhat different point of view from that which they had occupied when in opposition. For a time, however, Randolph's influence in the house was irresistible, his temper more and more domineering; in his congressional district he had no rival; in the house he overcame every resistance, and the session of 1803–4 was a long series of party and personal triumphs. In the support he was constrained to give to the purchase of Louisiana under the Jefferson administration, he for once, at least, posed as a supporter of executive authority rather than as the champion of states-rights. In the unsuccessful movement to impeach Judge Chase of the U. S. supreme court (1804), instigated by President Jefferson, he was the ostensible prime mover, but he gained no prestige from his management of the prosecution. In his resistance of the "Yazoo" claims, he precipitated the outward separation in sympathy and action between himself and the national administration, and became an antagonist of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison. He was thus, in politics, John Randolph of Roanoke, and nothing more. Going formally into opposition in the spring of 1806, he proclaimed himself no longer a republican; he belonged, he said, to the third party—the quiddists or quids, that *tertium quid*, the third something which had no name. But at the end of the congressional session he found himself a political wreck, and along with his decadence the true school of Virginia politics, says one of his biographers, was forever ruined. In the canvass for the presidential election of 1808 he endeavored to bring forward James Monroe as the successor of Mr. Jefferson. But Randolph was a wretched intriguer and no office-seeker, and with few, if any, of the other qualities which are needful to further a movement of that description. In 1811, when President Madison made Mr. Monroe U. S. secretary of state, Randolph quarreled and broke with Monroe. His efforts to prevent the war of 1812 were futile, and he was left out of congress from 1813 to 1815. In a new movement towards the resuscitation of the old republican party which next followed, he took an active part, but his political career, so far as party promotion and party influence were concerned, was ended. Continuing in the house of representatives until 1817 although with repeated absences, he declined to serve from 1817 to 1819. In 1825 he was chosen to the U. S. senate to fill a vacancy, but was defeated at the next election. It was during his brief term in that body that he stigmatized Henry Clay, then U. S. secretary of state under President John Quincy Adams in the famous words, 'I was defeated, horse, foot, and dragoons—cut up and clean broke down by the coalition of Blifie and Black George—by the combination, unheard of until then, of the Puritan with the blackleg." And he went on to call Mr. Clay's progenitors to account for bringing into the world "this being, so brilliant, yet so corrupt, which like a rotten mackerel by moonlight, shined and stunk." Mr. Clay forthwith challenged him to fight, and the duel took place Apr. 8, 1826. Clay's second bullet pierced the folds of Randolph's white flannel wrapper. Randolph threw away his second fire, and thereupon offered his hand, which Clay could not refuse to accept. In 1829 he aided in the election of Andrew Jackson as president, and during the same year served in the Virginia constitutional convention. In June, 1830, he sailed upon a special government mission to Russia, stayed ten days at his post, and then spent nearly a year in England. Returning to the United States he next drew from the Federal treasury $21,407 for his services. In the South Carolina nullification troubles of 1832, Randolph broke with President Jackson, taking advanced southern ground. Preparing to return to England he was seized by a last and fatal attack on his lungs, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1833. His remains were taken to Virginia, and he was buried on his estate at Roanoke. By a will made in 1821, Mr. Randolph's slaves were emancipated—his will, executed in 1832, which contained no provision for emancipation, being set aside on the ground of the insanity of the testator. Mr. Randolph's relation to the question of slavery may be dispatched in a few words. For years he professed the utmost aversion to the system, and he freed his own slaves. The allegation has been made that during the closing part of his public life he sought to perpetuate the doctrine of states rights, by using it to uphold the peculiar institution of his section, thus blocking out the path in which the great apostle of both slavery and states-rights afterwards walked—following which path slavery in the United States came to grief, and the extreme states-rights doctrine forever lost hold upon the people. This allegation, however, calls for careful consideration from all to whom the subject-matter is of concern. Mr. Randolph's "Life" was written by Hugh A. Garland (N. Y., 1850, 2 vols.), and by Henry Adams (Boston, 1882, "American Statesmen series").

LANE, William Carr, governor, mayor, soldier and physician, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Dec. 1, 1789, son of Presley Carr Lane and Elizabeth Stevenson. Presley Carr Lane was born in Fairfax county, Va., and early in life settled in Pennsylvania. Presley Carr Lane was the lineal descendant and grandson of William Lane and Martha Carr, daughter of Dobney Carr and Martha Jefferson, who settled in Virginia in the seventeenth century, he being of English origin. The son received his primary education at the neighborhood schools in his native place, and when thirteen years old entered Jefferson college, Chambersburg, Pa., finishing his studies at Dickinson college. In 1811 he removed to Louisville, Ky., and studied medicine under Dr. Collins for two years. The Indians, under the Prophet and Tecumseh, had at this time commenced hostilities against the pioneer settlers, and the government called for volunteers to suppress the outbreak. Young Lane was one of the first to volunteer, joining the brigade under Col. Rannel, U. S. A. They started out from Fort Harrison in the valley of the Wabash, and after suppressing the Indians, returned to the fort. Bilious fever breaking out among the troops, the skill of the embryo physician was called in requisition, and he ministered successfully to the sick until himself stricken down with the fever. He then resigned from the army, and returned to Pennsylvania, and upon his recovering entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Soon after he received from President Madison the appointment of surgeon's mate in the U. S. army. In 1816 he was made post-surgeon, and was attached to Morgan's rifle regiment. They proceeded to the cantonment at Bellefontaine, above St. Louis. During the two following years Surgeon Lane was on duty at the various military posts on the upper Mississippi, making itinerant visits to each by horses, canoes, and

Digitized by Google

on foot, and suffering all the hardships incident to pioneer army life of the times. In 1819 he resigned from the army, and settled in the town of St. Louis, Mo., where he commenced the practice of medicine. In February, 1818, he married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Ewing of Vincennes, Ind. In 1821 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gov. McNair, and in 1822 was made quartermaster-general of the state of Missouri. In 1823, on the organization of the city government of St. Louis, Dr. Lane was elected the first mayor, and thereafter was re-elected nine times to that office. His first message to the board of aldermen is remarkable in its prediction that the town would grow to be a great metropolis, the commercial center of a densely inhabited country. He also advised and elaborated a system of municipal government and improvements that would provide for such a growth. His faith in his prophecy, made in 1823 when the only evidences of civilization west of the Alleghanies were a few scattered hamlets and army posts, was earnest and unbounded, and he lived to see it fully confirmed. In 1826 he was elected to the house of representatives of the state of Missouri, and while a member of that body was offered the nomination by the Jackson democrats as U. S. senator, in opposition to Thomas H. Benton. This he declined. In 1832 he was appointed by Gen. Atkinson brigade surgeon, and subsequently served with him throughout the Black Hawk campaign. In 1852 he was appointed by President Fillmore governor of the territory of New Mexico. He found the government in the hands of the military, and a state of anarchy prevailing. The first territorial governor, James S. Calhoun, had failed to establish civil government, and the whole people of the territory were stubbornly hostile to the rule of the United States. Col. E. V. Sumner, who was in command of the U. S. troops, refused Gov. Lane any support, claiming it impossible to maintain any other than a military government. He so reported to the secretary of war at Washington, and advised the evacuation of the territory by both military and civil powers. Col. Sumner withdrew all his forces, except a guard over the stores from Sante Fé, and encamped them at Albuquerque. He refused the use of the stores by the civil officers, and left Gov. Lane without even a United States flag to indicate his national authority. Gov. Lane thus describes his position in a letter written to Col. Sumner: "I was an utter stranger to my official duties, without any competent adviser, and with scarcely one official document on file to direct or to assist my official action; the secretary of the territory was also lacking in experience of civil affairs. Two of the territorial judges and the attorney were absent in the states, and only one Indian agent and one acting agent in the territory; not a cent of money on hand or known to be subject to the draft of the governor, and no credit for the territory. There was no policeman and no constabulary force, and no police regulations. The prefect of the county was not on duty, and there was neither alcade nor a guard in the city. There was not a single company of organized militia in the whole territory, nor a single musket within the reach of a volunteer, should there be an offer of service by any one." Gov. Lane confronted all these difficulties with his characteristic energy and administrative ability; he gained the good will and respect of the people, and the support of the influential citizens, and succeeded in establishing the civil government on a firm and lasting footing. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo the territory of New Mexico had been ceded to the United States by Mexico. The boundary line was, in 1852, still unsettled, and the valley of Masilla, the richest and most populous of the valley of New Mexico, was claimed by both countries. Gov. Lane, regardless of opposition and criticism, and without any authority from the government at Washington, entered the valley and proclaimed the authority of the United States. By his decided and energetic measures he secured to the United States the possession of the richest and most fertile portion of the newly acquired territory. In 1853, on the election of President Franklin Pierce, Gov. Lane was succeeded in office by Gov. Merriwether. In 1853 he returned to St. Louis, and resumed his practice of medicine. His career as a physician is a part of the medical history of St. Louis. Everyone knew him and loved him, especially the women and children. He was one of the founders of the Missouri medical college, and occupied the chair of obstetrics in 1840. His services as a physician extended over forty years. He died in January, 1864.

GLASGOW, William Carr, physician, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 16, 1845, the eldest son of William Glasgow, Jr., and Sarah Lane, daughter of Dr. William Carr Lane. William Glasgow was descended from a Scotch-Irish family which emigrated from the north of Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled at Christina, Del. He removed to Missouri in 1823. The son was educated at the Washington university, St. Louis, and was graduated in 1865. He studied medicine at the St. Louis medical college, and was graduated therefrom in 1869.

He attended the Long Island medical college, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1869, and the University of Vienna, Austria, in 1870–71. He was appointed lecturer on physical diagnosis at St. Louis medical college, in 1872, and adjunct professor of practice of medicine in 1885. He was appointed professor of diseases of the chest and laryngology in post-graduate school of medicine, in 1886, and professor of the practice of medicine, diseases of the chest and laryngology in the Missouri medical college, in 1890. He was co-editor of the "Courier of Medicine," and in 1890 president of the American Laryngological society. He is a member of the American Climatological society; American medical association; Missouri state medical society; Medico-chirurgical society; St. Louis medical society; and consulting physician and lecturer at St. Louis city hospital. Dr. Glasgow contributed monographs: "Plastic Bronchitis," "The Etiology and Mechanism of Asthma," "Septic Disease of the Throat," "Cellular Pneumonia," "Idiopathic Membranous Croup," to Burnet's "System of Diseases of the Ear, Throat and Nose."

CROPSEY, Andrew George, lawyer, was born at New Utrecht, Kings county, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1850, eldest son of Andrew Jackson Cropsey, a carpenter and builder, who was born in New Utrecht, February, 1816, lived much of his time in the city of Brooklyn, and returning to New Utrecht in 1853, died there Feb. 16, 1893. His mother was Louisa M., daughter of William Horton Hardy, a native of Birmingham, England, who came to America at the close of the war of 1812. His grandfather, Jerome Ryerson Cropsey, was a veteran of the war of 1812, and married Elizabeth Williams of Staten Island, N. Y., and died in New Utrecht in 1824. His great-grandfather, Andrew Cropsey of New Utrecht, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and a school commissioner. He mar-

Digitized by Google

ried Eide Ryerson of the Wallebought in the town of Brooklyn, and died in 1800. His great-great-grandfather, Casper Cropsey or Crapser or Crepser (son of Joost), married a daughter of Harmanus Barkeloo (or Van Barculo) of Yellow Hook, in the town of New Utrecht, whose father emigrated from Borculo, in the earldom of Zutphen, province of Gelderland, Holland, and married a daughter of Jacques Cortelyou, who secured from Gov. Petrus Stuyvesant the grant of land which he called New Utrecht, after Utrecht in Holland. Casper died about the year 1806. He held town offices in New Utrecht, and was deacon and elder in the Reformed Dutch church of the town, about the year 1756. He owned a farm of about 220 acres, fronting on New York bay at Yellow Hook, extending from the present Sixty-fifth street ferry, east to Blythebourne. His great-great-great-grandfather, Joost (or Justin) Kasperse, third son of the immigrant Joost, lived and died at Cripplebush, L. I., a part of the then town and afterward city of Brooklyn. His great-great-great-great-grandfather, Joost (Justin) Kasperse, immigrated from Gronningen, Holland, with his mother, Geerte Jans Kasperse, and his brother Johannis, to Niew Amsterdam, in 1652. He settled in the town of Brouckelen, and owned a farm at what was then known as Kruipel Bosch, which, when translated to English, means Cripplebush. He also lived in Boschwyck (Bushwick) in 1678, and in 1683 at Midwout (Flatbush). The grandmother of Andrew G. Cropsey on his mother's side was Ann, daughter of George Habacker of Philadelphia, Pa., an extensive farmer and cattleman at Moyamensing, near the city, who owned large estates, and was a liberal contributor to the cause of the patriots in the war of the revolution. She died in 1866. Andrew G. Cropsey was educated in New Utrecht and at the Brooklyn schools, and admitted to the New York bar in 1872. Was justice of the peace and town officer of New Utrecht from 1874 to 1880, and school commissioner of Kings county 1888–90. During the civil war he enlisted in the Federal army, but being only fourteen years old was not permitted to serve, when his age was ascertained. He was married Thanksgiving day, 1881, to Emeline E., daughter of William and Caroline E. Lessels of Rockland county, N. Y. He has two children, Carrie L. and Wallace.

BRUCE, Dwight Hall, was born at Lenox, Madison county, N. Y., June 21, 1834, of Scotch, Dutch and English ancestry, a direct descendant from Robert Bruce, the motto of the coat of arms of whose house was "Do well and doubt not." After acquiring a liberal academic education, he began his career in life through an association with the Oswego "Times," of which he became the managing editor, but resigned the position in 1861 to go to Syracuse, where he became assistant to his father who had been appointed canal commissioner. During his term of office he wrote a series of articles for the press on the "Importance of the Canals in their Relation to Commercial Development," which attracted much attention. In 1866, and again in 1867, he was supervisor. He was mainly instrumental in framing and securing the passage by the legislature of the important act under which taxes are collected in Onondaga county, a law so satisfactory in its operation that many other counties adopted it. In 1869 he was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue for the counties of Onondaga and Cortland. He had occupied the position but a short time when he became part owner and one of the editors of the Syracuse "Journal." During the years which began the civil war he was active in politics, and as secretary of the republican county committee, during a period of ten years, mainly conducted the local affairs of two unusually important presidential campaigns, often being a delegate to state and other conventions. In 1871 he was postmaster at Syracuse, and held the position a year beyond the usual term of four years. In August, 1885, he retired from the "Journal," of which he had become owner of one-half, to accept the presidency and management of the Syracuse water company, whose annual receipts he caused to be nearly doubled within six years, when (in 1892) the property passed to the ownership of the city at the price of $850,000, he being retained as general manager. He was president of the board of police commissioners until he resigned. He is interested in several important business undertakings, and has been prominently identified with the city's interests since its population became 30,000. He has always been active in social affairs and in public enterprises, doing his part in giving them form and shape. Many offices of trust and responsibility have, from time to time, been confided to him, and his willingness to lend a helping hand to the brotherhood of mankind is one of his well-known characteristics. When but sixteen years old he became a member of the state militia, in which he served continuously during a period of thirty-five years, finally retiring by resigning his commission as brigadier-general of the 7th brigade. The "Memorial History of the City of Syracuse" (1891) was edited by him. He has for many years been a contributor to standard periodicals. His writings are characterized by a high moral tone, often aggressive, though thoroughly earnest. In his views of public and political questions, he belongs to that class of writers who would be just while demanding reforms of practical character, his suggestions upon various subjects being presented in a style which saves them from seeming obtrusiveness or offensiveness. His life has been peculiarly active. His family consists of a wife and three daughters.

SCHMUCKER, Samuel Simon, clergyman and educator, was born at Hagerstown, Md., Feb 28, 1799, son of J. G. Schmucker, D.D. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1817, studied divinity at Princeton, and was Lutheran pastor at New Market, Shenandoah county, Va., 1820–26. He bore part with his father and others in founding the General synod in 1821, and its seminary in 1826, occupied its first chair, taught alone at Gettysburg till 1830, and was professor of didactic theology, and chairman of the faculty till 1864. He bore a leading part in educating more than 400 ministers, and exerted a commanding influence in his communion, which he found almost wholly German, and left nearly half English. He drew up its formula of government in 1827, and furnished it in 1826 with a system of doctrine in his translation of the "Biblical Theology" of Profs. Storr and Flett. This work first appeared at Andover, in two volumes, was revised in 1836, and republished in London in 1845. His position through life was definite and consistent; he cared little for the symbols and stricter features of Lutheranism, emphasized

Digitized by Google

its purely Protestant element, and aimed at closer relations with all evangelical bodies. With the later revival of the old historic and more exclusive Lutheranism of the general council, in which one of his sons and several of his students took part, he was in no relation except that of opposition. He issued in 1838 a "Fraternal Appeal to the American Churches on Christian Union," attended the evangelical alliance in London in 1846, and remained the leading champion of the new or "American Lutheran" party of the general synod. He received the degree of D.D. in 1830 from the University of Pennsylvania and from Rutgers college. His chief works are: "Elements of Popular Theology" (1834), which reached a ninth edition in 1860; "Portraiture and Retrospect of Lutheranism" (1840–41); "Psychology" (1842); "Capital Punishment" (1845); "The American Lutheran Church" (1851); "The Lutheran Manual on Scriptural Principles" (1855); "The Lutheran Symbols, or Vindication of American Lutheranism" (1856); "The Christian Sabbath" (1859); a "Lutheran Catechism" (1859); "The Church of the Redeemer as Developed within the General Synod" (1867), and "The True Unity of Christ's Church" (1870). However resolute in his opinions, Dr. Schmucker was of a serene and kindly temper. He died at Gettysburg, Pa., July 26, 1873.

SCHMUCKER, or **SMUCKER, Samuel Mosheim, LL.D.,** historian, was born at New Market, Va., Jan. 12, 1823, eldest son of Dr. S. S. Schmucker, the spelling of whose name he saw fit to change. He was graduated from Washington college, Pa., in 1840, took the theological course at Gettysburg, and held Lutheran pastorates at Lewiston, Pa., 1842–45, and at Germantown, Pa., 1845–48. In October, 1848, he left the ministry and began legal studies in Philadelphia, where he practised, 1850–53. After two years in New York he returned to Philadelphia, and devoted himself to literature. Beginning with "Errors of Modern Infidelity" (1848) he tried legal topics in "Election of Judges," and "The Maine Liquor Law" (1852). Next came a play, "The Spanish Wife" (1854). He soon found a more congenial field in popular biography, and published Lives of Catherine II. and Nicholas I. of Russia (1855–56); J. C. Frémont (1857); Alex. Hamilton (1856); T. Jefferson (1857); E. K. Kane (1858); Napoleon III. (1858); D. Webster (1859); The Four Georges (1859); Clay and Washington (1860). His other books are: "The Yankee Slave-Driver" (1857); "Scenes in French History" (1857); "Blue Laws of Connecticut" (1860), and histories of the Mormons (1856), of all religions (1859), of the modern Jews (1860), and of the civil war (1863). The last did not go beyond the first volume, being interrupted by the author's death. His works exhibit diligence in compiling, rather than deep research. He died at Philadelphia, May 12, 1863.

JOHNSON, Sir William, superintendent of Indian affairs, was born at Smithtown, county Meath, Ireland, in 1715. He was the eldest son of Christopher Johnson, of Warrentown, county Down, Ireland, of a family ancient in its descent and honorable in its alliances. His mother was Anne Warren, sister of the brothers Oliver and Peter—afterwards Sir Peter Warren, K.B.—whose names are identified with the naval glory of England. The domicile of the latter during his sea service was for a long period the city and colony of New York. He married the sister of James De Lancey, long chief justice of the colony, and for several years its lieutenant-governor. Willliam Johnson was called to America by his uncle, Sir Peter Warren, in the year 1738, to superintend a large estate, which the latter, shortly after his marriage, had purchased in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y. He was thus at once engaged in the double capacity of forming a settlement upon the lands of his uncle and bringing lands under cultivation for himself; keeping also, although on a small scale, a country store, in which his uncle was a partner. He showed himself a man of enterprise from the first, clearing a large farm for himself, erecting a store-house, and immediately opening a trade with the white inhabitants and with the Indians. His style of living was plain, and his industry was great. His figure was robust, his deportment manly and commanding, and he soon became popular with all classes by whom he was surrounded, making himself very free and friendly, and mingling in all their rustic sports. He was especially successful from the start in winning and retaining the confidence and affection of the Mohawks. It is presumed that young Johnson had not received the advantages of a university course of education, but the facts as to his early mental development have not been definitely ascertained. It is probable, however, that he did enjoy the advantages of some classical school where other languages than the English were taught, letters addressed to him in both French and Latin being filed with endorsements in his own handwriting in the same language in which they were written. It is believed that he married young, probably about 1740, the young woman to whom he was united being a German girl by the name of Catherine Wisenberg, a plain country girl, of no social position, but gifted with good sense and a mild and gentle disposition. By her he had a son and two daughters, John, Mary and Nancy. It is thought that she died in the summer of 1745. Johnson took no part in colonial public affairs until after the arrival in New York city of Adm. George Clinton, of England, as governor of the colony in 1743. Before this, however, he had removed from the southern to the northern side of the Mohawk river, and settled at the place afterwards well known as Mount Johnson. In 1743, moreover, he became connected with the fur trade at the important trading post of Oswego, N. Y. His fortune rapidly improved, and he grew, as well, in public esteem, not only in his own region, but in Albany and New York city. He is declared to have laid the foundation of his future prosperity "On the broad and deep basis of honorable dealing, accompanied by the most vigilant attention to the object he had in view." In 1744 he erected valuable flouring-mills about two miles west of the present town of Amsterdam, N. Y., where he also built an elegant stone mansion for his own residence (at Mount Johnson). Presumably through the agent of Mr. De Lancey, the chief justice of New York, whose daughter was the wife of Sir Peter Warren, correspondence began between Johnson and Gov. Clinton, which soon became close and confidential. In April, 1745, he was commissioned as one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Albany, of which at that date the region was a part, and it is believed that this was his first official appointment. By this time, too, he was beginning to participate actively in the political concerns of the colony. It had already become his settled policy to cultivate an intimate acquaintance with the Indians, and he was acquiring an ascendancy over them which the French in Canada and his vicinity looked upon with jealousy. It was even seriously meditated by them in the autumn of 1745 either to cut him off or to take him out of the way. His active agency in the Indian department of public affairs began in 1746, Johnson then succeeding

Digitized by Google

Col. Schuyler as commissary of New York for Indian affairs. Thoroughly familiar with the language and manners of the Mohawk tribe of Indians, he now assumed their garb, mingled with them as one of their own people, was adopted as a member of their nation, and invested with the rank of a war chief. Forthwith he persuaded a number of other war chiefs and sachems to repair to Albany and hold a council with Gov. Clinton, also engaging many of their young warriors to join the English and colonial army in the proposed campaign against the French in America. The name conferred upon him

by his savage friends was War-ragh-i-ya-gey, signifying, it is supposed, "Superintendent of affairs." Johnson entered the Albany council on Aug. 8, 1746, at the head of the Mohawks, dressed, painted and plumed as required by the dignity of his position. The results of this council were highly gratifying, as, indeed, were most in which Johnson had any part, of the many which followed it, in attaching and binding not only the Mohawks, but the other tribes of the Six Nations—the Oneidas, the Tuscaroras, the Onondagas, the Cayugas and the Senecas—to the English alliance, not to say to an English allegiance. The same year Johnson became the contractor for the trading-post at Oswego, N. Y., with a stipulation that no higher charges be made in time of war than it had been usual to pay in time of peace. It was about this time, too, that he was appointed to the military rank of colonel by Gov. Clinton. In the early part of 1747, the fourth year of the old French and Indian war, Johnson determined to make the French enemy realize the true character of the warfare they had adopted themselves, by calling Indians into his own service, and accordingly he poured into the Canadian settlements as many scalping parties as he could command. The contest then became ignoble upon both sides, "resembling more the practice of banditti than the operations of civilized warfare, and tending to no other result than obscure individual suffering, and partial havoc and detestation." Neither the inhabitants of the English or French borders were left to the enjoyment of a moment's security or repose, but fortified their houses by night, and went armed while performing the labors of the field by day. From time to time Johnson himself was on the war path, going out in 1747, at the head of large parties of Christians and Indians, in quest of the enemy at Crown Point, N. Y. In October of that year he was summoned to New York city, to consult with the governor (Clinton) and his council with special reference to Indian affairs. At this time he had fallen under the disfavor of his relative, Mr. De Lancey, lieutenant-governor, but rather by reason of his intimacy with Gov. Clinton, to whom De Lancey was bitterly opposed, than for any other cause. But Clinton averred that Johnson's services merited the amplest recognition, and asserted that Johnson could bring no less than a thousand warriors into the field for the English upon any reasonable notice. In February, 1748, Johnson accepted the command of the colonial troops for the defence of the frontiers, and at once assumed, as better suited to his improved standing, more dignity in his appointments, manner of living, and in his intercourse with the Indians. It was about this period, moreover, that he employed as housekeeper Mary Brant, or Miss Molly, as she was called, sister of the celebrated Indian chief Thayendanegea, with whom he lived until his decease, and by whom he had several children. This connection greatly strengthened his influence with the Indians, as it was regarded from their standpoint in the light of a marriage. During this year the colonial legislature, on recommendation of Col. Johnson, passed an act to cut off more effectually the pernicious traffic in rum with the Indians. In October, 1748, the colonel had advanced £2,138 for the public service, which claim of his, as presented to them by the royal governor, the colonial assembly, under some adverse influence, steadily ignored, only paying to him the sum of £686 in 1750. After the conclusion of peace between England and France, at Aix la Chapelle, Oct. 7, 1748, Johnson was chiefly occupied in soothing the temper of the Six Nations and in preventing them from committing themselves to the French. Meanwhile he was assiduous in the prosecution of his private business. In May, 1750, he was appointed by the English king to a seat in the King's council for the province of New York, in place of Philip Livingston, deceased, and shortly after he sent to the council his resignation as superintendent of Indian affairs, greatly to the surprise and regret of his friends, the savages, who, in a council with Gov. Clinton at Albany in 1751, begged that he might be reinstated in his office. But so long as he was not reimbursed for the expenditures to which he had been subjected in the public service, Johnson would not again accept the position, although he expressed his willingness to render all possible assistance in his individual capacity. For the three years which followed he devoted much time to the improvement of his mind, sending repeatedly to England to purchase books, and to the improvement of the moral and social condition of those around him. The intellectual culture of the Mohawks was a subject in which he took special interest, and the mission-school at Stockbridge, Mass., for Indian children, received very much of his attention. He was equally interested, also, in other missions, wherever located, using all his influence for their support and encouragement. In 1753 he was appointed by the colonial legislature to proceed to Onondaga to meet a council of the Six Nations and appease their ill-temper, which had been excited against the English by reason of the failure of the latter to take steps for preventing the occupation of the Ohio Valley by the French—the Indians holding that region as their own. Summoning some of them to his residence at Mount Johnson for preliminary consultation, he discharged this mission with fidelity and success, and from this time his more active and engrossing public life was continuous. By request, he submitted to the special congress of the American colonies, which met at Albany, N. Y., in 1754, a paper giving his views on the management of the Six Nations, and the best method of defeating the designs of the French upon them, and

Digitized by Google

Benjamin Franklin was deputed by that body to give Johnson the thanks of the board for it, and allow a copy to be taken by the commissioners of each colony for the consideration of their respective governments. When the British general Edward Braddock reached America in 1755, with two regiments of soldiers for operation against the French and Indians, he planned four separate expeditions against the French, the last being the capture of Crown Point, then held by them, Johnson, whose energy in commanding the militia of New York had been marked, being put in command as major-general. He became superintendent of Indian affairs, receiving his appointment from the crown. He at once entered upon his duties with characteristic vigor and wisdom, and soon wrote to the English lords of trade that "there are few Indians in the confederacy (of Six Nations) who are not disposed to assist our army." Aug. 8, 1755, he set out for Albany, N. Y., on his expedition against Crown Point, with his stores and artillery, and with all the troops who were to take part in it, save those from New York and Rhode Island. Fifty Mohawk warriors accompanied him, and 200 more braves joined him on the 14th. On his way he changed the name of the present Lake George from St. Sacrament to that which it now bears, and by Sept. 3d had all his troops in camp around the lake. Baron Dieskau, the French commander, attacked him here on Sept. 8th, and was utterly routed, almost all the French regular troops being killed, and Dieskau himself made prisoner, after receiving a wound which ultimately caused his death. The American commander was also wounded early in the action, was forced to retire and give the command to Maj.-Gen. Lyman, of Massachusetts. Johnson's wound was severe, and as the ball was never extracted, was the cause of serious trouble to him for the remainder of his life. But his victory over the French was complete, and not only saved the northern and eastern colonies from their ravages, and those of their savage allies, but went far to counterbalance the disastrous moral effect produced by the defeat of Braddock in Pennsylvania. Johnson's distinguished service was fully appreciated, both by the English government and the people of his own province, the king creating him a baronet of Great Britain in November, 1755, and the latter greeting him with an illumination and triumphal procession on his arrival at New York the last of December. Parliament also voted him thanks and the handsome sum of £5,000 for his victory. In July, 1756, after a tart correspondence between himself and Gov. Shirley of Massachusetts, respecting the commission of the former as agent of Indian affairs in America, Johnson received from the English ministry, through Mr. Secretary Fox, a new commission as "Colonel, agent and sole superintendent of all the affairs of the Six Nations and other northern Indians," his salary to be £600 per annum, and every northern province receiving instructions at the same time forbidding them to transact any business with the Indians. He held this office for the rest of his life, and with the same success which had always characterized his administration of Indian affairs. Between Johnson and the Indians there was a completeness of sympathy by virtue of which, if he could not always prevent acts of hostility on the part of the various tribes, he did invariably hold them in check and lessen the intensity of their passionate determination to take vengeance for injustice at the hands of the whites, and the frequency of their depredations in executing this purpose. Over the Six Nations his power was almost always supreme, especially with the Mohawks. It was Johnson's influence, and that alone, which kept them, as a confederacy, from engaging in Pontiac's conspiracy and war in 1763, although he was unable, then, to quite control the Senecas. As to how serviceable all this was, to the northern American colonies particularly, no one need be in doubt who will estimate the issue if the Iroquois (Six Nations) had been left to act without it, and had yielded to the influences which the French habitually brought to bear upon them, in the effort to detach them from the English. So long as they even occupied a position of neutrality, these Indians were the wall between the French and their Canadian tribes, without which these enemies could and would have ravaged portions of New England, and all of New York, at will. And it is not too much to say that far beyond any other instrumentality the personality and power of Sir William Johnson determined this condition of things, and, as a historical element, is one of the larger forces of our American civilization. In the "Life and Times of Sir William Johnson, Bart.," by William L. Stone (Albany, N. Y., 1865, two vols.), the facts which warrant these statements are to be found recorded in detail. We shall but point, in the remainder of this sketch, to some of the most salient features of Johnson's career after March, 1756, the date of his commission as Indian superintendent by King George II. of England. The English trading post at Oswego, N. Y., was lost to the colonists in 1756, and the next year Fort William Henry was taken by the French under Montcalm; nor was Johnson, with his Indians, in either case able to avert the disaster. But in an expedition undertaken in 1759 against Fort Niagara, by the British general Prideaux, Johnson was second in command, and when, on July 19th, Prideaux was killed by the bursting of a shell, Johnson succeeded him, and not only led the siege with the utmost vigor, but fairly cut to pieces a French and Indian army of relief which came up under Aubry to secure the fortress. The next day the garrison surrendered, and so a post which commanded the portage between lakes Ontario and Erie, and had held the monopoly of the fur trade with western Indians for the French, was taken from them under the direction of a man who, without any military training, scored for a second time his signal military success solely by native courage and sagacity. Johnson's praise was now on all lips. "This will gain him fresh laurels," wrote Charles Clinton to his son, "and will place him high in the esteem of his sovereign and of every true subject." The fall of Niagara broke the last link in a chain of military posts that had in previous years united Canada

with Louisiana. In the spring of 1760, besides attending to his Indian relations, Johnson was engaged in founding the settlement in the Mohawk region of New York, which subsequently received from him the name of "Johnstown." On Sept. 8th of that year, having led the Indian contingent in Gen. Jeffrey Amherst's expedition, he was present at the sur-

Digitized by Google

render of Montreal, in Canada, and saw that French province, with all her dependencies, pass, by submissive capitulation, into the possession of the crown of Great Britain. Amherst wrote of Johnson: "He has taken unwearied pains in keeping the Indians in humane bounds; I have the pleasure to assure you that not a peasant woman or child has been hurt by them, or a house burned, since I entered what was the enemy's country." The last years of the baronet were occupied in the discharge of his duties as Indian agent, and enough of these duties remained, notwithstanding the advent of peace between England and France, to make him a busy man. Besides these cares, however, he devoted much attention to the development of Johnstown, selling lots to industrious persons upon the most reasonable terms, giving to Lutherans and Calvinists alike fifty acres of land for the erection of parsonages, etc. He built a superb summer villa in the present town of Broadalbin, N. Y., and named it "Castle Cymberland." He took delight in horticulture and in fine stock, having been the first person to introduce sheep and blooded horses into the valley of the Mohawk. In the prosecution of his schemes of benevolence he sent numbers of young Mohawk Indians to a charity school at Lebanon, Conn., among them the celebrated Joseph Brant, or Thayendanegea, of revolutionary fame. Johnson sought also to establish Christian schools among the Indians near him, and at his own expense stationed a schoolmaster at Tuscarora castle, who gave him from time to time accounts of the progress of his

pupils. During the fall of 1763 he was engaged in preparing a new edition of the Church of England prayer-book in the Mohawk language. In 1773, after a legal controversy, he secured the release of a large tract of land to the Mohawks, and to the German settlers in his region, which was claimed by William Livingston of New York. It may well be imagined that by these engagements his time, and hospitality as well, were for years taxed to the utmost. As late as December, 1764, he wrote: "I have at present every room in my house full of Indians, and the prospect before me of continual business all the winter, as the Shawnees and Delawares mav be expected in a few days." But the openhandedness of Johnson hall was not confined to the redmen of the forest. Europeans visiting America, and intelligent men from other American colonies, made it their headquarters, and intimacies sprang up between them and their host which remained unbroken during the remainder of his life. The style of living kept up by Johnson for many years was that of an English baron in its liberality and in its *quasi* luxury. In 1767, during an attack of illness, he was induced to visit the medicinal spring now known as High Rock, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., by the representation of his Mohawk friends, and during the visit his health was greatly improved. The popularity of Saratoga Springs as a watering-place dates from that time, Sir William Johnson being accounted the first white man that ever came to the place. About this date he endeavored to secure the removal of the Moor charity school, already referred to, from Lebanon, Conn., to the valley of the Mohawk, but the jealousy of ecclesiastics at Albany prevented this, and the governor of New Hampshire granting to it a township on the eastern bank of the Connecticut river, it was removed thither in the fall of 1769, and afterward became Dartmouth college. At the head of the Indian department Johnson concluded, in 1767, the great treaty of Fort Stanwix (now Rome, N. Y.), whereon rests the American title, by purchase, to Kentucky, Western Virginia and Pennsylvania. The next year he was honored by the king of England, as a peculiar mark of the esteem entertained for him, in view of his extraordinary public services, with the gift of a large tract of land situated north of the Mohawk river, known to later times as Kingsland or the Royal grant, containing 66,000 acres. By the year 1771, the zeal with which Johnson had labored for years to develop the Mohawk valley began to bear fruit, and it presented the appearance of a rich farming country—the settlements of Fort Hunter, Canajoharie, Burnet's Fields, and even the older settlement of Schenectady, coming within the immediate circle of his personal influence. The county of Albany being divided into three counties in 1774, Johnstown became the shire town of one of them (Tryon county), and in this year the baronet was made major-general of the militia of the northern department of New York by the state governor, an appointment which he held until he died in the zenith of his fame. Sir William Johnson wrote, "The Language, Customs and Manners of the Six Nations," which was published in the Transactions of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Philosophical society in November, 1772. His extensive correspondence with the British and colonial governments is carefully preserved in the state library at Albany, N. Y., and acquaintance with it is essential to a comprehension of the history of New York, and of America in general. On the decease of the baronet. authority as general superintendent of the Indian department passed into the hands of Col. Guy Johnson, who had married one of his daughters (Mary), and had served as his private secretary. His occupancy of the office was soon confirmed by the king of England. The title and estates of the baronet, and his rank as major-general of the New York militia, came directly to his son, Sir John Johnson. Sir William Johnson died July 11, 1774, at Johnstown. His death was the direct result of overexertion in an enfeebled state of health, by addressing a council of Indians the day before. He was buried July 13th, in the family vault under the altar of the stone church which he had erected in the village of his residence. The pall was borne by Gov. Franklin of New Jersey, the judges of the supreme court of New York, and others. The next day the chiefs of the Six Nations performed in public at Johnstown their "Ceremony of condolence." The greater element in the influence which Johnson had with these savages for so many years was pointed out by the Indians when they declared that they had always found him true to his word and conscientious in his dealings. "Sir William Johnson," said they, "never deceived us." The church under which he was buried was burned in 1836, and in 1862 the vault was discovered with its top broken in. His remains were removed while the vault was being repaired, and then reinterred, July 7th of that year, the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, the bishop of the diocese of New York, officiating.

Digitized by Google

THURSTON, John Mellen, lawyer, was born in Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 21, 1847. His father was decended from John Thurston, an Englishman, who settled at Dedham, Mass., in 1636. His mother was of Irish descent, and her ancestors were among the original settlers of the "Hampshire Grant," now the state of Vermont. Members of the family on both sides took part in the war of the revolution and the war of 1812. Mr. Thurston's father was for the greater part of his life a farmer. In 1854 he moved to Madison, Wis., and in 1858 went to Beaver Dam in the same state. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, notwithstanding the fact that he was fifty-four years of age. He was soon after commissioned second lieutenant of the 17th Wisconsin infantry. The regiment went into camp at Madison, converted its camp into winter quarters, and endured a season of unparalleled severity. The elder Thurston broke down through exposure, and was carried to his home at Beaver Dam. He recovered from his illness, and to the surprise of every one, enlisted the following summer in the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, and went in the campaign against the guerrillas of Missouri. In the spring of 1863 he broke down, and was again carried home, this time to die. The son, John M., was fifteen years old, and on him devolved the duty of being the head of the family, consisting of his mother and four sisters. He worked in the harvest field; drove teams; fished through the ice, and trapped; seized on school privileges when he had an opportunity; engaged in trade and barter and shipping fish to the Chicago market, and thus maintained an existence. In 1866, at the age of nineteen, he entered Wayland university, an institution in Beaver Dam, maintained by the Baptist denomination, but whose existence came to an untimely end two years later. Young Thurston then determined to study law, and by his energy succeeded in being admitted to the bar in 1869, while in his twenty-second year. He went to Omaha in the October following, and opened an office for the practice of law. On a monotonous diet of crackers, with a buffalo robe for a couch, the months passed by. Two years later, in 1871, he was appointed a justice of the peace. In 1874 he was made city attorney, and in 1877 became assistant attorney to the Union Pacific railway. Henceforward Mr. Thurston's abilities met with their proper appreciation. He took a leading place at the bar as a lawyer, and became prominently identified with a majority of the leading cases in the courts of Nebraska. As a criminal lawyer he had no superior. On Feb. 1, 1888, he became general solicitor of the Union Pacific railway company, and retired from the general practice of law, the business of the railway system occupying his entire time and attention. In 1880 Mr. Thurston was one of the presidential electors for the state of Nebraska, and was the messenger to carry the vote to Washington. In 1884 he was delegate-at-large to the republican national convention held in Chicago; and was the chairman of his state's delegation in the convention as well. He participated in the debates of the proceedings, and seconded the nomination of John A. Logan for the vice-presidency. He was a member of the national republican convention which nominated General Harrison for president, and the temporary presiding officer of that august body. A recently published statement says of him: "Mr. Thurston has long been known as an able lawyer, but it was not until the assembling of the republican national convention in Chicago, when he was made the temporary presiding officer, that he achieved a national reputation as an orator. His speech delivered upon that occasion was one of great power, and elicited rapturous applause from the vast multitude present. Indeed, he was accorded at its close an ovation such as few speakers receive. He has a strong, clear, penetrating voice, and every word is uttered with the utmost distinctness; at no time is there any hesitation in his speech for the want of a proper term to express his meaning." Mr. Thurston has delivered many memorable addresses in different parts of the country. His oration on the centennial anniversary of the constitutional independence of Chicago, in 1889, his eulogy on Gen. Grant before the Union league club, his address on Abraham Lincoln in 1890, and his tribute to the "Man Who Wears the Button," are among the most remarkable. Mr. Thurston has twice been a candidate for the United States senatorship from Nebraska. In 1887 his nomination by the republican caucus, which at that time meant election, seemed certain; but at the last moment the concentration of the entire opposition just succeeded in defeating him. In 1893 the republicans had sixty-six members of the legislature, five less than a majority. Mr. Thurston received the caucus nomination of his party and the entire republican vote was cast for him during a long and exciting contest. It was believed the republicans could secure enough votes either from the democrats or populists to elect, but in the end all elements combined against the republican candidate, and a populist senator was chosen. Mr. Thurston was for two successive terms elected president of the Republican league of the United States, and is recognized as one of the national leaders of the younger element in the republican party.

NICCOLLS, Samuel Jack, clergyman, was born on Greenfield farm, Westmoreland county, Pa., Aug. 3, 1838, son of William Todd and Elizabeth (Jack) Niccolls. His ancestors were of revolutionary stock, his maternal grandfather having served as an officer in the war of independence, and his father in the war of 1812. At an early age he entered Eldersridge academy, then under the direction of Rev. Alexander Donaldson, D.D. After finishing his course in the academy he entered Jefferson college, from which he was graduated in 1857. In the autumn of 1857 he entered the Western theological seminary at Allegheny, Pa.; was licensed to preach the gospel in 1859, and completed the curriculum of study in the seminary in the spring of 1860. Immediately after his graduation he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Falling Spring church in Chambersburg, Pa., which was one of the most influential churches in the interior of the state. During his pastorate in this church the civil war broke out, and the young pastor, true to his ancestry and to his own convictions of duty, took an active part in the defence of his country. Through the press and upon the rostrum he diligently sought to awaken his countrymen to a sense of their duty in those perilous times. Having been elected chaplain of the 126th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, he secured leave of absence from his church and entered the the army. In November, 1864, he was called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church of St. Louis, Mo., entering upon his work in January, 1865.

Digitized by Google

In 1860 Dr. Niccolls was married to Margaret A. Sherrick of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa., by whom he has had two children, both daughters. At a meeting of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Detroit in May, 1872, Dr. Niccolls was chosen moderator, the youngest man who ever occupied that responsible position. He has represented his presbytery repeatedly in the general assembly, where he was always a conspicuous personage, serving upon its most prominent committees. He was called by the assembly to serve on important special committees, notably, the committees on reunion with the Presbyterian church South, and on revision of the confession of faith. All inducements to Dr. Niccolls to leave the St. Louis pastorate in which he long served with such distinguished ability and success have been of no avail. Calls from the most influential churches in the middle and Atlantic states, and professorial chairs in the theological seminaries of his church have been offered him; but he has persistently refused to leave his charge. Dr. Niccolls is a preacher of singular power and effectiveness. He prepares his sermons with great care, but never uses the manuscript, not even a scrap of paper, in the pulpit. His language, like that of all great preachers, is simple and plain. The common people have no difficulty in understanding him. He speaks directly to the heart and conscience. Always characterized by intense spirituality, his preaching is therefore utterly devoid of what is usually styled sensationalism. Dr. Niccolls's time and thought are so occupied with the cares and responsibilities in connection with pastoral and general denominational work that, beyond the frequent publication of his sermons in the papers, and sometimes in pamphlet form, he has done comparatively little in the way of authorship of books and treatises. Some years ago he delivered a course of lectures upon "The Eastern Question in Prophecy," which subsequently appeared in book form. He has written a number of tracts, some of which have been issued by the Board of publication. In the community and section in which Dr. Niccolls lives and labors he exerts a wide and powerful influence. This is due not alone to the fact of his long residence in St. Louis, but also to the universal conviction that he is a man of great practical sense and wisdom. On all moral and reformatory movements his counsel is sought. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Centre college, Kentucky, and that of LL.D. by Hanover college.

ROSS, James, educator: nothing is known of his personal history except that he conducted schools at Chambersburg, Pa., 1796–1801, and afterward at Lancaster and Philadelphia, and was for a time classical professor at Dickinson college. His Latin grammar (1796) went through several editions and was revised by N. C. Brooks, LL.D. He published also a Greek grammar in Latin (1813–17), and editions of Erasmus' "Colloquies" (1818), Cicero's "Epistles," "Æsop's Fables," etc., translated the "Shorter Catechism" into Latin, and wrote Latin poems for newspapers, and an ode in memory of C. Nisbet, D.D., president of Dickinson college, who died in 1804.

CARY, Archibald, patriot, was born in Virginia in 1730. He served mainly in the Virginia convention and was chosen president of the senate when its state government was organized. The story is told of him, that upon hearing that Patrick Henry was spoken of for dictator, he said to Patrick Henry's brother: "I am told that your brother wishes to be dictator. Tell him from me that the day of his appointment shall be the day of his death, for he shall find my dagger in his heart before the sunset of that day." He died in September, 1786.

SAYRE, Robert Heysham, civil engineer and railway official, was born in Columbia county, Pa., Oct. 13, 1824. His paternal grandfather, Francis Bowes Sayre, was born in the city of Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 9, 1766, studied medicine, and was an original member of the first medical society organized in the United States. The maternal grandfather, Rodolphus Kent, came from Waterford, Ireland, settled in New Jersey, and married Sarah Tuthill, of Morristown, N. J., in 1784. William H. Sayre, the father, was born at Bordentown, N. J., in 1794, was educated at New Brunswick, served an apprenticeship of five years in the counting house of Thomas P. Cope, of Philadelphia, and subsequently engaged in the queensware business in that city, under the firm name of Cope & Sayre. About 1818 he removed to Columbia county, Pa., and in 1828 to Mauch Chunk, where he entered the service of the Lehigh coal and navigation company, which was soon to open its canal between Mauch Chunk and Easton. Mr Sayre was placed in charge of the boating accounts, collection of tolls, etc., and continued in this position until his health failed him in 1865. His eldest son, Francis, who had been in the office some years, succeeded him, and is still in charge, after a continuous service of fifty-four years. Robert received his early education in the common schools, the latter of his school years under James Nowlin, an able mathematician. In 1840 he entered an engineer corps under Andrew A. Douglas, then engaged in the work of enlarging the Morris canal. Subsequently, under the charge of Edwin A. Douglas, chief engineer of the Lehigh coal and navigation company, Mr. Sayre was detailed to make the survey and build the famous back-track railroad, between Mauch Chunk and Summit Hill, the Switchback railroad, and the inclined planes into Panther Creek Valley; to drive the several tunnels therein; to more largely develop the coal mines of the company, and to erect the necessary breakers and machines for preparing the coal. He also had charge of all the railroads and inclined planes and the transportation of coal over them from the mines to Mauch Chunk. While thus engaged Asa Packer offered him the position of chief engineer of the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna railroad (now Lehigh Valley railroad) extending from Mauch Chunk to Easton. After spending over eleven years in the service of the Lehigh coal and navigation company, in May, 1852, Mr. Sayre was appointed chief engineer and began the surveys for the railroad, and the same fall the work of construction was begun and prosecuted to completion. In 1855 he was appointed chief engineer and general superintendent, which he retained until November, 1882. During this period Mr. Sayre had charge, as chief engineer, in addition to his other duties, of building the Lehigh and Mahanoy railroad, extending from Black Creek Junction to Mt. Carmel, with its various branches opening up to a connection with the Lehigh Valley and the Mahanoy coal fields. He also built the Penn Haven and White Haven railroad, from Penn Haven to Wilkesbarre, reaching the great Wyoming coal fields. Subsequently both of the before-named roads, together with the Beaver Meadow railroad and

Digitized by Google

coal company, and the Hazleton railroad and coal company were consolidated with, and became a part of, the Lehigh Valley system. In 1867 Mr. Sayre took charge of the construction of the Pennsylvania and New York canal and railroad, making direct connection at Waverly, N. Y., with the New York and Erie railroad. At Buffalo he built the Buffalo Creek railroad, and the necessary facilities for the transfer of coal from cars to vessels on the lake. In the fall of 1872 Mr. Sayre commenced the construction of the Easton and Amboy railroad, and extension of the Lehigh Valley railroad from the Delaware river at Easton to the sea at Perth Amboy; this road, with its extensive wharves and docks for the transfer of coal and merchandise freight, was completed in 1875. In 1882 he was offered and accepted the position of president and chief engineer of the South Pennsylvania railroad. While active in the prosecution of the construction of the road, he remained a director of the Lehigh Valley railroad, and upon the suspension of work on the former road he was elected second vice-president of the Lehigh Valley company, and charged especially with the oversight of all the traffic by rail and water, and of the engineering department. Subsequently, in his capacity as second vice-president, he had supervision of the building of the railroad from South Plainfield, N. J., to Newark, and thence to Jersey City, where extensive and complete wharves, docks and warehouses were erected upon the Hudson river; also of the building of a new line of railroad, extending from Van Etten, near the southern line of the state of New York, *via* the eastern shore of Seneca lake to Geneva and thence to Buffalo, N. Y., thus completing a railroad surpassed by no other as a physical machine, between the Hudson river and Lake Erie. He was an early advocate of iron bridges, and commenced replacing the wooden structures on the road in 1857; he commenced the use of steel rails in 1864, and was among the first to use steel-tired driving-wheels and fire-boxes of steel in the construction of locomotives. He has given much time and earnest thought to the improvement of the permanent way and equipment, and claims that in this respect no other railroad in the country is superior to the Lehigh Valley. Mr. Sayre was one of the promoters and first stockholders of the Bethlehem iron company, of which corporation he was made a director in 1862, general manager in 1886, and vice-president in 1891. In 1887, when the war and navy departments advertised for steel forgings for breech-loading rifles of large calibres, and forged steel armor plates for the ships to be built, he urged the propriety of building the extensive and expensive plant necessary to produce the article required, which enabled the company to bid for, and obtain from, the navy department early in 1887 work amounting to over $4,400,000; there being no other bidder for both gun forgings and armor plate. Mr. Sayre was one of the originators of the Pioneer mining and manufacturing company of Alabama, and a director from its organization; also of the Nescopec, the Upper Lehigh and the Wilmore coal companies in Pennsylvania, the South Bethlehem gas and water company and the E. P. Wilbur trust company of South Bethlehem, the Lehigh salt-mining company of New York, and various other minor corporations. He is a charter member of the board of trustees of the Lehigh university, and chairman of the executive committee; a charter member of St. Luke's hospital, and member of the executive committee; a member of the executive committee of Bishopthorpe school for young ladies, South Bethlehem; and was treasurer of the Board of diocesan missions of central Pennsylvania from the organization of the diocese until 1890. When the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company leased the Lehigh Valley railroad in February, 1892, he was elected third vice-president, but resigned early in May, 1893, still retaining the second vice-presidency of the Lehigh Valley railroad. Mr. Sayre is in active and continuous service in canal, railroad, mining and manufacturing operations for fifty-three years. His family consists of three sons and four daughters; the eldest son being assistant superintendent of the Bethlehem iron company; the eldest daughter the wife of Prof. Wm. H. Chandler of Lehigh university; the next the wife of A. N. Cleaver, a coal operator; the third the wife of James F. Randolph, a coal merchant of New York, and the fourth the wife of Robert P. Linderman, president of the Bethlehem iron company.

ABBOTT, Benjamin Vaughan, lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., June 4, 1830, the eldest son of Jacob Abbott, the well-known author, educator and historian. His early studies were conducted under the instruction of his father at home. In 1846 he matriculated in the University of the city of New York, and passed his college days under the wise direction of Chancellor Frelinghuysen and his able faculty. He was graduated in 1850, when he spent one year at the Harvard law school, perfecting his study of the law in New York city, where he was admitted to the bar in 1852. He formed a law partnership with his younger brother Austin, who was admitted to the bar the same year, and spent several years in active practice, during which time the third brother, Lyman, joined them as a student in their office upon his graduation in 1853, and was made a partner upon his admission to the bar in 1856, and the three brothers became widely known in active practice. Mr. Abbott devoted himself chiefly to legal writing, dealing principally with the reports and digests of the state and national law. The "New York Digest," as prepared and issued by Mr. Abbott, in connection with his brother, gained attention throughout the country, as much by reason of what was excluded from its pages as by what it contained, thoroughly digested and ready for reference and use.

Benj Vaughan Abbott

His "National Digest" did for the National laws what the "New York Digest" did for the state laws. In June, 1870, Mr. Abbott was appointed by President Grant one of three commissioners to revise the statutes of the United States, a work that occupied three years, and resulted in the consolidation of sixteen volumes of the United States laws into one large octavo. Charles P. James and Victor P. Baninger were the other two commissioners and collaborators in this work. In connection with his brother Austin he prepared a "Digest of the Laws of Corporations," which became the standard work on that subject. Among his other works are: "A Treatise on the Courts of the United States and their Practice" (two vols., 1877); "Dictionary of Terms in American and English Jurisprudence" (two vols., 1879); "Reports of Decisions of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States" (two vols., 1870–71). For the general reader he prepared "Judge and Jury" (1880); and for juvenile readers, "Traveling Law School and Famous Trials" (1880). In the early years of his practice he was appointed secretary of the New York code commissioners, and personally drafted, under direction of the board, the report of a penal code, which was submitted to the legislature of 1875, and became the basis of the New York penal code. Mr. Abbott contributed on legal topics to the editorial columns of the daily journals, and on religious

Digitized by Google

and social topics to the weekly press. His recreation was found in music, and his conversation sparkled with a vein of dry humor. In 1853 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Titcomb of Farmington, Me., a pioneer anti-slavery and temperance advocate. He died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1890.

ELLIOT, Daniel Giraud, mammalogist and ornithologist, was born in New York city, March 7, 1835, fourth son of George T. and Rebecca Giraud Elliot. On his father's side he came of an old Connecticut family, which settled in New London, Stonington and Wethersfield in the beginning of the sixteenth century. The Elliots of this line were active participants in the colonial wars against the Indians, and later against the French and their Indian allies, his ancestors having been with Maj.-Gen. Abercrombie's army in the expeditions against Crown Point and Ticonderoga. He is eighth in descent from Richard Treat, a prominent colonist of Wethersfield, who held many offices of honor between 1637 and 1669, and was named in the royal charter granted by Charles II. as one of the patentees. Also seventh in descent from Thomas Welles, head of the colony in Connecticut in 1654, with the title of moderator, and its third governor, and also the magistrate of the colony in 1637 when war was declared against the Pequots. Also seventh in descent from John Hollister, a lieutenant in the train bands of Wethersfield in 1657 and an Indian fighter, and who was a representative from Massachusetts in 1644, and from Connecticut in 1645–56. Through these several branches he is connected with many of the old colonial families in both those states. His mother was a daughter of the late Andrew Foster, whose residence was No. 5 Bowling Green, when that row of dwellings was the centre of the fashionable portion of New York inhabited by the old Knickerbocker families. His great-grandmother, on her mother's side, was a descendant of the Girauds, who came from France with the Huguenots and settled in New Rochelle, and afterwards came to New York, where the family has been represented for the past 200 years. He was educated in his native city, where he was prepared to enter Columbia college in the class of 1852, but delicate health preventing him from assuming a collegiate course, he was compelled for a number of years to pass the winters in the South or in foreign lands. From earliest youth he was devoted to the study of zoölogy, which was gradually restricted to the study of mammalogy and ornithology. After somewhat over a year's absence in Europe and Egypt, Palestine and Asia Minor in 1856 and 1857, he returned to New York and was married on Nov. 2, 1858, to Annie Eliza Henderson. Somewhat of a traveler, he visited, at various times, the greater part of North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Alaska on the west, and the northern borders of Canada on the east to the Gulf, the West Indies, South America, all Europe, and a large part of the East, in all of which lands the study of its zoölogical faunæ, represented chiefly in the two branches mentioned above, occupied much of his time. On his visit to Europe in 1858, his first paper on an ornithological subject was published in "The Ibis" in 1859, and the material for a work on one especial family of birds, the Pittidæ, was obtained. On his return to New York in December of that year, he commenced to prepare a monograph of the above family, which was finished in 1863, in one volume, imperial folio, containing thirty-one plates, with but few exceptions drawn by himself. This work was the precursor of similar volumes on various subjects, two of which were devoted to the birds of North America not contained in Audubon's great work, and one on mammalogy, devoted to the Felidæ or cats of the world. His papers on numerous zoölogical subjects have been published in various periodicals in different parts of the world, and separate volumes of his separate works in large quarto and imperial folio size, illustrated with numerous plates, numbering eleven in all. His scientific contributions have received honorable recognition, and he has been ten times decorated by various European governments, his name being enrolled among the members of many scientific societies. Among these are: Commander of the royal orders of the crown of Italy, of Charles III. of Spain, and of Frederic of Wurtemberg; Knight of the imperial and royal orders of Francis Joseph of Austria; of the Danebrog of Denmark, of the Albert order of Saxony; of St. Maurice and St. Lazare of Italy; of Isabella the Catholic of Spain; of Christ of Portugal; of Philip the Magnanimous of Hesse. By diplomas from scientific societies he is a Fellow of the royal society of Edinburgh, and of the Zoölogical society of London. He is founder and president of the American ornithological union; a founder and vice-president of the Zoölogical society of France, honorary member of the Linnean society of New York, and of the Nuttall ornithological club of Boston; member of the Academy of natural sciences of Philadelphia; of the Leopoldinian Carolina academy of Germany, of the British ornithologists' union; of the Acclimatization society of Paris; of the Society of American naturalists; of the New York historical society; corresponding member of the New York academy of sciences; of the Royal academy of sciences of Lisbon, and of the Natural history of Boston. His published works, commencing with his first book, "A Monograph of the Pittidæ or Family of Ant Thrushes," published in 1863, have covered the whole subject of mammalogy and ornithology, and embrace (1894) over a dozen imperial quarto volumes uniquely illustrated, with over 400 hand-colored plates. These volumes are acknowledged as standard on the subjects treated. These works have gone into all well-selected libraries, indexed under the name of the distinguished author. Besides these exhaustive works he has published over 100 papers on kindred subjects.

GOULD, Benjamin Apthorp, astronomer, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 27, 1824, the son of Benjamin Apthorp Gould and Lucretia Dana Goddard. He was remarkably precocious as a child. He could read at the age of three, and when but five years old made a fair original version of one of Horace's odes. At the age of ten he gave a public lecture on electricity; not a mere child's talk, but a well-rounded, well-considered discourse, illustrated by a neatly constructed electrical machine, which was also entirely his own workmanship. He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin school, where he ranked high in his class, taking at one time five prizes, among them the Franklin gold medal. At the age of nineteen he was graduated from Harvard, having been previously appointed Master of the Roxbury Latin school. At the termination of his first year, he resigned his position in order to continue his studies in the observatories of Europe. He remained abroad about four years, and during this time made lifelong friendships and acquaintances with the most prominent scientists of Europe, among them Argelander, Von Humboldt and other equally distinguished personages. He devoted his attention principally to astronomy, studying in Paris under

Digitized by Google

the learned Arago, and at Göttingen under Gauss, where, in 1848, he received the decree of Ph.D. Upon his return to America in 1849, he started and maintained, principally at his own expense, the "Astronomical Journal," devoted to original investigation. This he continued until 1861. He was also at this time, employed by the government to determine astronomically the longitudes and latitudes of numerous stations of the U. S. coast survey. He possessed in an eminent degree the bold, initiative spirit of the American, and at once utilized in his particular sphere any progress that was made in whatever department of science it might be. He was one of the first to make use of electricity in determining the differences of longitude, and the recording by telegraph of the exchange of signals and stellar observations. He made fifteen determinations by the method before it was introduced into Europe, and as soon as the transatlantic cable was laid, he went to Valencia in Ireland, where he established a station from which the difference of longitude between Europe and America was determined; and he succeeded in connecting the two continents by the most accurate observations. He continued his observations, which were the first made by telegraph, until they were a complete network, extending from Greenwich to New Orleans, and covering nearly a quarter of the globe. In addition to this vast geodetic work, he has made many contributions to the development of pure astronomical science, and through his writings, enthusiasm and erudition has inspired a love of astronomy in the hearts of his countrymen, assisted by the fact that since he began his career, twenty new observatories have been built in America, which in the completeness of their detail, take full rank with those of Europe. He is not only one of the founders, but one of the most distinguished masters of American astronomy. He has introduced a number of improvements in construction which are extensively and generally used in the observatories throughout the world. Between the years 1855 and 1858, he organized the Dudley observatory at Albany, and there the normal clock, protected from atmospheric variations, and furnished with barometric compensation, was first used. He also introduced many improvements of construction in his new meridian circle. These are at present (1894) generally used in all observations, and it was his clock that gave the time signals to New York. Up to a recent date, his catalogue of fundamental stars has been used, not only for the calculation of the ephemerides in the nautical almanac, but also as a basis for most of the observations made in this country. In 1871, under the auspices of the government of the Argentine Republic, he built at Cordoba a fully equipped observatory, viz., the National observatory of the Argentine Republic, of which he was made director, and, having previously caused the requisite instruments to be constructed, he began his work of studying the almost unexplored southern heavens with four assistants, and in this connection undertook the publication of a series of works of inestimable value. The "Uranometry of the Southern Heavens" was the first of the series which appeared, and is accepted as final authority for the stellar magnitudes of the southern hemisphere, as that of Argelander is for the northern. He, moreover, organized a national meteorological office, and established a chain of meteorological stations, which extended from one side of the tropics to Terra del Fuego, and on the other from the Andes to the Atlantic, where observations are now regularly made three times daily. He was engaged at Cordoba for fourteen and a half years, and upon his return to Boston in the spring of 1885 he was given welcome at a complimentary dinner (May 6th), proposed by a distinguished body of citizens for the purpose of testifying in a public manner their appreciation of his high service to science, and to mark the completing of his great work in South America. On Oct. 29, 1861, he married Mary Apthorp Quincy. Besides his great astronomical achievements, he served as actuary to the U. S. sanitary commission, collecting most of its statistics. His elaborate system of anthropological measurements, which he organized in this connection, were afterwards computed, tabulated and published under the title of "Investigations in the Military and Anthropological Statistics of American Soldiers." His other published writings are: "Trans-Atlantic Longitude as Determined by the Coast Survey," "Investigations of the Orbits of the Comets," "Report on the Discovery of the Planet Neptune," "Discussions of Observations made by the U. S. Astronomical Expedition to Chile, to Determine Solar Parallax," etc., together with about twenty volumes of astronomical and meteorological results obtained at Cordoba. He is a foreign member of the Royal society of London, of the French academy of science, of the academies of St. Petersburg and Vienna, foreign associate of the Royal astronomical society of London, and is one of the original members of the American academy of sciences. He has been president of the Colonial society of Massachusetts since its formation in 1892. In 1887 he was honored with the degree of LL.D. from Columbia, having, in 1885, received the same degree from Harvard. His writings will rank with the classics, and in the history of the United States he will be reckoned one of the most illustrious and learned men who have aided in the development and advancement of science.

COON, John Henry, manufacturer, was born at Johnstown, Fulton county, N. Y., March 24, 1831. His father and grandfather were both named John, the latter having come from Holland when quite young, and married at maturity Hannah Holtzhaupel, also of Dutch origin. His mother's maiden name was Sally Dawley of Rhode Island. His early education was acquired wholly in the district schools of his native town, and after ten years of age consisted in attendance during the winter sessions only, while the summers were devoted to farm-work and other industrial occupations. At fourteen years of age he left the parental roof, and apprenticed himself to Benjamin Blair, a bachelor, of Galway, N. Y., with whom he remained for six years, and to whose kindly but firm and equitable treatment, together with the maternal advice and care of Mr. Blair's sister, Aunt Julia, he owes much of his subsequent success in life. At twenty years of age Mr. Coon went to Troy, N. Y., and served as clerk for three years with a lumber firm. During 1854–55 he went to California, and spent two years in a varied experience that added much to his intimate knowledge of the country of his birth. Returning to Troy in 1856, he started in a small way the collar and cuff manufacturing business, which subsequently developed into immense proportions. The first partnership was Cole & Coon, for three years; then Cole, Coon & Co., for two years; after-

Digitized by Google

ward Coon & Van Volkenberg, eighteen years; then Coon, Reynolds & Co., for three years, and for eight years longer Coon & Co., when in 1889 occurred the consolidation of the two great businesses of Coon & Co. and G. B. Cluett, Brother & Co., under the style of Coon, Cluett & Co., making one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country. The contrast from a manufacturing plant of six sewing-machines, then, with a production of fifty dozen a day, to 300 machines, and a production of 4,000 dozen per day, employing 1,500 to 1,800 hands, at the present time, shows the steady growth of the business which has occupied Mr. Coon's best business years. Mr. Coon married Abbie Edson of Chester, Vt., by whom he has had three sons and one daughter. Mrs. Coon is the sister of ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, and the aunt of Dr. Cyrus Edson, the well-known New York health officer. From 1851–71 Mr. Coon resided in Troy, N. Y., and since then has lived in Brooklyn, N. Y. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and an attendant at the Classon avenue Presbyterian church, Brooklyn. The generally successful result of Mr. Coon's business career, and the leading position he occupies in his own line of trade, are largely attributable to the early discipline he experienced when apprenticed to Benjamin Blair at Galway, and to the impressive examples and influence of such men as Judge Cady (father of Elizabeth Cady Stanton), and others who were neighbors during the formative period of his life. He is a man of literary tastes and appreciation, and, aside from his own private library, takes keen interest in the great public libraries of both continents. Of quiet demeanor, but with decided views on business, social, literary, and scientific topics, he is always ready to render sound reasons for such conclusions as he adopts. In 1887 and 1888 Mr. Coon made lengthy visits to Europe. He has always declined public office, although often solicited. He was at one time a director of the Ninth national bank of New York, and later of the Empire state bank. He is a member of the Union league club of Brooklyn, N. Y., and holds high rank in the Masonic order.

DRAKE, Daniel, medical practitioner, teacher, and author, was born in Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 20, 1785, of poor and poorly educated parents, who emigrated thence to Mason county, Ky., in 1788, where he remained until December, 1800, when, with such meagre education as he had obtained in about six months' attendance on country schools, where only reading, writing, and ciphering as far as the rule of three, were attempted to be taught, he was, at fifteen, sent to study medicine at Cincinnati, O., a village containing less than 400 inhabitants, and in the midst of a wilderness. There he resided during his after life. He was the first medical student ever there, and the first medical diploma ever bestowed on a citizen of Cincinnati was that received by him from the University of Pennsylvania in 1816. In 1817–18 he was a professor in the first medical school established in the valley of the Mississippi—the medical department of Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky. In 1818–19 he obtained from the legislature of Ohio the charter of the Medical college of Ohio, and in 1821 he obtained from that body a grant of $10,000 for the establishment of a hospital in Cincinnati. The Medical college of Ohio was opened in 1820. From that time until his death he was, with partial intermissions, a professor in medical schools—in the two above named, and also in Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, in the Cincinnati medical college, and in the University of Louisville. As a teacher of medicine his reputation was national; as a practitioner it was commensurate with the Mississippi valley. In 1810 he published "Notices Concerning Cincinnati," the first descriptive and statistical work written in regard to that place, and followed in 1815 by the "Picture of Cincinnati," a remarkable work of original observation and research, which was much valued and sought for. In 1827, and for some subsequent years, he edited the "Western Medical and Physical Journal," published at Cincinnati. In that year he established an eye and ear infirmary in that city, believed to be the first of its kind in the Mississippi valley. In 1832 he published a volume of practical essays on "Medical Education and the Medical Profession in the United States." In 1850 he published the great work for which he had for thirty years been preparing, "A Systematic Treatise, Historical, Etiological, and Practical, on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America, as they appear in the Caucasian, African, Indian, and Esquimaux Varieties of its Population," a work that, probably, has no equal as a great collection of facts bearing on the etiological condition and the diseases of a newly settled country. He died Nov. 5, 1852.

ADAMS, Edwin, an accomplished light comedian, was born in Medford, Mass., Feb. 3, 1834. He made his first appearance as an actor as Stephen in "The Hunchback," at the National theatre in Boston. A few months later he appeared as Bernardo in "Hamlet," at the Howard Athenæum in Boston, and for several years was a member of stock companies playing in Philadelphia and Baltimore. It was at the St. Charles theatre in Baltimore in 1860, that he achieved his first noteworthy successes, and this induced him to become a star. In both comedy and tragedy he was equally effective, and his repertoire included the "Lady of Lyons," "Men of the Day," "Macbeth," "Black-Eyed Susan," "The Heretic," and "Enoch Arden," the latter a strong melodramatic part which he made his own, and which died with him. In 1875 Mr. Adams visited Australia, where he was cordially received. He returned to the United States broken in health, and never again came forward as an actor. He was generous and open-handed, and failed to keep any portion of his large earnings, but a series of performances given for his benefit in different cities, placed him above the reach of want in his last days. He died in Philadelphia Oct. 28, 1877.

HUMPHREYS, Joshua, shipbuilder, was born in Haverford, Pa., June 17, 1751. He was descended from a family of Welsh Quakers who settled in Haverford in 1682. In his youth he was indentured to a shipcarpenter in Philadelphia and after the death of his master in 1771, engaged in business on his own account. During the revolution he built many splendid vessels for service against the British, and before its close gained wide recognition as the ablest and most skillful naval architect of his time. In 1792 and 1793 he prepared plans for the organization of the U. S. navy, which were adopted by the government, and he was appointed the first naval constructor. Among the war-vessels built under his

Digitized by Google

direction were the Constitution, Chesapeake, Congress, Constellation, President and United States, all of which were among the finest vessels of their class and time, and some of which, after the lapse of nearly a century, are still in active service. All of the vessels built by Mr. Humphreys could give and sustain heavy punishment, their batteries and tonnage often seeming out of proportion to their rating, and they were styled by the British "74's in disguise." Mr. Humphreys has with justice been called the "Father of the American navy." He died in Haverford, Pa., Jan. 12, 1838.

STANARD, Edwin Obed, manufacturer, was born in Newport, N. H., Jan. 5, 1832, the son of Obed and Elizabeth (Webster) Stanard. The family emigrated to what afterward became the state of Iowa, when he was about four years old, making the journey in wagons and taking about three months for the trip. Iowa was then, with Wisconsin and Minnesota, "The northwestern territory." The father was a farmer. The son attended the ordinary country schools, but, his people being educated, he had a better home training than most country boys, and finally the advantages afforded by a high school or academy in the county town. At the age of eighteen he taught a country school. In his twentieth year he went to St. Louis to seek his fortune. Finding no employment he crossed the Mississippi river to Madison county, Ill., where he was engaged to teach a district school. He taught three winters, and attended school summers, and so improved himself as much as possible. In the meantime he made many unsuccessful attempts to procure a situation in some of the commercial houses in St. Louis. He finally, in 1856, took a course in a commercial college, and soon after procured a situation in Alton, Ill., as bookkeeper in a commission house, where he remained until the autumn of 1857, when he opened a grain commission business in St. Louis, with his very small savings of the three previous years. He continued in this business until the civil war broke out, and then, in conjunction with C. J. Gilbert, established a branch house in Chicago, as business was greatly prostrated in St. Louis, owing to the blockade of the Mississippi river, and the fact that St. Louis was essentially a military post for the time being. He went out as a solicitor for business for the Chicago house, keeping his office open in the meantime in St. Louis, and visiting there and looking after affairs as necessity and occasion required. When the blockade was raised in the Mississippi river after the war, he established a commission house in New Orleans, and for several years was active in looking after his growing and diversified interests. In 1868 he sold out all his commission interests, and embarked in the milling business under the style of E. O. Stanard & Co. He has for several years been the president of the E. O. Stanard milling company, incorporated, with flouring mills at St. Louis, Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex., their output being several thousand barrels a day. He has been successful in his business enterprises and is still vigorous and enterprising. In 1866 Mr. Stanard was elected president of the Merchants' exchange of St. Louis. In 1868 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Missouri. In 1870 he was nominated for mayor of St. Louis and defeated. In 1872 he was elected to congress, and served on the committee on commerce. He was for ten or twelve years president of the Citizens' insurance company; is a director of the St. Louis trust company; vice-president of the National board of trade, and is president of the St. Louis exposition and Music hall association. He was married in Iowa City to Hettie A. Kauffman in 1856. He has two sons and two daughters. His sons are connected with him in the milling business—W. K. Stanard as vice-president, and E. O. Stanard, Jr., as treasurer of the E. O. Stanard milling company. He is a Methodist in religion, and a republican in politics.

E. O. Stanard

PIERSON, William, physician, was born at Orange, N. J., Nov. 20, 1830. He is a descendant of Thomas Pierson, who was one of the first settlers of Newark, having removed there from Branford, Conn., in 1666. In his earlier years he was better known as Dr. Wm. Pierson, Jr., to distinguish him from his venerable father. He comes of a line of noted physicians, and a family eminent in official as well as professional life. His father, Dr. William Pierson, Sr., was sheriff of Essex county; his grandfather, Dr. Isaac Pierson, was also sheriff, and represented his district in the twentieth and twenty-first congresses of the United States; his great grandfather, Dr. Matthias Pierson, was a prominent man in his day. All of them practiced medicine in Orange, and successively occupied the same office on Main street. On his maternal side, Dr. Pierson is descended from a no less distinguished ancestry. His grandfather, Rev. Dr. Asa Hillyer, was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bottle Hill (now Madison), N. J., and afterwards of the first church of Orange. He was also a trustee of the College of New Jersey. Before completing his theological studies he acted as assistant to his father, who was a surgeon in the American army during the revolutionary war. His great-grandfather, Lieut. Abraham Riker, served with distinction in the continental army before the signing of the declaration of independence, and Dr. Pierson preserves, as a priceless memento, his original commission, dated at Philadelphia, June 20, 1775, and bearing the bold and well-known signature of John Hancock, president of the Continental congress. Dr. Pierson's brother, Capt. Edward D. Pierson, was a lawyer by profession, served with distinction and honor through the civil war in the 13th New Jersey regiment, and was afterwards elected to the New Jersey legislature. Dr. Pierson, after a thorough preparatory education, entered the medical department of the University of New York, and was graduated in 1852, afterwards receiving the honorary degree of A.M. from Princeton college. He returned to his native city, where he commenced the practice of his profession, and particularly distinguished himself in surgery. On May 14, 1856, he was married to Isabel F., daughter of B. F. Adams of Chicago. Dr. Pierson is a public-spirited and highly esteemed citizen, and a thorough American, as was each of his worthy and patriotic ancestors, whose marked traits of character he has inherited. He is a director of the Orange national bank, and was the first president of the Orange board of education, in which position he has continued for twelve consecutive years. He is a member of the New Jersey state medical society, of which he has been secretary since 1866, and of the Essex county district medical society, the New Jersey academy of medicine, and the Orange Mountain medical society, of all of which he has been president. He is an attending surgeon of the Orange memorial hospital, consulting surgeon of St. Mary's hospital, Morris-

Wm. Pierson

Digitized by Google

town, and St. Barnabas' hospital, Newark, and attending surgeon and medical director of St. Michael's hospital, Newark. During the civil war Dr. Pierson was surgeon of the Board of enrollment of the fourth congressional district of New Jersey, and as a volunteer surgeon on the governor's staff was several times assigned to duty on the battle-fields, which he discharged with signal ability.

BANCROFT, Hubert Howe, historian of the Pacific states and territories, is a native of Granville, O., where he was born on May 5, 1832, and where, in work and study, were passed the years of his boyhood. At sixteen he found employment in a large bookstore in Buffalo, N. Y., by the proprietor of which he was sent, in 1852, to establish a similar business in California. After a varied experience he founded, in 1856 in San Francisco, the house of H. H. Bancroft & Co., at first as book-sellers and stationers, and afterward as a publishing house, later ranking as the foremost on the Pacific coast. The business prospered under able and judicious management, and within a few years Mr. Bancroft, while still a young man, found himself wealthy, as in those days wealth was computed.

Hubert Howe Bancroft

Throughout his career he has been a constant reader, a man of strong literary tastes and ability, and with a taste also, but one at the time more pleasing than profitable, for publishing books under his own direction. In 1859, while preparing a book of statistics for the ensuing year, it occurred to him that he would have frequent occasion to refer to works on California, Oregon, and other portions of the coast, and of these he made a collection at first of fifty or seventy-five volumes. For a time he thought no more about the matter, until finding by chance, at second-hand bookstores, a number of early books and pamphlets bearing on California, he added them to his collection. Visiting the eastern states he found additional material in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, all of which he secured. Then by degrees the idea grew upon him of writing a history of the Pacific coast while the original data could still be had, and while the leading artificers of the western commonwealths were still numbered among the living. From them he obtained some thousands of manuscripts and dictations, containing the deeds and reminiscences of as many living witnesses. Every book and map, everything printed or written, no matter if it contained only a few lines touching on the subject, he added to his store. The result was the accumulation in his library of 60,000 volumes, including many rare and costly works, together with all the standard authors, as Oviedo, Herrera, Peter Martyr, Las Casas, Gomara, and Alaman, with copies of county, state and national archives, and documents, public and private, secured from the oldest families and from other collectors. In gathering this mass of material nearly a quarter of a century was occupied, and almost as long in sifting, indexing and arranging it, for which purpose a staff of fifteen to twenty men was employed. Then came the still more difficult task of writing his "History of the Pacific States," which with its collateral works comprised thirty-nine volumes, covering the entire western portion of the continent from Alaska to Panama, and eastward to the Rocky Mountains. This series commenced with his "Native Races," from the earliest prehistoric times down to the day on which the volumes of his series were handed, one by one, to the printer. All this he has accomplished at an expense of from $600,000 to $700,000, and of many long years of the severest toil and self-denial, for neither of which he could hope to be requited, save by the consciousness of having made a most valuable addition to the literature of the world. During the years 1893–94 Mr. Bancroft issued his great work on the Columbian exposition, entitled "The Book of the Fair," in 1,000 finely illustrated imperial folio pages, thus making a further important contribution to the standard literature of the world. In 1876 Mr. Bancroft married Matilda Griffing of New Haven, Conn., who shares largely in his literary tastes and labors. In appearance the historian is a man of striking presence, nearly six feet in height, with a large and well-proportioned frame, and regular and strongly outlined features. In manner he is plain and unassuming; in tastes and habits, simple and abstemious, and tireless as a worker, and withal an excellent business man, as was shown by the strength and spirit with which he recovered from the disastrous fire of 1886, whereby his own personal loss amounted to $500,000. Now, with his great life-task all but completed, he is meeting with the sympathy and appreciation due to his enterprise and self-devotion.

BROWN, Wolstan Richmond, banker, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1860, son of Wolstan S. Brown and Annie Pierce. His father was born in Maine, became a professor in one of the colleges in Cincinnati and then removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and afterward to Passaic, N. J. His mother was a native of Boston, Mass., and her grandfather was of the Boston tea-party and a revolutionary patriot, who had the misfortune of having a brother in the British army and opposed to him in several of the battles about Boston and Lexington. Wolstan R. Brown was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and later attended an academy at Passaic. On finishing his school days he entered the banking house of Wolstan R. Brown & Brother, New York city, and passed through the stages of the business from messenger to the head of the department of disbursements. In 1886 he was elected to the city council of Passaic and served two terms. In 1889 he was appointed by the Supreme court commissioner for the adjustment of taxes. In 1891 he was unanimously elected mayor, having received the nomination from the republican party with the earnest endorsement of the opposition. He was re-elected to succeed himself in the election of 1893 on an independent ticket, defeating the regular nominee of his party. As mayor Mr. Brown has taken the lead in every progressive movement, and his suggestions and recommendations have been received with popular favor. The rapid growth and radical improvement of the municipality during his administration is largely due to his enterprise. The City Hall, the handsomest public building in the state, the electric railway, electric lighting, reorganization of the gas company and numerous other improvements, prepared and carried out under his advisement, have made Passaic the model city of New Jersey. In 1885 Mayor Brown married Jennie L. Crocker of Rockland, Me. He is a vestryman in St. John's Episcopal church, and has a beautiful home in the city which has honored him with the highest office in its gift.

Digitized by Google

EHRHARDT, Julius George, oculist and aurist, was born in Beardstown, Ill., Oct. 21, 1849, son of Dr. Frederick Ehrhardt, who was born in Germany, and, after studying and graduating in medicine from the University of Göttingen, came to the United States, and settled in Beardstown, Ill., where he practiced as a physician and surgeon for thirty-five years, until his death in 1881. He was one of the best-known and respected physicians of central Illinois. The son acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, and by private tutors. When sixteen years of age he was sent to St. Louis, where, with Dr. F. E. Baumgarten, at the time one of the foremost German physicians, as his preceptor, he began the study of medicine at the St. Louis medical college, taking a three years' graded course. After graduating in March, 1869, he started immediately for Europe, to continue his studies, entering first the University of Göttingen, in Germany, where he remained one year, devoting his time principally to the study of anatomy, physiology and pathology. He then matriculated at the university in Berlin, remaining there one year, studying microscopy and pathology with Virchow, surgery with Langenbeck, ophthalmology with Graefe, and internal medicine with Frerichs and Traube. It was here, while attending the lectures and clinics of the celebrated ophthalmologist, Prof. von Graefe, that he first became infatuated with ophthalmology, and from this time the study of the diseases of the eye and their treatment has always been the favorite one. The last of his allotted three years in Europe he decided to spend in Vienna, where he devoted his entire time to the eye, ear and throat, studying with Stellwag, Arlt, Politzer, Gruber and Schroetter. After returning from Europe, he, at the solicitation of his father, located in his native city, Beardstown, Ill., where for three years he did a general practice in partnership with his father, and gained quite a reputation as a surgeon, especially in the operation of tracheotomy, by which he saved the lives of many patients suffering from diphtheria. At that time this operation for diphtheria was comparatively new and little known. In 1875, in pursuit of a larger field for his work, he removed to St. Louis, and established himself as a general practitioner of medicine. Two years later, in 1877, he was married to Fannie Eggers, a native of St. Louis. In 1883, after having done a large and lucrative practice during eight years, he again became enthusiastic about his favorite specialty, and decided to go abroad for the purpose of studying ophthalmology and otology, and accordingly started for Europe in the spring of that year, and remained there until the latter part of the following year. During this time he attended the large eye clinics and hospitals of Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London, and studied with Schweigger, Jaeger, De Wecker, Meyer, Landolt and Nettleship. His studies on diseases of the ear were pursued under his former teachers, Profs. Politzer and Gruber of Vienna. On returning to St. Louis he began the practice of the diseases of the eye and ear as a specialty, having acquired a large practice and a high reputation as an oculist and aurist. He is a member of the German medical society of St. Louis. As a member of the International medical congress (ophthalmological section), he attended the tenth session held in Berlin in 1890. After 1890 he occupied the chair of professor of diseases of the eye and ear in the St. Louis college of physicians and surgeons, ranking foremost as a teacher in those branches of medicine. Subsequently he was appointed consulting surgeon in diseases of the eye and ear in the St. Louis city and female hospitals. He is an ambitious, active man, who has always kept abreast of the times, going abroad every two or three years for the purpose of studying, remaining in the large cities of Europe for several months each time, attending clinics and learning what there is new to be learned and to be seen in his specialties. He does a large amount of charitable work, having established a clinic and hospital for the poor, where he devotes several hours every day treating diseases of the eye and ear, and performing operations for those who are unable to pay.

ENDICOTT, John, colonial governor of Massachusetts, was born in Dorchester, Eng., in 1558. In 1628 he was one of six patentees who secured a grant of land in New England, which made them successors of the colony at Plymouth, Mass. Reaching Naumkeag (the present Salem), Mass., in September of that year, as local manager for the patentees, Endicott laid there the foundation of the first permanent town in Massachusetts. Before the winter (1628–29) Endicott visited Mount Wallarton or "Merry Mount," or "Mount Dagon," as he himself called it, now in the town of Quincy, Mass., where were scandalous doings; he caused the Maypole of the settlers to be cut down, rebuked them for their wantonness, and admonished them "to look there should be better walking." He was chosen governor in April, 1629, and served until April, 1630, when the charter and company were transferred to New England, John Winthrop, who had been appointed governor, arriving from England and superseding him. In May, 1631, the provincial court entertained a charge against Endicott, who was hot-tempered as well as Puritanic, for assault and battery, and caused a jury to be impanneled, who amerced him in forty shillings. Having been chosen a member of the court of assistants in the year 1634, moved, it is said, by the fiery eloquence of Roger Williams, he cut out the red cross of St. George from the English colors borne by the train-bands under his command on the ground that it was an idolatrous symbol, savoring of popery. He was called to answer for this by his colleagues, and was discharged from office for the proceeding. He was, however, re-elected assistant in August, 1635, and next made one of a "Council for Life," a new order of magistracy instituted by the provincial general court. In 1636 he conducted an ineffective expedition against Indians on Block Island and in the Pequot country, and his bloody measures in it are thought to have brought on the noted Pequot war. During this year, the military commissioners practically adopted his views as to the cross on the king's colors, and ordered it to be left out save upon the flag at Castle Island in Boston harbor. In 1641 and in 1644 he was deputy governor, as well as in 1650 and in 1654. In 1644 he was governor of the province, removing his residence from Salem to Boston. Endicott also filled the governor's office from 1649 until his death. In 1645 he was placed in command of the provincial military force as sergeant-major-general. In 1652 he established a mint, which, although it was unlawful, contrived to coin money for more than thirty years. In 1658 he became pres-

Digitized by Google

ident of the colonial commissioners. His hand, while he was governor, was very heavy upon Quakers who came to the province, and in all his administration he was a Puritan of the Puritans. "In some sense," says one historian, "Endicott might fitly be called the father of Massachusetts, rather than any other man. He it was that first engaged in England to plant a colony of Englishmen within her borders. He conducted to her shores the first band of emigrants that numbered so many as three score of men. He drove episcopacy from her domain when the harboring of episcopacy might have been fatal, and he took a decisive part in the primitive arrangement of her ecclesiastical constitutions." Another historian (Bancroft) writes of him as "a man of dauntless courage, and that cheerfulness which accompanies courage; benevolent, though austere, firm though choleric, of a rugged nature which his stern principles of non-conformity had not served to mellow." He died at Boston March 15, 1665.

BATTEN, John Mullin, physician, was born in East Brandywine township, Chester county, Pa., Apr. 19, 1837, son of James Batten, who was of English extraction, and served as a colonel in the war against Great Britain in 1812. His mother was Sarah (Mullin) Batten, a descendant from John Hamilton, a Scotch-Irishman, who died in 1734. She was a kind, sturdy, straightforward, Christian woman. The son worked on a farm and attended school until his eighteenth year, after which he taught school and studied medicine, winters, and attended the state normal school at Millersville, Pa., summers, until he was graduated. He then continued the study of medicine and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in March, 1864. For eighteen months previous to graduating he was a medical cadet in the U. S. army hospitals at Philadelphia. On March 22, 1864, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy, and served at different times on the U. S. steamers Princeton and Valley City, and also on the U. S. monitors Oneota and Catawba. He was on the U. S. steamer Minnesota the night of Apr. 8, 1864, when the Confederates exploded a torpedo under her. He was with the U. S. steamer Valley City on an expedition up the Scuppernong river, N. C., Sept. 29, 1864, when that vessel got aground and was exposed to a raking fire from Confederate batteries and sharp-shooters for four hours: also when that vessel participated in the blowing up of the Confederate ram Albemarle, by Lieut. William B. Cushing, U. S. N., at Plymouth, N. C., Oct. 28, 1864, and when the Valley City led the fleet up the Roanoke river in December, 1864, when the U. S. steamers Otsego and Bazely were sunk by Confederate torpedoes, and the remainder of the fleet penetrated the enemy's country for fifty miles, fighting Confederate batteries, infantry and sharp-shooters the whole distance, and taking up and exploding eighty torpedoes. On March 23, 1866, he was honorably discharged from the U. S. navy with the thanks of the department. He then commenced the practice of medicine in Pittsburg, Pa. He is a member of the Alleghany county medical society, and was elected its president for 1886. He was elected treasurer of the society for 1888. He is a member of the Pennsylvania state medical society, and of the American medical association. He was a member of the ninth international medical congress that met in Washington, D. C., in 1887, a member of the Mott medical club of Pittsburg, and its president for one year. He served a number of years as a member of the medical staff of the Pittsburg infirmary. He also served as a member of the medical staff of the Pittsburg free dispensary, and is thereby constituted a life member of the same. He is a charter member of the Pittsburg medical library association. He acted for a time as one of the directors of the Market bank. In 1893 he presided over the western Pennsylvania branch of the Alumni association of the state normal school, Millersville, Pa. He is the author of "Two Years in the United States Navy," and has contributed papers on medical subjects, published in the various medical journals throughout the United States. Dr. William Compton of Lancaster, Pa., was his preceptor.

GIBSON, Charles, lawyer, was born in Montgomery county, Va., in 1825, the son of Capt. Hugh and Elizabeth B. (Rutledge) Gibson. His father's family, originally from Pennsylvania, was one of the oldest in southwestern Virginia. His mother was a descendant of the Rutledge family, celebrated in the history of South Carolina. Capt. Gibson removed to the Indian frontier in Missouri when Charles was only ten years old, and from that age until he was seventeen the son never entered or saw a church or school-house, neither did he have any playmates of either sex, as the entire population were adult frontiersmen. His older and only sister, a lady of high education and refinement, acted as his teacher. When about seventeen, through his superior aptness, he was enabled to enter the senior class of the state University of Missouri. Six months at that institution was the extent of his collegiate course. He then went to St. Louis and studied law for three years with U. S. Attorney-Gen. Edward Bates, and Josiah Spalding, the most learned lawyer of Missouri. At the same time he became proficient in Latin, German and French. He obtained a good practice from the start and soon became the leader, for his age, of the Missouri bar, and maintained his position until he retired from practice. He was especially noted as a land lawyer. Mr. Gibson has never been a candidate for an elective office, but has always taken part, and sometimes a highly important part, in political and public affairs. Prior to the war he was a whig, and subsequently became a democrat. He was an hereditary slaveholder, but at the same time one of the most powerful leaders of the Union cause in Missouri. In January, 1861, the Missouri legislature ordered a state convention to take Missouri out of the Union. Mr. Gibson promptly came forward in this grave crisis, laid aside all party or sectional feelings and prejudices, wrote an address calling a mass-meeting of all St. Louis unconditional Union men, and carried it from man to man himself. The meeting was held and a committee of twenty-five appointed to nominate a Union ticket. Gibson was made chairman, and proved the controlling spirit of the meeting. The unconditional Union men were triumphantly elected, and the convention held the state in, instead of declaring it out of, the Union. So great was the general appreciation of his services that he was appointed assistant attorney-general of the United States immediately after the inauguration of President Lincoln, but declined the office. In April, 1861, there were 23,000 Springfield long-range rifles, cannon, and other munitions of war in proportion, in the St.

Digitized by Google

Louis arsenal. These were the only long-range guns then in Missouri. It had long been conceded by all parties that the possession of these arms would undoubtedly determine the then doubtful question whether Missouri would be held by the Federal or Confederate element. On Apr. 22, 1861, Jefferson Davis wrote to Gov. Jackson to seize these arms, but on the 21st of April, one day before, Gibson had written to Washington, strenuously urging their removal to Illinois for safe keeping. This was done at once in time to avoid the contemplated seizure. Afterward, when Federal troops were mustered in, they were armed with these guns, and as the "squirrel rifles" of Price's army could not resist them at all, he was effectively driven from the state. The correspondence relating to the above is published in "War Records," Vol. I., Series 1, 669. About this time Mr. Gibson was urged to accept the place of U. S. solicitor of the court of claims—now solicitor-general—which he did, regarding it as a patriotic duty. He was also appointed agent of Missouri at Washington, and throughout the war discharged the duties of the office without compensation of any kind. This was by far his most important labor at the capital. Since the war he has often been a delegate to state and national conventions. He was one of the leading visiting statesmen to Louisiana and Florida in the Hayes-Tilden electoral contest of 1876. Shortly after he was admitted to the bar he became one of the counsel for the defence, and distinguished himself in the *cause celebre* against the French Counts de Montesquieu for murder, and finally procured their release. In 1851 he was appointed sole counsel of the German government in a civil case of far-reaching importance, which he finally won after a long litigation. The Emperor William I. had then succeeded to the throne, and in order to show his "peculiar appreciation," he issued a special decree ordering two royal porcelain vases to be made and presented to Gibson, and that each should bear this inscription: "Prussia's Regent to Counsellor Charles Gibson, the unselfish advocate of justice." These vases are still the finest in the United States. They and the old kaiser's portrait, which he gave to Bancroft, the historian, are the only relics of the great emperor in this country. About the year 1880 Mr. Gibson was employed by the Emperor Francis Joseph in a case against Baron von Bechtolsheim, Austrian consul at St. Louis. His conduct in this case was such that the emperor decorated him with the Commander's cross of the Francis Joseph order on Dec. 16, 1882, the six-hundredth anniversary of the reign of the Hapsburgs. In 1884 he was decorated by the old kaiser, at the personal request of Bismarck, with the second-class (commander's cross) of the Prussian royal crown order, and in 1890 he was raised to the rank of a German knight of the first class by Emperor William II. for "meritorious services to Germany." In 1890 he visited Vienna and Berlin for the first time, and received social recognition and distinction never before shown to any mere private citizen. He dined with the German emperor and empress and their children at their family palace at Potsdam. He and his wife were for several days the honored guests of Prince and Princess Bismarck at Varzin, where only the favored few are ever admitted. He was also entertained by ambassadors and the high nobility of Austria and Germany. Mr. Gibson came back, as he left, a Virginia gentleman of the old school, to whom all the varied splendors and luxuries of court life are as nothing compared to the absolute comfort and repose of his unpretentious home in St. Louis, Mo.

FERGUSON, John Scott, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 24, 1842. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of the revolution, serving in Col. Stark's regiment of New Hampshire troops, and afterward in Col. Wood's regiment of Massachusetts soldiery. He participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and other battles, and died in Washington county, Pa., in 1842 at a very advanced age. John S. Ferguson was educated in the public schools and at Alleghany college, was graduated in 1860, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1863 at the age of twenty-one. He has been in constant practice since that time and has attained a prominent standing at the bar. Among the noted cases he has tried or been identified with, are the famous Indian ejectment suits tried in the U. S. courts from 1874 to 1880, and the Pittsburg and Connellsville bond cases, when $10,000,000 were involved. He is a member of the Bar association, and attorney for numerous corporations. He was married to Nancy A. Graham in September, 1863, and has five children as the fruit of the union. His eldest son, Edwin G., on finishing his law studies became his partner.

John S. Ferguson.

CARROLL, David Williamson, chancery judge, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 11, 1816, the third child and oldest son of William and Henrietta Carroll. His mother was a daughter of David Williamson, a leading Baltimore merchant. Judge Carroll is a lineal descendant of Daniel Carroll, who emigrated from Ireland to the American colonies in the year 1700, and settled at Upper Marlboro, Prince George county, Md. His son, Daniel Carroll, the great-grandfather of Judge Carroll, was a delegate from Maryland to the convention at Philadelphia which framed the constitution of the United States, and his name so appears upon the record. Judge Carroll is also the great-grandnephew of the Rt. Rev. John Carroll, the first Catholic bishop of Baltimore and the American colonies. He is thus descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors, who figured prominently in the history of this country, both in colonial and revolutionary times, and have ever since continued to maintain a high and honorable standing as American citizens. Judge Carroll's boyhood and youth was spent in and about Baltimore, where he received a liberal education in the schools of that city, and a collegiate course in St. Mary's college, Baltimore, a Catholic institution of learning in that city, now no longer in existence. In 1836, at the age of twenty, he cast his fortune in the then far Southwest, and settled at Little Rock, Ark., then on the borders of civilization, the same year that Arkansas emerged from a territorial form of government, and assumed the functions of statehood. He was employed for several years as deputy clerk in the U. S. circuit court for Arkansas, and located at Little Rock. On Feb. 11, 1838, at Pine Bluff, Ark., he married Melanie Scull, daughter of Hewes Scull, a merchant, and an old citizen of Arkansas. In 1846 he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1847, and at once began the practice of his profession at Little Rock. In 1850 he was elected to the legislature. In 1860 he was elected prosecut-

D. W. Carroll

Digitized by Google

ing attorney for the tenth judicial district of the state, in which capacity he served until the first year of the civil war. Being of southern nativity and heritage, he naturally sided with the South. Early in 1862 he raised a regiment, the 18th Arkansas infantry, became its colonel, and was in active service until August, 1862, when he resigned his commission, after a long and protracted illness, which rendered him unfit for field duty. In 1864 he was elected to the lower house of the Confederate congress, and was a member of that body when the Confederate armies surrendered. At the close of the war he turned to the practice of his profession, at Pine Bluff, Ark. In 1866 he was elected county judge of Jefferson county, and served until removed by military authority during the reconstruction period. He then engaged in the practice of his profession with success and profit, but being disfranchised by act of congress, he neither voted nor held office until after the proclamation of amnesty was issued by President Andrew Johnson. In 1878 Judge Carroll was elected chancellor of Pulaski chancery court, being then a state office, and filled by the vote of the people of the state at large. To this position he was re-elected every two years until 1886, when, by legislative enactment, the first chancery district was formed, and power conferred upon the governor of the state to fill the bench by appointment. So admirably had Judge Carroll filled the position for eight years, so high had he risen in the esteem and confidence of the bar of the state for ability and integrity as a chancellor, that Gov. Hughes, without hesitation, appointed him for the full term of eight years, which, when completed, will have given him an unbroken record of sixteen years as chancery judge. He has always been a faithful adherent of the Roman Catholic church, and a communicant in one church for more than fifty years. He has witnessed the progress and growth of Arkansas from her earliest statehood, and his life has been intertwined with the vicissitudes of her entire state history. Always faithful to every trust, industrious and earnest in the cause of his clients, careful and honest in the dispensation of chancery justice, a true and patriotic citizen, and a proud example of rectitude and piety in the daily walks of life; Judge Carroll lives in the high respect and warm esteem of his fellow-men.

GLORIEUX, Alphonsus Joseph, Roman Catholic bishop of Idaho, was born at Dottignies, in the Belgian province of West Flanders Feb. 1, 1844.

At the age of thirteen he entered the college of Courtrai, from which he was graduated with honor in the classical course. In 1863 he went to the American college at Louvain to study for the priesthood with the view of devoting himself to the missions in America. He was ordained a priest at Mechlin on Aug. 17, 1867, and on Oct. 13th of the same year he left his native land and reached Oregon on Dec. 8th following. His first appointment was at Roseburg, Douglas county, Ore., where he attended several dependent missions; he was subsequently transferred to Oregon City and thence to St. Paul in Marion county, the cradle of Catholicity in Oregon. The Rev. Mr. Glorieux faithfully and successfully discharged the duties of these pastorates, and in 1871 was called to Portland, and appointed president of St. Michael's college. In 1884 he attended the third plenary council of Baltimore as vicar apostolic-elect of Idaho. He was consecrated a bishop by Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore, on Apr. 19, 1885, and assumed charge of his diocese on June 12th of the same year. The total population of Catholics in his vicariate at that time was estimated at only 2,300, 800 of the number being Nez Perces and Coeur d'Alène Indians. In 1893 there were 9,100. In 1891 Bishop Glorieux went to Europe, and returning during the summer of that year at once resumed the active and laborious ministrations of his episcopal office, which at the same time partakes so strongly of that of the missionary, for which field he particularly fitted himself throughout his whole theological course.

LIEBER, Francis, publicist and educator, was born in Berlin, Germany, March 18, 1800. His father was engaged in business and met with severe losses during the Napoleonic wars of 1789–1815. Francis commenced the study of medicine in his fifteenth year, but soon entered the Prussian army and fought at Ligny and Waterloo. Returning to his studies at the close of the campaign, he was soon arrested for "Liberalism" and imprisoned several months. After his release he was prohibited from studying at any of the Prussian universities, and accordingly went to Jena, where he was graduated in 1820. Subsequently he went to Halle, but growing restive under police surveillance fled to Dresden, and later took part in the Greek revolution. He went to Rome in 1823 and acted as tutor in the family of Niebuhr, then Prussian ambassador. Going back to Germany in 1824, he took a course at the University of Halle, but repeated persecutions obliged him to take refuge in London in 1825, where he supported himself for some time by teaching and writing. In 1827 Lieber came to America and proceeded to lecture in various cities on history and politics. Settling in Boston he assumed the editorship of the "Encyclopædia Americana" (13 vols., Philadelphia, 1829–33). In 1832 the trustees of the newly founded Girard college invited him to organize a system of education. This occupied him until 1835, when he accepted the chair of history and political economy in the University of South Carolina, remaining there for twenty years. In 1856 he secured an appointment to the same chair in Columbia college, New York. In 1860 he also became professor of political science in Columbia law school. He resigned from the former post in 1865, but held the latter until his death. As early as 1851 he delivered a notable address in South Carolina, warning the southern states against the evils of secession, and from the commencement of the civil war was most active in support of the Union, frequently being called to Washington for consultation with the secretary of war. In 1863 he assisted in founding the Loyal publication society, and for a while served as president. More than 100 pamphlets were issued under his supervision, and ten were written by himself. One, "Guerrilla Parties Considered with Reference to the Laws and Usages of War," was prepared at the request of Gen. Halleck, and was largely quoted afterward during the Franco-Prussian war; another, "Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field" (Washington, 1863), was specially ordered by President Lincoln for circulation in the general orders of the war department, and has formed the basis

Digitized by Google

of subsequent European codes. In 1865 Mr. Lieber was appointed superintendent of a bureau in Washington, established for the collection and arrangement of Confederate records. In 1870 he acted as arbitrator in certain disputes between the United States and Mexico, which work was still unfinished at the time of his death. He visited Europe twice between 1844 and 1850. Lieber was a most prolific writer, and left many important works on political economy and other subjects, among others, "The Stranger in America" (2 vols., London, 1835); "Reminiscences of Niebuhr" (Philadelphia and London, 1835); "Manual of Political Ethics," which was adopted by Harvard as a text-book (2 vols., Boston, 1838; revised edition by Theodore D. Woolsey, Philadelphia, 1875); "Laws of Property: Essays on Property and Labor" (New York, 1842); "The West and Other Poems" (1848); "Civil Liberty and Self-Government" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1852; new edition adopted as text-book by Yale, 1874); "Abuses of the Penitentiary Power," published by the legislature of New York; "International Copyright and Fragments of Political Science, or Nationalism and Internationalism" (1868). He also wrote occasional pamphlets on a variety of subjects, besides contributing to periodical literature. Dr. Lieber was a member of the French institute and numerous other learned societies both in Europe and America. A collection of his minor works has been issued, "The Miscellaneous Writings of Francis Lieber" (2 vols, Philadelphia, 1880). He died in New York city Oct. 2, 1872.

SAUNDERS, William Laurence, historian, was born at Raleigh, N. C., July 30, 1835. After receiving his preparation for college he entered the University of North Carolina and was graduated therefrom in 1854. He afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. At the time of the opening of hostilities between the states he was residing at Salisbury, N. C., and entered the service of the Confederacy in April, 1861, as a member of the Rowan rifle guards. He was afterward transferred to the Rowan artillery and served actively throughout the entire war, becoming colonel of the 46th regiment of North Carolina troops, and receiving two severe gun-shot wounds in the face, one of which was at first thought to be fatal. After being paroled at Appomattox, he resided for some time in Florida in the hope of regaining his health, which had been seriously impaired by the hardships of camp life. On his return to North Carolina he settled at Chapel Hill, and was elected secretary to the state senate at its session of 1871–72. He was re-elected to that office in 1872–73, after his removal to Wilmington, in which city he was prominently engaged in journalism, as one of the editors of the "Wilmington Journal" from 1872 until 1876. From the reopening of the University of North Carolina in 1875 until his death he was one of the trustees of that institution, and received from it the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1889. In 1876 he removed to Raleigh, where he established the "Observer," from the editorial management of which he retired by advice of his physicians early in 1879, and in February of that year was appointed secretary of state, which office he held by continuous re-elections until his death. During his incumbency in that office he devoted over ten years to the accomplishment of the most important work of his life—the compilation of "The Colonial Records of North Carolina," a work of great historical value which was published by the state. Though a martyr to rheumatism, which rendered him unable to walk and nearly helpless, he would often proceed with his labors when in great bodily pain, never asking or receiving any compensation for his services, the only reward he received being a vote of thanks from the general assembly of North Carolina. Concerning this work it has been truly said that it is the great reservoir of facts from which all must draw who would write accurately and truthfully the history of the first century of the civilization of that state. The historian Bancroft also commended the excellent manner in which it was edited, and the high value and importance of the matter therein contained. At the time of the death of Col. Saunders, which occurred only a few weeks after the publication had been completed, ten large volumes had been published, ending with the revolution. The further publication of these documents, which embrace the revolutionary period, was afterward put under the supervision of Walter Clark, one of the justices of the supreme court of North Carolina. Col. Saunders died at Raleigh, N. C., Apr. 2, 1891.

CAHILL, Le Roy, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Portage, Kalamazoo county, Mich., Aug. 22, 1841. His father, Daniel Cahill, was a farmer, a native of Ohio, but for many years held a high municipal office in Kalamazoo county. His mother, Cornelia Hascall, was the daughter of Judge Hascall, the pioneer of reaper inventors and a native of New York. Young Cahill's education depended on the district schools and was completed by a short residence at Kalamazoo college. After leaving school he remained on the farm until Aug. 5, 1862, seventeen days before reaching his majority, when he enlisted and entered the war with the rank of sergeant, afterward lieutenant in company F, 19th Michigan infantry, serving with them until Oct. 28, 1864, when he was commissioned captain and transferred to company A of the same regiment, and served until he was mustered out, June 10, 1865. During his term of service he took part in twelve actions and campaigns, among which were Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Peach Tree Creek. He was wounded in action three times. His service in his country's cause gives him more satisfaction than any work of his life. In 1866 he returned to Kalamazoo and successfully conducted a grocery for several years. Having an inventive mind and knowing the needs of farmers, he turned his attention to the improvement of plows. In 1876, having received a patent on a device whereby any common plow could be converted into a riding plow and do better work, he conceived the idea of manufacturing and selling his invention, to which he owes his subsequent prosperity and its popularity among the class for whom it was intended, and his business foresight, which led him to deal directly with the consumer. His machine is well-known and extensively used. Mr. Cahill has been married three times: first, June 18, 1863, to Ellen Jane, daughter of Ezra Carpenter of Kalamazoo, who died in 1866. In 1873 he married Arabella S., daughter of William A. House of Kalamazoo, who died Sept. 22, 1874. June 30, 1884, he married his present wife, Elma, daughter of C. Y. Lee, banker, of Dowagiac, Mich. They have two children, Lee Hascall, born May 3, 1885, and Margaret, born Oct. 2, 1890. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cahill are active members and supporters of the Congregational church. Mr. Cahill is a stanch republican. It is in the line of business that he is especially prominent, and when a new enterprise is placed on foot which will increase Kalamazoo's manufacturing interests, he is one of the first to be consulted. Besides his large private interests in Kalamazoo and elsewhere, he is a stockholder and director in the first National bank of Kalamazoo, vice-president of the Citizens' nation-

Digitized by Google

al bank of Independence, Kan., director in the Kalamazoo and Hastings railroad, president of the City electric light company, and of the Yoa Phara medicine company of Kalamazoo, also director in the St. John plow company, and Corn coupler carriage company of the same city.

BOIES, Henry Martyn, manufacturer, philanthropist, soldier and author, was born in Lee, Mass., in 1837, of French Huguenot descent. His ancestors on the paternal side came from Europe in the seventeenth century and settled in Boston, Mass., where they established the first paper-mill put into operation on the American continent. Henry received his education in the district schools and Yale college, where he was graduated in 1859 as the "wooden-spoon man" of his class. In 1860 he joined the famous corps of Zouaves organized in Chicago by the dashing Ellsworth; in 1861–65 he was a member of the firm of Silver & Boies, and engaged in the freighting and forwarding business at Tivoli, N. Y.; in 1865 settled at Scranton, Pa., as resident member of the firm of Laflin, Boies & Turck, powder manufacturers, and in 1869 was elected president of the Moosic powder company. A desire to diminish the number of accidents occurring in the mines, owing principally to the careless handling of cartridges by lamp-light, led in 1873 to the invention of a cartridge package for mining powder, which proved a success and was almost universally adopted. During the upheaval and reign of terror produced by the lawlessness of the "Mollie Maguires" in 1876–77 in the mining regions, Mr. Boies rallied the young men of Scranton, organized the "City Guard," was elected its commander, and when it was mustered into the National guard of the state as a battalion, he was commissioned major. In 1878, when the independent companies were consolidated with the battalion to form the 13th regiment, he was elected colonel. At the end of five years, during which time Col. Boies had brought the regiment to an efficiency second to no military organization in the state, had built an armory, established rifle practice in the guard, and contributed toward the reorganization of the state guard, the inauguration of state encampments, etc., he was elected for a second term, but declined by reason of the pressure of private business. In the spring of 1882 Col. Boies was chosen president of the Dickson manufacturing company, holding the position four years, during which time the company was reorganized, its works enlarged, and several of its shops rebuilt; the hydraulic system of flanging and riveting was introduced, and by means of improved tools, machine and mechanical devices, its capacity of production greatly increased. As a consequence the company was enabled, during the great business depression of 1884–85, to retain in employment over 600 workmen, who would otherwise have been deprived of labor and become scattered so as not to be available upon the revival of business. During his connection with the company, Col. Boies invented a new and improved steel-tired car wheel, now manufactured by the Boies steel wheel company, of which company he is president. In addition to the large interests already mentioned he was an incorporator and for ten years a director of the Third national bank of Scranton; was elected president, in 1887, of the Scranton board of trade; is director of a number of leading manufacturing companies; has been a member of the school board; was delegate to the national republican convention in Chicago in 1884; has been for many years a member of the state executive committee of the Young men's Christian association, and president of that association in 1870–74, and in 1888–90. In 1886 Col. Boies was appointed by Gov. Beaver a member of the Board of public charities of Pennsylvania, and elected by this board a member of the Committee on lunacy; also of its Eastern executive committee, whose members constituted at that time the United States commission of immigration for Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the national prison association, and of various philanthropic societies, and since 1884 president of the board of trustees of the Second Presbyterian church. He published in 1893 "Prisoners and Paupers," a comprehensive study of criminality and pauperism, with drastic propositions for remedy, as a fruit of his labors on the Board of public charities.

YOUNG, Charles Luther, educator, was born in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1838, of pioneer ancestry. He studied in various schools and intended making the law his profession, but the outbreak of the civil war took him away from study. In April, 1861, he was doing depot grand duty as a cadet ("zouave") over recruits. A few weeks later, in May, he enlisted in the 1st regiment, U. S. volunteers, in the Excelsior brigade, organized by Gen. Sickles, and went promptly to the front. He was advanced from the ranks to a first lieutenancy June 13, 1861; participated in all the battles and campaigns in which his several commands were engaged; was made a captain May 6, 1862, recommended major on the field during the peninsular campaign, July 28, 1862, by Gens. Hooker (on whose staff he served during the latter campaign) and Nelson Taylor, and mentioned in general orders, commanded his regiment during all the second Bull Run campaign, was wounded in the neck by the bursting of a shell at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, while in the execution, as a staff officer, of an order from Gen. Sickles, a fragment severing the external carotid artery. Young returned to the front with this unhealed wound to participate in the Gettysburg campaign, in the inspector-general's department of the 3d army corps. He was again disabled in the battles of the Wilderness, while serving in the inspector-general's department of the 2d corps, but did not retire from the field. At the close of the war he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel "for gallant and meritorious service during the war," and Jan. 14, 1878, was commissioned brigadier-general by the governor of Ohio. In 1869 Gen. Young removed to Toledo, O., where he became, and was for years, a manufacturer and wholesale merchant. He never accepted a political office other than that of park commissioner, of which board he was president, his business demanding his attention. He is an active comrade of Toledo post, No. 107, department of Ohio, G. A. R., was on the staff of Commander-in-chief Earnshaw in 1879, was elected a member of the National council of administration in 1880, and senior vice-commander-in-chief of the National encampment in 1881. Gen. Young is on the rolls of several military organizations and societies, among them Sickles' excelsior brigade association, Third army corps union, the Second corps club, the Society of the army of the Potomac, and president of the Toledo society, Society of the army of West Virginia, companion of the Ohio commandery, Loyal legion, and honorary member of the Ohio national

Digitized by Google

guard officers' association, also the only northern honorary member of the celebrated Continental guards of New Orleans, director of the Gettysburg battle-field memorial association, and associate member of the Military service institution of the U. S. army. He has been identified with the Toledo soldiers' memorial association since its inception, and its president in 1890. He is a member of De Molay lodge, No. 498, F. and A. M., Buffalo, N. Y., and was raised to the sublime degree of Master mason in May, 1862, at Bottoms' Bridge, Va., during McClellan's campaign on the peninsula. On June 18, 1891, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Wilberforce university. He is a member of the directory of the Toledo medical college. In religious work Charles L. Young's activity and energy are clearly traceable, he having been one of the founders of the Toledo Adams street mission. In April, 1890. Gen. and Mrs. Young were placed at the head of the Ohio soldiers' and sailors' orphans' home at Xenia, the largest institution of its kind in the world. Gen. Young was married, Jan. 18, 1871, to Cora Miranda Day, the daughter of an eminent physician in Boston. Mrs. Young was one of the founders, in 1872, of the Toledo home for friendless women.

De SAUSSURE, William F., senator, was born at Charleston, S. C., in 1792, the descendant of an ancient family of Lorraine, a member of which emigrated to South Carolina in 1730. He was graduated from Harvard in 1810, and took up the law as a profession. He was for many years in the state house of representatives. Upon the resignation of R. Barnwell Rhett in May, 1852, Mr. De Saussure was appointed by the governor of South Carolina to fill his unexpired term as U. S. senator. This was originally the term of John C. Calhoun, upon whose death F. H. Elmore was appointed, but died in about two weeks, after giving but a single vote. He was succeeded by Robert Barnwell, who resigned, and the vacancy was filled by R. Barnwell Rhett. When Mr. DeSaussure's appointment by the governor expired, he was, in November, elected by the legislature to fill the remainder of the senatorial period, which expired March 4, 1853, the residue of the term to which Calhoun was elected; thus presenting the unusual case of five senators in succession filling the same term.

HOPKINS, George Hiram, lawyer, was born at White Lake, Oakland county, Mich., Nov. 7, 1842, of English descent, his American ancestors being among the earliest settlers in the North American colonies. He was educated in the common schools, then passing to the state normal school at Ypsilanti, Mich., in 1862, became roused when the Federal forces were meeting with reverses in the war of the rebellion, and throwing aside his books, enlisted in the 17th regiment, Michigan volunteer infantry, and served in the most active campaigns until mustered out at the close of the conflict. He took part in the engagement at South Mountain and in the numerous battles in which his regiment was engaged. When he returned home after the war, he re-entered the Normal school and was graduated in the class of 1867. Continuing his studies at the University of Michigan, he was graduated from the law department of that institution in 1871, and immediately commenced practice at Detroit. He was attorney for the Detroit and Milwaukee railway company several years, and was selected by John J. Bagley, upon the latter's election as governor, as his private secretary. He was elected a member of the state legislature in 1878 from Detroit, and re-elected in 1880 and 1882, and during his last term was speaker *pro tem.* of the house and chairman of the judiciary committee. As executor and trustee of large estates, the business ability of Mr. Hopkins was shown in a marked degree. He is interested in various business and manufacturing enterprises, and is, besides, an active and prominent republican. He was appointed collector of customs at the port of Detroit by President Harrison, Jan. 14, 1890, and on confirmation by the senate, assumed the duties of the office, Feb. 1, 1890. Mr. Hopkins was chairman of the republican state central committee during the campaign of 1888; is a member of the State and city bar association, and member of the Detroit and other social clubs. He was also adjutant-general of the G. A. R., while General Alger was commander-in-chief in 1889-90; has been commander of Detroit post, 384, G. A. R.; is a 32d degree mason; director of the American exchange national bank, the American banking and savings association, the Union trust company; treasurer of John J. Bagley & Co., tobacco manufacturers; chairman of the Executive committee of Woodmere cemetery association; director in the Detroit safe company, in the Michigan wire and iron works, and in the Standard life and accident insurance company.

TYRRELL, Frank Gill, clergyman, was born at Ferndale, Humboldt county, Cal., Aug. 21, 1865, son of Ransell S. Tyrrell, a native of Ohio. The Tyrrell family was established in Connecticut in colonial days, emigrated to the Western Reserve and made a home. His mother, Eliza Gill, was a native of Canada, descended from a sturdy English family. The parents, when their first child was born, emigrated to California across the plains with wagon train and located at Ferndale, where Frank Gill was born, the fourth of a family of eleven children. His early life was passed upon his father's farm and in attendance at the district school, where the lad took rank as the best scholar. He completed his grammar-school course at sixteen and entered the state normal school, where he was graduated after a two years' course with honors. He then taught for three years with marked success, but, deciding upon taking up the study of law, he entered the office of his cousin, W. J. Tyrrell, at Harrisonville, Mo., in 1886. In December, 1887, he was admitted to the bar, having meanwhile supported himself by teaching school and in compiling abstracts of titles to real estate. He formed a law partnership with his cousin and commenced practice. His conviction of duty led him to change his profession in the face of his success at law, and in August, 1888, he became a minister of the Christian church (Disciples of Christ), although brought up in, and a member of, the Methodist Episcopal church. On Sept. 5, 1888, he was married

Digitized by Google

to Edna Burford Scott. His first call was to the Christian church at Cameron, Mo., with 300 members. Within a period of eighteen months he built a new church edifice costing $10,000, and added nearly 200 to its membership. This success insured his call to St. Louis to take charge of a divided church of only 200 members and a mortgage of $16,000. In September, 1890, he took up this work and in one year the mortgage was burned and the membership largely increased at every service. In addition to this work Mr. Tyrrell has been a regular and extensive contributor to the religious periodicals of his own church. He is a popular platform lecturer and a bold and fearless reformer.

SABINE, Lorenzo, antiquary, was born at Lisbon, Grafton county, N. H., Feb. 28, 1803, son of Rev. E. R. Sabin, to the spelling of whose name he added or restored the final *e*. He had little early education, was bred to trade, became a bank-clerk, was thrice sent to the Maine legislature from Eastport, and for a time was a collector of customs on Passamaquoddy bay. This nearness to New Brunswick, which had been settled largely by tories exiled from Boston, New York, etc., during the revolution, turned his thoughts to studies which resulted in an important and valuable book, "The American Loyalist" (1847), enlarged into two volumes in 1864. He wrote the life of Com. Edward Preble at the same time for Sparks's "American Biography." He had begun in 1843 to contribute to the "North American Review," the "Christian Examiner," etc. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin in 1846 and from Harvard in 1848. His residence from 1849 was at Boston, whence he was sent to congress for the nine weeks of an unexpired term in 1852–53. Before this he had undertaken an agency for the U. S. treasury department, out of which came his "Report on the Principal Fisheries" (1853). His "Notes on Duels and Duelling" appeared in 1855, and his address before the New England historical and genealogical society on the 100th aniversary of the death of Gen. Wolfe, Sept. 13, 1859, was published with annotations. He was for some time secretary of the Boston board of trade, and prepared four of its annual reports. He died at Boston Highlands, Mass., Apr. 14, 1877.

FALK, Benjamin Joseph, photographic artist, was born in New York city Oct. 14, 1853; was graduated from the College of the city of New York, and studied art at the New York academy of design. He acquired a knowledge of the technique of photography with Rockwood. He opened a studio in Fourteenth street in 1877, and in 1881 removed to 947 and 949 Broadway, New York, where he remained for eleven years, achieving a world-wide reputation as an artist. In 1892 he designed and entered his present quarters, 13 and 15 West Twenty-fourth street; an establishment regarded by the profession as a model one, meeting all modern requirements. For the past six years Mr. Falk has been fighting, single-handed, the infringers of copyrighted photographic productions, and to his efforts alone are due the laws which now guard the rights of the entire fraternity of photographers, and has opened a new source of income to photographers, whose work, if wanted, must be purchased instead of stolen. He has made many improvements in photography, the most important of which was that of photographing stage scenes by the aid of electric light in large masses. The first achievement of this kind was his large photograph of a scene in the "Russian Honeymoon," taken at midnight May 1, 1883, at the Madison square theatre, New York; thirty-five powerful arc lights were employed in the experiment, thirty actors took part in the scene represented, and the picture was entirely free from the cast shadows, which up to that time had been the fatal impediment to this branch of photography. Among his best compositions and studies from life are: "The Fisher Maiden," "Judith," "The Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night," "Lorelei," "Diana," etc. Between fifty and one hundred thousand copies of his professional portraits and studies are sold annually through all parts of the civilized globe.

OHMANN-DUMESNIL, Amant Henry, physician, was born at Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 30, 1857, of French parentage. He received a limited education, obtained by desultory attendance at various schools until 1868, when he entered the College of the Christian brothers at St. Louis, Mo., and was by them graduated in 1874 as A.B. He then entered the school of mines of the Missouri state university, and was graduated in 1877 as M.E., and also received the degree of A.M. He took up the study of medicine at the St. Louis medical college (Washington university), and was graduated as M.D. in 1880. The next year he was made secretary of the St. Louis medical society, and held the position for three years, when he was made secretary of the Missouri state medical association. In 1885–86 he was treasurer of the Mississippi valley medical association. He was first vice-president of the section of dermatology and syphilography of the Tenth international medical congress; president of the section of dermatology and syphilography of the Pan-American medical congress of 1893, and president of the section of dermatology and syphilography of the American association of 1894. He was a charter member and one of the incorporators of the Association of the military surgeons of the United States, and a contributor to all the leading medical journals of the world, from the appearance of his first article in the St. Louis "Medical and Surgical Journal" in 1877, and editor of and author of numerous works on the subjects of which he was a specialist, recognized in the profession as standard. Dr. Ohmann-Dumesnil was married in 1891 to Lillian Pauline Beecher. In his own city he was the professor of dermatology and syphilography in the St. Louis college for medical practitioners in 1881, and the college of physicians and surgeons from 1883–93. He is consulting dermatologist of the St. Louis city hospital, St. Louis female hospital, and dermatologist to Pius hospital, Alexian brothers' hospital, and the St. Louis polyclinic and emergency hospital. As a medical writer he has made an international reputation, having written numerous articles, embodying original investigations of the highest value. As a medical journalist he has claims as a prolific writer, having had editorial charge of the St. Louis "Medical and Surgical Journal," the "Medical Review," and the "Quarterly Atlas of Dermatology." He is also a frequent contributor to the foreign medical press, and member of a large number of medical and scientific societies.

Digitized by Google

LE MOYNE, Peter, Sieur d'Iberville, explorer and founder of Louisiana, was born at Montreal, Canada, July 16, 1661, the son of Charles and Catharine Tierry Le Moyne. His father, one of the earliest settlers in Montreal, emigrated from Normandy in 1641, and, for his services to the young and unprotected colony, was ennobled by Louis XIV. with the title, Sieur de Longueuil (1688). Nine of his twelve sons won honored places in history, and one of them, the subject of this sketch, was renowned both in the old world and the new, for his daring, endurance and sagacity as soldier and sailor, and for the important part that he played in the founding of Louisiana. He commenced his career at fourteen as a midshipman in the French navy, although his first active service was in an overland campaign under De Troye against the English forts on Hudson bay where, with his brother's aid, young Le Moyne captured two vessels and reduced Fort Quitchitchonem. In 1688 he captured two English vessels in the same locality. In 1690 he was one of the leaders in the assault against Schenectady, and, in October, 1694, he took Fort Nelson on Hudson bay. While on a cruise in the Bay of Fundy, and against desperate odds, he defeated three English ships, demolished Fort Pemaquid and ravaged Newfoundland, taking all the English forts (1696). In 1697 he returned to Hudson bay, defeated three English vessels and took Fort Bourbon. The reputation so won obtained him a commission to discover the mouth of the Mississippi, and to colonize that part of the new world. Sailing from Brest, Oct. 4, 1698, he entered the harbor of Pensacola on Jan. 23, 1699, where he found a Spanish settlement already established. He therefore continued westward and on Jan. 31st anchored near Massacre, now Dauphin island, Mobile bay. After discovering the Pascagoula river and the tribes of the Biloxi, he set out, with his brother Bienville, to seek the mouth of the Mississippi. They entered the long-sought stream, after much discouragement and hardship, on March 3, 1699, following its course as far up as the mouth of the Red river, where they visited the village of the Bayagoula Indians. A letter written in 1668 from Tonti to La Salle, and which had been in the possession of one of these Indians for thirteen years, satisfied the explorers that they had found the Mississippi proper. Iberville now returned to his ships, and after building Fort Biloxi, on Biloxi bay, and placing Sauvolle in command, with his brother Bienville as first lieutenant, he sailed for France, May 2, 1700. In the following year he returned to Fort Biloxi, established a second fort a short distance below the present site of New Orleans, and sent his brother Bienville to explore the resources of the Red river country. In 1701, Iberville, broken down in health, made his last voyage to Louisiana. His mind was none the less energetic, however, and among other activities, he began the colonization of Alabama with a settlement at Mobile. On March 31st he left the country which his heroic enterprise had gained for the French. In 1706 he invaded and captured the islands of Nevis and St. Christopher that, by driving out the English, he might still further secure the rights of the French. While contemplating a like expedition toward the Carolinas, he was attacked with yellow fever and died at Havana, July 9, 1706.

GRAY, Robert, discoverer, was born at Tiverton, R. I., in May, 1755. He took an active part in the naval service of the revolutionary war. In 1787 he commanded the sloop Washington, which, in company with the ship Columbia, was sent out by merchants of Boston for the purpose of trading with the natives on the Pacific coast. The vessels sailed on Sept. 30th, but soon after rounding Cape Horn they became separated by storms, the Washington reaching the American coast about 46° north in August, 1788, and entering Nootka Sound, Vancouver island, in September, where the Columbia arrived a few days after. From 1788 to 1799, Gray explored the Queen Charlotte Islands, discovered the straits of Fuca, and the mouth of the Columbia river. He returned in the Columbia to Boston by way of Canton, China, in 1790, the first man to circumnavigate the world under the flag of the United States. In 1791 Gray revisited the northwest coast, where he further explored the Columbia river, giving it the name of his vessel, and returning to Boston by his former route. He was married on Feb. 4, 1794, and died while in command of a coasting vessel at Charleston, S. C. In 1846 the congress of the United States granted Martha Gray, his widow, a pension for his services as soldier and discoverer. The date of his death was 1806.

JOLLIET, Louis, discoverer, was born at Quebec, Canada, Sept. 21, 1645, the son of John Jolliet, a wagon-maker, and Mary d'Abancour. He was educated in the Jesuit college for the priesthood, receiving minor orders in 1662. Subsequently he became a trader and explorer, and, in 1669, was sent by Talon, the Intendant of Canada, to discover the copper mines of Lake Superior, in which he was unsuccessful. On account of his knowledge and experience, however, he was recommended by Talon as a fit leader for the expedition that Frontenac, governor of Canada, was about to send out to explore the Mississippi river, which, up to this time, was supposed to empty into the South Sea. James Marquette, a Jesuit missionary at St. Esprit, La Pointe, Lake Superior, was chosen as Jolliet's priest-associate. The exploring party, consisting of seven Frenchmen, set out from St. Ignace, May 17, 1672. After obtaining all possible information from the Indians, Jolliet made a map of the proposed route, which, revised by Marquette, was afterward published in "Shea's Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley" (N. Y., 1851). On June 7, 1673, the explorers arrived at an Indian town, marking the extreme western limit of French discoveries, and after descending the Wisconsin and Illinois rivers they at length entered the Mississippi, June 17, 1673. Continuing their course, they reached the mouth of the Missouri, afterward coming to a village of Arkansas Indians, in 33° 40′ north latitude, and within ten days' journey of the river's mouth. This proved, beyond doubt, that the Mississippi emptied into the Gulf of Mexico, and on July 17, 1673, the explorers began to tediously retrace their way, arriving at the frontier mission on Green Bay, in September, 1673. Here Marquette remained to recruit his health, while Jolliet made his way back to Quebec. In the rapids of La Chine, near Montreal, his canoe overset and all his maps and papers were lost. The account of the journey is, therefore, taken from the journal of Marquette, although Jolliet, from memory, reproduced his discoveries in a small map, now in the Chart office, Paris. In 1679 he resumed his occupation of trader and journeyed to Hudson bay by way of the Saguenay. Up to this time he had had no substantial acknowledgment of his services, his plans for colonizing the fertile valley that he had discovered receiving little or no encouragement from the French government, but about 1680 he was granted the island of Anticosti. Here, ten years later, his entire possessions were destroyed by the nglish, and his wife, Clare Frances Brissot, whom

Digitized by Google

he had married in 1675, taken prisoner. He again turned adventurer, and in 1694 explored the greater part of the coast of Labrador. Still later, he was appointed hydrographer at Quebec, and in 1697 was granted, by the Crown, the Seignory of Jolliet, which is still in the possession of his descendants. Although the honor of having first explored by far the greater part of the Mississippi river would seem, unquestionably, to be his, yet the matter has long been disputed, many authorities declaring in favor of De Soto and La Salle. He died in 1699 or 1700, and is buried on one of the Mignan Islands.

LEWIS, Meriwether, explorer, was born near Charlottesburg, Va., Aug. 17, 1774, the son of John Lewis, and a grandnephew of Fielding Lewis, who married a sister of Gen. Washington. He early showed a taste for adventure, and, at the age of twenty, volunteered in the militia called out to put down Shays's rebellion. In 1795 he entered the regular service, was promoted to a captaincy in 1800, and, from 1881–83, was private secretary to President Jefferson, who recommended him to congress as fit leader for an expedition then being sent out to explore the continent to the Pacific. This party, consisting of Capt. Lewis, Lieut. William Clark, and thirty-four others, including a negro servant and a hunter-interpreter, left Washington, July 5, 1803, reaching St. Louis in December, where they encamped for the winter. On May 14, 1804, they commenced the ascent of the Missouri river. The mouth of the Platte was passed on July 31st, and on Oct. 24th, they took up winter quarters at Fort Mandan, latitude 47° 21′ north, a short distance from the present city of Bismarck. This camp was broken up on Apr. 7, 1805, and, continuing their course, they arrived at the mouth of the Yellowstone on Apr. 26th. On June 3rd, the two forks of the Missouri were reached, and after some days of reconnoitring, it was decided to follow the South branch, which led them on June 13th to the great falls. On July 25th they came to the three forks of the Missouri, which they named, respectively, Gallatin, Madison and Jefferson. The party now pushed their way to the source of the Jefferson river. From Aug. 13th to Sept. 22d, they traveled through the mountains and, entering the plains beyond, soon encountered a clear, cold stream flowing westward, which they were satisfied was the Columbia, from a bit of salmon given them by a friendly Indian. On Nov. 2d, after innumerable dangers and hardships, they were rewarded by the first appearance of tide-water, and, on Nov. 7, 1805, the Pacific ocean lay before them. They encamped for the winter on the south bank of the Columbia river, and on March 24, 1806, commenced to retrace the long and dangerous route of more than 4,000 miles to St. Louis. In order to thoroughly explore different portions of the country, the party divided at Clark's fork, on June 30th, joining again, on Aug. 7th, at the mouth of the Yellowstone. From that point, they rapidly descended the Missouri, reaching St. Louis on Sept. 23d, after an absence of two years and four months. Their discoveries were made the subject of a special message sent by the president to congress in February, 1807. Lewis was appointed governor of Missouri, in which capacity he showed much firmness and impartiality, and even succeeded in restoring comparative order to that troubled state. He had, however, long been a sufferer from hypochondria and, near Nashville, Tenn., while on his way to Washington, he ended his own life in October, 1809. President Jefferson declared him to be "one of the country's most valued citizens," who endeared himself to his countrymen by his "sufferings and successes in endeavoring to extend for them the bounds of science and to present to their knowledge that vast and fertile country which their sons are destined to fill with arts, with science, with freedom, and happiness." Lewis and Clark county, Montana, is named in honor of the explorers.

CLARK, William, explorer, was born in Virginia, Aug. 1, 1770, the brother of George Rogers Clark, whose valor and sagacity secured the Illinois or Northwest territory to the United States. In 1792 William Clark entered the army, but after four years of military service he was obliged to withdraw on account of ill health. He subsequently regained his health by turning trapper and hunter. In 1803, when Capt. Meriwether Lewis was sent to explore the continent to the Pacific, he chose as his assistant Lieut. Clark, whose familiarity with both frontier and military life made him most valuable in such an enterprise. Clark, therefore, joined the expedition at Louisville, and, with it, reached St. Louis in December, 1803, where they passed the winter, starting up the Missouri on May 14, 1804. Their second winter was spent among the Mandan Indians, latitude 47° 21′ N. They recommenced the journey on Apr. 7, 1805, reaching the great falls about the middle of July, and the three forks of the South branch of the Missouri—named, respectively, Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin—near the close of the same month. Ascending the Jefferson to its source, they crossed the Rocky mountains, and entered the plains on the western slope. In October, they came to the Columbia river, which they followed to its mouth, where they quartered for the winter. In March, 1806, they began the more than 4,000 miles' journey toward home, traveling part of the way by boat, and part of the way on horseback, and reaching St. Louis in September, after an absence of two years and four months. During this time, Clark had been promoted first lieutenant of artillery, and on his return was nominated by President Jefferson to be lieutenant-colonel of the 2d infantry, but the senate declining to confirm him, he resigned his commission as lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1807. Later, he was an Indian agent and a brigadier-general of the militia for the territory of upper Louisiana, with station at St. Louis. In 1812 he declined an appointment as brigadier-general, and the opportunity of having Hull's command. Madison appointed him governor of the territory of Missouri, which office he filled from 1813 to the admission of Missouri as a state in 1821, when he failed of election as first governor. In May, 1822, Madison appointed him superintendent of Indian affairs, with station at St. Louis, which office he filled until his death, Sept. 1, 1838. He is best known, however, as the able and faithful assistant of Capt. Lewis. Clark's Fork, an important branch of the Missouri, was named in his honor, and Lewis and Clark county, Montana, is in joint remembrance of the two explorers.

LEDYARD, John, traveler and explorer, was born in Groton, Conn., in 1751. He was the nephew of Col. William Ledyard, who was brutally assassi-

Digitized by Google

nated by Maj. Broomfield, a tory, after the surrender of Fort Griswold, Conn., in 1781. John Ledyard lost his father while he was still very young, the latter having been a sea captain. His mother married again, and he was taken into the family of his grandfather, at Hartford, who treated him, as long as he lived, as his own son. His guardian died when John was about eighteen years of age, and he entered Dartmouth college as a divinity student, after having made a brief and ineffectual attempt in the study of law. His idea now was to fit himself to be a missionary among the Indians. He could not, however, put up with the restraints of university discipline, and he soon absented himself from college, spending some months among the Indians of the Six Nations. This wild life infatuated him, and after having made a canoe voyage down the winding Connecticut river and its numerous rapids to Hartford, a distance of 140 miles, he went to New London, where he shipped as a common sailor for Gibraltar. On his arrival there he enlisted in the British army,

but was soon after discharged and made a voyage to the West Indies, returning to New York and afterwards going to England. He chanced to be in London when Capt. Cook was about starting on his third and last voyage, and having made the acquaintance of the great navigator, Ledyard joined him in his expedition, being made corporal of marines for the occasion. He proved brave and resolute and became a favorite with his commander, being frequently entrusted with small enterprises requiring skill and courage. He was with Cook when the latter was killed, on Feb. 14, 1779, on the island of Hawaii, while he was endeavoring to recover a boat which had been stolen from his ship, the Discovery. After visiting the shores of Kamtchatka, the expedition returned to England. In the meantime he had written a diary of the voyage, and this, according to the rule of the British government, was taken from him on the return of the expedition. He was, however, permitted to publish an account of the voyage, which appeared in Hartford in 1783. In the meantime Ledyard remained in the service of the British navy for two years, during which period the war of the revolution was on, when he refused to fight against his countrymen, and eventually resigned and returned to America. In 1784, with the idea of fitting out an expedition to the northwest coast of America, Ledyard sailed for Europe. He first visited Cadiz and then remained for a time at Lorient. Afterward, in Paris, he met Thomas Jefferson, at the time minister to France, Lafayette, Paul Jones, and others, all of whom made efforts to procure for him the necessary means to carry out his design. Every effort failed, however, and Mr. Jefferson made, in his behalf, an application to Empress Catharine II. of Russia, for permission to pass through her dominions, as he had now formed the intention of journeying across eastern Asia, and by way of Behring Strait, to the western hemisphere. Receiving no answer from this application, Ledyard finally went to London, and there he at last succeeded in obtaining the necessary money, through the efforts of Sir Joseph Banks and other scientific gentlemen. He proceeded to Hamburg, and thence to Copenhagen and Stockholm, where he attempted to cross the Gulf of Bothnia on the ice to the coast of Finland, but meeting open water he was obliged to change his course and, without a companion, traversed on foot the whole distance to the north of the gulf, immediately under the arctic circle, and so made his way to St. Petersburg, making the journey of about 1,400 miles in less than seven weeks. He now procured a passport from the Empress Catharine, and started for Siberia in company with a Scotchman in the Russian service. He reached Irkutsk, and from there sailed down the Lena river in a small boat, but was obliged to return; and early in 1788 was arrested by order of the empress, conducted to the frontiers of Poland and dismissed from Russia. The reason for this summary proceeding was never given, but it is supposed that he was suspected of being a spy. He now made his way to Konigsberg, where he succeeded in finding friends, who helped him on to London. Here he was invited by the Association for promoting the discovery of the inland parts of Africa to head an expedition into the interior of that continent. He sailed from England in June, 1788, and reached Cairo, when he became ill, and died. Though Ledyard's travels and explorations proved mainly abortive, he none the less deserves recognition for his enthusiasm, his enterprise and his unfailing courage in the face of adverse conditions. In his journey around the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia and so across to St. Petersburg he met with obstacles which would have deterred any but the bravest of men. He was a man of keen observation, and was, moreover, a fluent and even elegant writer. His notes of travel, truthful in the extreme, are written in a style to awaken a most romantic interest. His narrative of Capt. Cook's voyage remains to-day one of the most brilliant and striking of such works. Jared Sparks, the historian, compiled an interesting life of Ledyard, which was included in his "American Biography," published in 1828. Ledyard died at Cairo, Jan. 17, 1789. His death was occasioned by an attack of bilious fever, just as he had made all his arrangements for joining a caravan for Sennaar and was on the point of departure.

KILBOURNE, James, pioneer, was born in New Britain, Conn., Oct. 19, 1770. Until the age of fifteen he worked with his father, a farmer in moderate circumstances, who having met with reverses, the son left home and became apprenticed to a clothier. Seven months of each year he devoted to his master: the remaining five months he hired himself to farmers. During the first three summers of his apprenticeship he was employed by Mr. Griswold, father of Bishop Griswold of the Episcopal church, and through the friendship and assistance of the future bishop young Kilbourne acquired a knowledge of the classics and mathematics. About the fourth year of his apprenticeship his master gave him entire charge of the establishment. Mr. Kilbourne was married Nov. 8, 1789, to Lucy Fitch, daughter of John Fitch of Philadelphia, the inventor and builder of the first steamboat in the world. About the year 1800 he presented himself as a candidate for orders in the Episcopal church, and upon being ordained by Bishop Jarvis of Connecticut, he formed a project of emigrating to Ohio, at that time regarded as the "far West." In the winter of 1801-2, he obtained seven associates, who desired him to explore the country, and if he thought expedient, purchase land enough for forty families. Accordingly in the spring of 1802 he started on his first expedition to Ohio. He traveled the first 300 miles by stage to Shippensburg, Pa., near the foot of the Alleghany mountains, thence, carrying a heavy pack, walked over the mountains to Pittsburg 150 miles, and

Digitized by Google

thence continued traveling on foot more than 1,000 miles. After a careful survey of the country, he fixed upon a desirable location, and returning home completed the association of forty members, known as the "Scioto Company," and closed the contract for a township of 16,000 acres he had previously selected. In the spring of 1803 he again started for the West, on horseback, followed by a millwright, a blacksmith, and other laborers and a family in two wagons. At Pittsburgh he purchased mill-stores, irons, and other supplies, which were sent down the Ohio river to the mouth of the Scioto, and then taken in a keel boat to the new purchase—now Worthington. Mr. Kilbourne arrived at the point of destination some weeks in advance of the others, and May 5, 1803, cut down the first tree on the new purchase. Upon the arrival of the party, the members at once proceeded to clear land and put in seed. They also erected a blacksmith shop, school building, place of public worship and twelve cabins, a dam across the Scioto river, and laid out the town. Mr. Kilbourne then returned to Connecticut and conducted his own and ten other families to Worthington. The entire colony now numbered 100 persons. Nearly all of the adult members united with the Episcopal society and were constituted a church under the name of St. John's parish, with Mr. Kilbourne the rector. Ever active and efficient, he visited the neighboring settlements and other parts of the state, preaching and organizing societies, many of which became permanent churches. He superintended all the affairs of the colony, established the first newspaper published in the country, "The Western Intelligencer," and the calls upon his time for the transaction of public business rapidly increased. He retired from the ministry in 1804, and upon the organization of the state government of Ohio, was appointed a civil magistrate and an officer of militia on the northwestern frontier. In the spring of 1805, he explored the south shore of Lake Erie and selected the site of Sandusky city. In 1806 he was appointed one of the trustees of Ohio college, at Athens, and in 1808 elected one of three commissioners to locate the seat of Miami university. About this time he became major of the Frontier regiment, and soon afterwards lieutenant-colonel, and then colonel. This last office he declined and resigned his former commission. On the organization of Worthington college in 1812 he was elected president of the corporation, and was also sent to congress. On his return home at the close of the second session, he was unanimously re-elected colonel, and was prevailed upon to accept. In 1814 he was again elected to congress, his opponent being Gen. Philemon Beecher. While in congress the interests of the great West were the objects of his special care. He was the first to propose donation of land to actual settlers in the Northwest territory, and drew up a bill for that purpose. At the breaking out of the war with Great Britain, it being extensively known that he had a knowledge of manufacturing and some spare capital, he was requested by friends in New York, and urged by the president and his cabinet and members of congress, to embark in the manufacture of woolen goods for clothing the army and navy. Although remembering the ruin of all engaged in similar enterprises during the war of the revolution, he was induced to join a company for that purpose and invested all his ready capital. On the declaration of peace, there being no protection of woolens, the company met with great loss. He sustained the whole establishment until 1820, when the factories at Worthington and Steubenville were obliged to close. He found himself at the age of fifty years with a large family, most of them young, and deprived of everything he had accumulated in a long and busy life. With customary energy and spirit, however, he took up his surveying again and for more than twenty years was busily engaged in this calling, surveying more townships, highways, turnpikes, railroads and boundary lines than any three other men in the state. In a short time, too, he acquired a good degree of independence. In 1823 he was elected to the Ohio legislature, and served with distinction in that body. Soon after that he was appointed by the governor of Ohio to select the lands granted by congress towards the Ohio canal. In 1838–39 he was again a member of the general assembly. He was the presiding officer at the great state convention at Columbus, July 4, 1839, for laying the corner stone of the Capitol of Ohio. Col. Kilbourne declined all public offices, except that of assessor of real and personal property for the county of Franklin, the duties of which office he performed until 1845, when he resigned. But although retired from active public life, he still felt a great interest in public affairs, and during the six years ending with 1848, delivered more than 100 addresses on state and national policy. He was twice married. His first wife died soon after his removal to Ohio, and in 1808 he was married in Worthington to Cynthia Goodale Barnes, sister of Dr. L. Goodale, and widow of Dr. Samuel Barnes. She was the first white female child to set foot on the soil of Ohio. Mr. Kilbourne lived to see the forest where he cut the first tree grow into a flourishing city. He died Apr. 9, 1850.

BALLARD, Bland W., pioneer, was born near Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 16, 1761. In 1779, when he was eighteen years of age, his father emigrated to Kentucky, and settled on a small creek a few miles east of the present town of Shelbyville. His career from this period affords a striking illustration of the hardships and perils experienced by the early settlers west of the Alleghanies. Life to them became a mere game of chance, and death so familiar a thing that it lost half its terrors. They seem not to have known the sense of fear, for they encountered the most desperate odds with as much coolness as if the enemy had been of equal numbers. One of the bravest among them was Bland Ballard. He was no sooner settled in his new home than he volunteered upon Col. Bowman's expedition to the north of the Ohio; and in the following year, still merely a stripling, he accompanied George Rogers Clark on his raid against the Piqua towns, and in the battle there received a dangerous wound in the hip, from which he suffered during the remainder of his life. Two years later he was again with Clark on his second expedition against the same towns, and then his coolness, courage, and skill in woodcraft led the general to select him as a hunter and spy for his forces stationed at the Falls of the Ohio (now Louisville). The duties of this post were not only arduous, but perilous in the extreme. They involved an almost continuous life in the forest, with constant exposure to waylaying enemies, and a liability to the most fearful of deaths in the event of capture, for the Indian showed literally no mercy to the white man, who retorted upon him his own mode of warfare. If two men, one white, the other red, met in the woods, it was certain death to one or the other. Not a word was exchanged between them; all parleying was done by their rifles, and the rifle which spoke first was sure to belong to the survivor. Some of young Ballard's experiences are well-nigh incredible, and yet similar things were true of thousands in those dark and bloody times in Kentucky. Once, when on a scout to explore the Ohio as far down as

Digitized by Google

Salt river, he thought he heard, as he was making his noiseless way through the woods, a low sound coming from the Indiana shore. It was early morning, and a slight fog was upon the river, but concealing himself in a clump of bushes, he waited and listened. The sound came nearer, and soon, the fog lifting a little, he perceived a canoe with three painted savages rapidly approaching the spot where he was hidden. When they came within range, he fired, and one of the Indians fell lifeless to the bottom of the canoe, while the others sprang overboard and attempted to propel it out of range into the deep water; but before they could do so he had reloaded and fired twice, sending them both to the bottom of the river. For this exploit Gen. Clark presented him with a linen shirt, the first he had seen for several years—deer-skin being the fashion in Kentucky for gentlemen's underwear at that period. On another occasion, when out with a single companion on a scouting tour near the Saline Licks, he came suddenly upon a large body of Indians just going into encampment. Without a moment's delay, the two scouts raised the war-whoop, and fired their rifles in among the savages, who instantly dispersed in the adjoining forest. The two men knew they would return and overpower them as soon as they saw the weakness of their assailants. So, springing upon the backs of two of the best horses of the party, they took to their heels, and it was a break-neck race through the forest for two days and two nights, without a pause for rest or food, till they reached the Ohio, which they crossed by throwing a few logs together into a raft, and swimming the horses beside it. As they climbed the Kentucky bank, the Indians appeared on the opposite shore, and saw that further pursuit would be hopeless. On another occasion he was taken captive, and was about to be made to run the gauntlet, when he sprang upon one of the Indians' horses, and escaped amidst a shower of bullets. And on yet another occasion, as he was approaching his father's house, he saw it surrounded by savages, who, in the attack, killed his father, his mother, two sisters and a brother, while, concealed in the near-by undergrowth, he emptied his rifle upon them as fast as he could reload. His mother escaped from the rear of the house, but was pursued by a stalwart savage, who sank his tomahawk in her brain just as he received a fatal shot from young Ballard's rifle. Six of the Indians he stretched dead upon the ground, but all of his family were slaughtered except one sister, who, though tomahawked and scalped, finally recovered. This was life in Kentucky only a hundred years ago. Ballard subsequently was a guide to the forces of Gens. Scott and Wilkinson in their incursions of the Indian country, and served as a captain under Gen. Wayne at the battle of "Fallen Timbers." In after life he repeatedly represented Shelby county in the Kentucky legislature, and he served as a major under Harrison throughout the war of 1812, and led the advance in the disastrous battle of the River Raisin, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He lived to the great age of ninety-two, not dying until Sept. 5, 1853. In 1842 the legislature of Kentucky, in honor of him, gave his family name to the county of Ballard, and his Christian name to its capital town, Blandville, and in 1865 made a suitable appropriation to decorate his grave.

La SALLE, Robert Cavalier, Sieur de, explorer, was born in Rouen, Nov. 22, 1643. Of a good family, he was educated by the Jesuits, and, for a time, taught in their schools, but, emigrating to Canada in 1666, he has forever identified himself with the early fortunes of the new world. He first engaged in the fur trade with the Indians, in which occupation he explored lakes Ontario and Erie, discovered the Ohio river, and, subsequently, ascended Lake Michigan, and crossed thence to the Illinois. Aided by Frontenac, whose interest his energy and ability had already attracted, he, in 1673, obtained a patent of nobility, a monopoly of the Indian trade, and an extensive tract of land around Fort Frontenac, near the site of the present city of Kingston, on Lake Ontario. These substantial acquirements, however, failed to satisfy his adventurous spirit, and, in 1677, he sailed for France, and interviewed Colbert, then prime minister, with respect to establishing French power in the vast and fertile valley of the Mississippi. The appeal was successful. A royal commission was procured, giving La Salle full right to explore and colonize the West, with the generous proviso that it should cost the king nothing. La Salle, however, looked to the fur trade to defray the expenses of the expedition, and with present money loaned by friends and relatives, he returned to Canada in September, 1698, accompanied by the Chevalier de Tonti, and a priest, Louis Hennepin. In November of the same year the exploring party set out from Fort Frontenac. La Salle's early intention of reaching China by crossing the American continent had been much ridiculed, but now his sole motive seems to have been the establishment of the French upon the Mississippi. At Niagara the party spent the winter in building the first wooden canoe ever launched upon that river. In this vessel, the Griffin, La Salle sailed across Lake Erie and up the Detroit to Mackinaw, where the Griffin was loaded with furs and sent back to his creditors. La Salle then ascended to the mouth of the St. Joseph, crossed to the Illinois, and descending that stream to the present site of Peoria, built a fort named Crèvecœur (broken-hearted), in memory of the many trials and discouragements that had already befallen him. Meanwhile the Griffin, upon whose cargo depended his whole fortune, was wrecked, probably through treachery. La Salle was now obliged to leave the party in charge of Tonti and Hennepin, while he himself returned to Fort Frontenac for fresh supplies, involving a midwinter journey of more than 1,000 miles. After procuring the needed succor, he made his way back, in the summer of 1860, to the little garrison where, during his absence, the men had mutinied, Tonti had disappeared, and hostile Indians had devastated the entire surrounding country. At this crisis, instead of giving up in despair, La Salle descended the Illinois to its mouth, spent the winter in negotiations with friendly tribes, and, in 1681, again returned to Canada for reinforcements, as the enterprise must all be begun anew. On his way he was rejoiced to meet Tonti, who, with a few followers, had escaped in safety from the havoc of the hostile Indians. Through the influence of Frontenac, La Salle was enabled to gather together fresh arms, men, and stores, when he once more set forth upon his explorations. After a tedious and difficult journey, they at length, Feb. 6, 1682, embarked upon the Mississippi, and, on Apr. 9th, reached its mouth, where they planted a column and a cross, and in the name of Louis XIV. took possession of the entire valley, calling it Louisiana. To fully secure this territory to the French, it was necessary that fortified settlements should be made upon the Gulf of Mexico. La Salle, finding this scheme opposed by the jealous Canadians and their new governor, La Barre—Frontenac's successor—at once sailed for France, and laid his plans before the court. Again was his appeal to the government successful. An extensive outfit and an enthusiastic body of colonists,

Digitized by Google

commanded by one Beaujeu, set out with La Salle for the new province. From the very start the expedition was unfortunate. A misunderstanding arose between La Salle and Beaujeu; through some blunder they failed to find the Mississippi, the ship containing their most valuable stores was wrecked, and upon landing at the bay of Matagorda, Texas, they were attacked by savages. Beaujeu and his fleet subsequently sailed for France, leaving La Salle and his colonists behind. Undismayed by all these disasters, the brave leader spent the summer of 1685 in constructing Fort St. Louis, the first settlement in Texas. Meanwhile the little band made numerous but fruitless attempts to find the Mississippi. Sickness, famine, and mutiny soon threatened them, and, affairs becoming more and more desperate, La Salle at length resolved to apply for aid from the French settlements in Illinois, or, failing that, from Fort Frontenac. On Jan. 12, 1687, therefore, he set out upon this last expedition, and on March 17th of the same year was treacherously shot in the forests of Louisiana by some of his associates, who regarded him as the cause of all their misery. As the first settler of the Mississippi valley, La Salle's memory will ever be imperishable. His leading characteristics were perseverance and courage, combined with a noble ambition to promote the interests of his country. His failure in achievement seems to have been due to an inability to arouse either enthusiasm or affection in those under his command, coupled with the fact that his schemes, however creditable, were too vast for his resources.

De SOTO, Fernando, discoverer, was born at Zeres de los Cabelleros, Estremadura, Spain, probably in 1496. His ancestors were Spanish nobles, although the family had become so impoverished that in order to acquire the education due his birth and rank, the boy became the protégé and a member of the household of the wealthy Dom Pedro de Avila. He showed much aptitude at the university in his studies, and was remarkable for his soldierly accomplishments. He further distinguished himself by falling in love with Isabella, the young and beautiful daughter of his patron. In 1519, to prevent a marriage between the poor protégé and the heiress, however, De Avila, who had recently been appointed governor of Darien, held out flattering inducements to young De Soto to accompany him to America. De Soto apprehended the true reason for this action, but also realizing that wealth was the only obstacle to the consummation of his happiness, he resolved to make the most of such opportunities as the new world should offer, that he might eventually return to Spain and claim the hand of Isabella. This determination, however, did not lead him to wholly succumb to the tyrannies and injustice of De Avila, and upon several critical occasions he defied that unprincipled commander most successfully. In 1527 he served in the expedition to Nicaragua under Hernandez, but in 1528 withdrew entirely from the service of his patron. He traveled some 700 miles in search of a waterway across the isthmus of Panama connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, after which he joined Pizarro, then contemplating an expedition to Peru. De Soto being promised the position of second in command. In 1533 he explored the highlands of Peru, penetrating a pass in the mountains heretofore unknown to the Spaniards, and discovering the great highway that led to the Peruvian capital and stronghold. Upon receipt of this information Pizarro at once delegated De Soto as an ambassador to the Inca Atahualpa, whose good-will he gained, but the Peruvian monarch was afterward taken prisoner by Pizarro and miserably killed, notwithstanding the expostulations of De Soto and the fact that an enormous ransom had been paid for his liberty. Of this piece of treachery Pizarro seems to have been the sole perpetrator, it being simply De Soto's misfortune to have cast his lot with such a man. In the final conquest of Peru De Soto played a conspicuous part. He was the hero of the capture of Cuzco, and by his valor won sufficient spoils to make him a wealthy man. The dream of his youth was then realized, and he returned to Spain and married Isabella who, for more than fifteen years, had waited faithfully for him. Two years later De Soto, this time accompanied by Isabella, again sailed to America, having been made governor of Cuba, and graciously privileged by Emperor Charles V. to conquer Florida at his own expense. A large and efficient soldiery sailed with him, chosen from the best of Spanish chivalry, and further strengthened by a number of zealous missionaries. The fleet reached Havana, where the women were to be left until after the conquest was completed, De Soto's wife being placed in command. He, with the army, pushed on for Florida, landing near the present site of Tampa on May 25, 1539. The ships were then sent back to Cuba, the adventurous Spaniards, confident of success, plunging boldly inland, and the inevitable search for gold was begun. De Soto had a larger and much more completely equipped force than had been employed in the expeditions against Peru and Mexico, and although every possible hardship and danger suggested by former experience had been provided for, yet the entire trip was a long and wretched succession of disappointments, discouragements, and disaster. The natives proved either hostile because of remembered inflictions from a previous invader, Narvaez, or, in order to get rid of the strangers, lured them deeper and deeper into the wilderness with stories of gold mines in yet distant regions. At first De Soto marched northward, the first winter being spent in the Appalachian country. Discontent soon arose among the ranks, but De Soto persistently pursued his way, although soon obliged to send to Cuba for supplies. By proceeding in a northwesterly direction they, on Oct. 18, 1540, reached the present site of Mobile, where a severe encounter took place between the Spaniards and the savages. A second winter was passed in the country of the Chickasaws, and in the following spring (1541), they were set upon by the Indians, their camp set on fire, and forty of their number perished in the flames, while all their baggage was burned. Some months later the march was resumed in a northwesterly direction. Weary and broken in spirit, it was now De Soto's object to reach the sea as soon as possible, and return to Cuba. After many days of tedious and difficult travel, at all times interrupted by the depredations of the savages, they arrived at a small village called Chissa, upon the banks of the most majestic stream they had yet approached. The Indians at that point called it Chucagua. De Soto was totally ignorant of the magnitude of the discovery he had made. Nevertheless, he was the first European to look upon the "father of waters," "an event," says Theodore Irving, "that has more surely enrolled his name among those who live in American history, than if he had discovered mines of silver and gold." On the banks of the Mississippi, the exploring party spent several days in constructing large rafts, upon which it was subsequently transported to the opposite shore. The direction of its route, after this, seems to have been uncertain, as it took first a northerly course and then southwesterly and later northwest-

Digitized by Google

erly. Its furthest limit west was the highlands of the White river. A subsequent detour to the south brought them to the hot springs of Arkansas which they accredited with being the long-sought-for fountain of youth. At the end of the third winter, spent at Atiamque on Washita river, De Soto resolved to descend this stream, thus again reaching the Mississippi. While descending its banks he fell ill with a slow fever that he soon realized was to end his life. On the day before his death he called his followers around him and appointed Luis de Moscosco as his successor. His grief-stricken companions, in order that all knowledge of his death might be kept from the superstitious Indians, who claimed that he possessed supernatural powers, buried him secretly at dead of night. In order to secure still greater safety, they afterward exhumed the body, encased it in a tree-trunk, and wrapping it in his mantle sunk it in the depths of the Mississippi. The next winter was passed in the country of the Natchitoches, after which the forlorn and exhausted band, now reduced to half the original number, retraced its steps to the Mississippi. There seven frail boats were built, and on July 2, 1543, they commenced the descent of the unknown stream to the Gulf of Mexico, eventually reaching the Mexican coast town of Panuco where they disbanded. Months later the wife of De Soto, who still waited his return at Havana, learned the news of his death, and expired within a few days. De Soto possessed, to an extraordinary degree, the power of winning the confidence and affection of his followers. To this, indeed, much of his success is to be attributed. He shared all the hardships of his soldiers, placed himself in front at the hour of peril, and was endowed with that wonderful muscular strength and energy so much to be admired in a leader. Upon other of his characteristics, too harsh a judgment should not be passed. Says one historian, "When we consider the age in which he lived, the influences by which he was surrounded, and the temptations to which he was exposed, it must be admitted that he developed many noble traits of character and that great allowances should be made for defects." The date of his death was June 20, 1542. (See "Conquest of Florida," Theodore Irving; "Life, Travels, and Adventures of Ferdinand de Soto," Lambert A. Wilmer; "Narratives of the Career of De Soto as Told by a Knight of Elvas and in a Relation by Liuys Hernandez de Biedura, Factor of the Expedition," translated by Buckingham Smith, being number five of the Bedford club series; and Bancroft's "History of the United States.")

WALLACE, Cyrus Washington, clergyman, was born at Bedford, N. H., March 8, 1805. His parents were in narrow circumstances, and losing his father when very young, he was early thrown upon his own resources. With seven little children to care for, his mother had a hard struggle to keep the wolf from the door, and upon the boy's seventh birthday he was placed upon an ox-sled, and driven to the house of a relative to whom he had been "bound out" until he should be fifteen years old. There, separated from mother, brothers, and sisters, he passed eight years, his only playmate a faithful dog. Early and late he had to work, and he had no childhood. His school life was a small fraction of the year, some ten or twelve weeks, but it gave him the rudiments of an English education, and all his spare moments he devoted to reading. When his time expired he apprenticed himself to a cabinet-maker, and in following that trade spent another eight years. Then one day he listened to the preaching of Charles G. Finney, and an irrepressible desire took possession of him to enter the ministry. After some years of close economy he was enabled to pursue a theological course at Gilmanton, N. H., and in 1835 he was ordained pastor of the Hanover street church in Manchester, N. H. With only two absences, one spent abroad, the other with the New Hampshire soldiers in the civil war, he held this position for thirty-three years, during all of which time he was a recognized leader in the religious thought of his native state. He was not an original thinker, but a childlike receiver of accepted truth, and what he believed he saw with something of the clearness of the seer. His moral convictions were intense, and he had a certain rugged strength of expression which went directly to the hearts of his hearers. He infused others with his own thought, and at times his eloquence was irresistible—a whirlwind of thought and feeling that swept all before it. He was a kind of unpolished Phillips Brooks, and his power was due to the possession of the same qualities—intense earnestness combined with an elevated spirituality, which made invisible things tangible realities. He exerted a wide-spread influence, and in the days of his greatest strength was, beyond a question, the most popular preacher in New Hampshire. He died Nov. 1, 1889.

APPLETON, Samuel, merchant, was born in New Ipswich, N. H., June 22, 1766, a brother of Nathan Appleton. He had few advantages, but made the best use of what instruction he received at home, so that at the age of seventeen he taught school. When twenty-two he cleared a tract of land in Maine, but he wanted to be a merchant, and engaged in business with Col. Jewett, in Ashburnham, and when twenty-eight removed to Boston and established himself in the importation of foreign goods. He soon became interested in cotton manufacture, which, with foresight of the future industrial needs of the country, had been introduced at Waltham and Lowell by his brother Nathan. He was incapable of anything indirect or underhanded. He knew of but one way of speaking, and that was to say the truth. As an evidence of the way in which he was regarded: when a note purporting to be signed by him was pronounced by him a forgery, although no one was able to distinguish one handwriting from the other, the jury found a verdict in his favor, because the jury were quite sure that Mr. Appleton would not dispute the payment except upon the certainty of his not making it. Subsequently it was established that a shipmaker of the same name was the maker of the note. Mr. Appleton was essentially a self-made man. Every advancing step was the legitimate result of preceding self-denial, foresight, and cheerful labor. In 1819 he married Mary Gore; having no children of their own, he adopted into his affections the children of his wife's brother. During the later years of his life he made it a rule to spend his entire income every year, and there was scarcely any public enterprise or work of utility or charity, or any effort to promote the education of the city of Boston, to which he was not a large contributor. His benefactions were not confined to his home, but throughout New England his name is connected with almost every charitable, religious, and educational institution, all of which received aid from his large-hearted bounty. He bore all his honors so meekly, and his good deeds were so simple and unalloyed, that they awakened in all a kind and personal affection. He died in Boston, July 12, 1853.

Digitized by Google

ORTH, Godlove Stoner, statesman, was born near Lebanon, Pa., Apr. 22, 1817. He was descended from a Moravian family, emigrants from Germany to Pennsylvania about the year 1725, who came over under the auspices of Count Zinzendorff, the celebrated missionary, and purchased 282 acres of land in Lebanon county of John Thomas and Richard Penn. His grandfather served in the war of the revolution, and was in charge of the Hessian prisoners captured at Trenton after the battle, and who were imprisoned in the old stone church of the Moravians, which is still standing at Lebanon. Godlove (German Gottlieb) gained his early education at the common schools of his state, and afterward went to Pennsylvania college, at Gettysburg, where he completed his studies. He remained there after graduating, and having determined on following the profession of law, entered the office of James Cooper, and in 1839 was admitted to the bar. Attracted by the prospect afforded by the West at that time, he soon crossed the Alleghanies and began the practice of law on the banks of the Wabash at Lafayette. At the same time he interested himself in politics, and took an active part in the campaign of 1840; so active in fact, that it placed him in a foremost position in Indiana politics. In 1843 he was elected to the state senate by the whigs of Tippecanoe county, and before the close of the term was chosen president of that body by a most complimentary vote, thus becoming acting lieutenant-governor. He was in the state senate from 1843 until 1850. During a portion of this period he was chairman of the committee on judiciary, and in 1848 he was candidate for presidential elector on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket, and in the memorable campaign of that year took an active part. During the next ten years he devoted himself almost exclusively to the practice of law. It was not until 1861, when the civil war was about beginning, that he again became prominent. He was then appointed by Gov. Morton of Indiana, one of the celebrated "war governors," as one of the five commissioners to take into consideration the possibilities of a peaceable arrangement of the difficulty existing between the two sections of the country. Mr. Orth soon became convinced that an honorable adjustment of the difficulties in question was hopeless; that those who inaugurated the rebellion would accept only separation or such terms as it would be impossible for the North to concede. Personally he was entirely in sympathy with the anti-slavery side of the question, and when the Peace congress adjourned, he returned to his home, and from that time until the actual outburst of hostilities he devoted himself to explaining, in public addresses to the people of his state, the conditions of the situation as he saw them, and which thereafter proved to be accurate. From the beginning of the war Mr. Orth stood by the cause of the Union. So far as actual military service was concerned, his experience was brief. For a time he was on the Ohio river in command of the ram Hornet. He continued in this duty until the emergency which called him into the service was ended, when he returned to his civil pursuits. In October, 1862, Mr. Orth was elected a representative in congress, and he first took his seat in that body on March 4th following. From that time forward he was continuously returned by his district to the thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first congresses; then by the state-at-large to the forty-third congress, and again by his district to the forty-fifth and forty-seventh congresses, having at the time of his death seen fourteen years' service as the representative of his constituency. It was a matter of importance to the country that Mr. Orth's services began at what was perhaps the most eventful epoch of its history. At that time the republic was in the midst of a civil war entailing enormous expenses, and requiring taxation on the general public, which seemed to have reached its uttermost limit without the revenues being sufficent to fulfill the demands of the occasion. During that period Mr. Orth served on some of the most important committees of the house of representatives: the committee on freedmen, the committee on private land claims, the committee on ways and means, the committee on reform in civil service and the committee on foreign affairs. His industry and his intelligence, in connection with the business which fell before these committees, won for him the respect and confidence of his associates and a position of influence in the house; especially as a member of the freedmen's committee he originated and matured a number of measures which eventuated in the protection of that large and friendless multitude of colored people which the war was constantly transforming from chattels into men. Altogether Mr. Orth was in the advance, so far as his party was concerned. He was in full sympathy with the emancipation policy of Mr. Lincoln, and his vote was duly recorded for the amendment which abolished slavery. He also supported the fourteenth amendment; yet he afterward opposed the anti-Chinese legislation, when it was brought up in congress, for the reason that he thought it antagonistic to liberty. It is worth while to quote from Mr. Orth's expression in regard to the latter question, at least, to the following effect: "The proposed legislation is based on race and color; is in derogation of justice and right; subverts the time-honored traditions of the fathers; tramples alike upon treaties and statutes; strikes at the fundamental principles of republicanism, and seeks to rob our nation of the brightest jewels in its coronet of glory." After the adjournment of the forty-third congress, Mr. Orth was offered the position of U. S. minister to Vienna, which he accepted. While abroad he was chosen, by the almost unanimous vote of the republican party in his state, for governor of Indiana. He resigned his mission, in compliance with the request of his friends, to make the campaign for that office. Later, however, political reasons induced him to withdraw from the ticket. Mr. Orth died at his home at Lafayette Dec. 16, 1882.

ALLEN, Paul, editor and author, was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 15, 1755. His father was Paul Allen, a representative in the legislature of Rhode Island, and his mother was the daughter of Gov. Cooke of that state. He was graduated from Brown university in 1796, and then for a time studied law, but never practiced. He became interested in literature, and having displayed some talent as a writer, on his removal to Philadelphia he received an engagement as an editorial writer on the "Portfolio" and the "United States Gazette." He was also employed in preparing for the press the travels of Lewis and Clarke. He removed from Philadelphia to Baltimore, where for a time he was engaged on the "Federal Republican," but he lost his position on that paper. His health then became impaired, he fell into extreme poverty, and for a time became mentally deranged, while his widowed mother was dependent upon him for support. Afterward he was put in jail on account of a debt of $30. Finally he was connected with the "Portico" and the "Morning Chronicle." His name was also identified with a "History of the Revolution," which was brought out in 1819. He published a volume of poems and projected a "Life of Washington." Mr. Allen died in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 18, 1826.

Digitized by Google

BRYANT, William McKendree, educator, was born in Lake county, Ind., March 31, 1843, son of E. W. Bryant, a hardy pioneer settler of Indiana, who emigrated from Ohio in 1835, and in later years carried on the business of wagon-making. His grandfather, James Bryant, settled in central Ohio in 1800, and came of Holland ancestry. His mother was a woman of specially delicate and refined nature. The son lived with his parents until sixteen years of age, attending school during the winter months and working in his father's shop in the summer. At sixteen he taught his first school, continuing his own education in an academy in Indianola, Ia. He was the first in the school and the second in his county to enlist in defense of the nation in the civil war of 1861. He took his place as a private in the 8d Iowa infantry, in April, 1861, was promoted to adjutant of the 34th Iowa regiment on its organization in September, 1862, and served during the year 1864 as assistant adjutant-general of a brigade. He saw service on the field at Shiloh, Chickasaw Bluffs, Corinth, and Vicksburg, and in a number of minor engagements. In November, 1864, upon the consolidation of regiments in the department of the Mississippi, he, at his own request, was mustered out of the service, receiving special mention in the official history of his regiment for courage and efficiency. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan university, was graduated in 1868, and, after a brief experience in the Christian ministry, for which he had fitted himself, he definitely entered the educational field. From 1870 to 1873 he was superintendent of city schools, Burlington, Ia. In 1873 he accepted an appointment in the St. Louis (Mo.) schools, being led to do so chiefly by the advantages to be there had in the direction of the study of philosophy under the leadership of Dr. Wm. T. Harris, who was at that time superintendent of the St. Louis schools. Here Mr. Bryant was at first supervising principal of a large district school, but in 1881 he accepted a proposition to take charge of the department of psychology and ethics in the St. Louis high school. This department then numbered but fourteen pupils. In 1894 it had grown to six classes, with over 150 pupils. Mr. Bryant devoted much time to literary work, and his translation of "Hegel's Philosophy of Art" (1879); "Philosophy of Landscape Painting" (1882); "The World-Energy and Its Self-Conservation" (1890); "Eternity a Thread in the Weaving of a Life," "Goethe as a Representative of the Modern Art Spirit," "Historical Presuppositions and Foreshadowings of Dante's 'Divine Comedy,'" "A Syllabus of Psychology" (1892); "A Syllabus of Ethics," and "Ethics and the New Education" (1894); "Modern Education," "Deus et Satanus," "Life, Death, and Immortality," and a "Text Book of Psychology" (ready for the press, 1894), represent his line of study and investigation. He is a member of the St. Louis society of pedagogy, and was chiefly instrumental in shaping its work in its reorganization, by which it became what the national commissioner of education pronounced the "largest and best organization of the kind in the country." The Ohio Wesleyan university, in recognition of Mr. Bryant's literary work, conferred on him the degree of M.A., in 1893. In 1867 Mr. Bryant was married to Sarah Augusta Shade of Columbus, O., a woman educated at the same place with Mr. Bryant, and who attained considerable distinction as a landscape painter. Their only child, **Max Mueller Bryant,** inherits his father's tastes for philosophy and the profession of teaching.

FAUQUIER, Francis, governor of Virginia, was born about 1720. Nothing is known of his early life. He was liberally educated and was a friend of Thomas Jefferson. In his private character he stood among the highest in the colony. He succeeded Dinwiddie as governor of Virginia, in 1758, and after that was lieutenant-governor until his death. In 1764 he dissolved the assembly for having adopted Patrick Henry's resolutions, which declared that the sole right of taxation existed in the colonial legislature. In 1765, Massachusetts having invited the other colonies to join the general congress, Gov. Fauquier refused to summon the house of burgesses to the end that it might appoint delegates to such a congress. He sympathized with the colonists, but in his official position he opposed everything looking toward disloyalty. He was one of the most popular as he was one of the best of the royal governors. He published a work entitled "Raising Money for the Support of the War" (London, 1757). Gov. Fauquier died in Virginia, March 3, 1768.

McGOWAN, Hugh J., contractor and commissioner, was born in Liberty, Clay county, Mo., Jan. 25, 1857, son of Hugh and Margaret McGowan, both of whom were born in Ireland. They were married in Portland, Me., and moved to St. Louis, Mo., in 1842; lived there one year, and then moved to Liberty, Clay county, in that state. Mr. McGowan died suddenly in 1883, caused by a fall from a wagon. Before leaving Ireland he joined Father Mathew's temperance society in 1838, and the pledge he then took was kept faithfully until his death. The son was brought up on a farm until he was eighteen years of age. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Liberty, Mo. He subsequently attended Spaulding's commercial college at Kansas City, Mo., taking a thorough commercial course. He was afterward employed in a furniture factory in that city, remaining in such employment until he was appointed car accountant for the Missouri Pacific railroad at Kansas City, holding that position until he became of age, when he accepted a position as patrolman on the police force of Kansas City. His record on the police force of that city was characterized by such singular courage, vigilance and efficiency, that he was soon promoted to the rank of acting sergeant. Soon after he was appointed first sergeant of the entire police department, which position he held until 1886, when he was elected marshal of Jackson county, Mo., the most responsible office in the county, and held it until 1890, serving two terms. In 1890 he was offered and refused the democratic nomination for the office of county marshal, preferring to retire to devote his time to private affairs. On Feb. 9, 1887, he was married to Katie F. Burnett, daughter of William and Mary Burnett, of Kansas City, Mo., by whom he has had two daughters. In the spring of 1891 he was appointed general agent for the Barber asphalt paving company for Kansas City and western Missouri. In the summer of 1891, at the unsolicited request of a large number of the leading citizens and business men of Kansas City and western Missouri, he was appointed by Gov. David R. Francis one of the seven World's

Hugh J. McGowan

Digitized by Google

fair commissioners for the state of Missouri, the duties and responsibilities of which commission are generally known. He was chairman of the auditing committee of that board. The varied and remarkable exhibit of Missouri at the Fair, showing to the world the unsurpassed productiveness and resources of a great state, was largely due to the tireless activity of Mr. McGowan.

LEWIS, William J., business manager, was born in Carbondale, Pa., Aug. 27, 1843, the youngest son of John D. Lewis, who was a native of Wales. William received but a limited common-school education, being obliged to go into the coal mines, at an early age, to work with his father. Tiring of the mines, he sought and obtained employment with a farmer with whom he remained until sixteen years of age. At this time his father purchased a farm in Clifford township, Susquehanna county, Pa., the care of which fell to him; here he remained with his parents until the autumn of 1862, when he answered the call of his country for volunteers by enlisting as a private of company B, 177th regiment, Pa. infantry, and was honorably discharged with his regiment at the close of his term of enlistment. He afterwards engaged in coal mining, and, subsequently, in teaching public school. In 1866 he engaged in mercantile business, at Providence (now Scranton), Pa., in which he continued until 1873, when he became engaged in general insurance and conveyancing, which business he conducted for thirteen years. In 1876 he was appointed by Gov. Hartranft paymaster of 9th regiment, N. G. of Pa. In 1873 he was elected associate judge of Lackawanna county, serving for a term of five years. In 1885 he was elected sheriff of the county, serving for a term of three years. In October, 1890, he was made general manager of the coal department of the New York, Susquehanna and Western railway and coal companies. He is a director of the Dime deposit and discount bank of Scranton and is prominently identified with many of the industrial corporations of the city and neighborhood. He has been for many years a trustee of the First Presbyterian church of Providence, is a 32d degree mason, a member of the G. A. R., and president of the North end board of trade. For nearly thirty years he has taken an active and leading part in the public affairs and politics of the city and county. He is an able thinker, broad-minded and liberal in his views; and is one of the substantial and respected citizens of northeastern Pennsylvania.

RUMSEY, James, inventor, was born at Bohemia Manor, Cecil county, Md., in 1743. As a machinist he devised certain improvements, which seem to have been independent of those of Oliver Evans (q. v.) in the machinery of mills. Sept. 7, 1784, Gen. Washington saw and certified to his model of a boat which could go up-stream by machinery; the next year he procured from the Pennsylvania assembly, couched in vague language, an exclusive right for ten years to "navigate and build" such contrivances. In March, 1786, he exhibited on the Potomac a boat propelled by steam. In 1787 patents were granted him in Virginia and Maryland. In 1788 his "Short Treatise on the Application of Steam" was printed at Philadelphia, where Franklin and others formed a society to aid him in carrying out his plans. John Fitch (q. v.), an inventor of equal merit, contested his claims, but public favor went with Rumsey. He repaired to England, met much encouragement, procured patents for his invention there, in France, and in Holland; had a boat constructed with the requisite machinery, and gave a successful exhibition on the Thames in December, 1792, but his projects were brought to naught by his untimely death in London Dec. 23, 1792. Final success in the introduction of steamboats is due to Fulton, but the way was prepared by those who went before him, and Rumsey's "services and high agency" therein were acknowledged by the Kentucky legislature in a gold medal presented to his son in 1839.

FECHTER, Charles Albert, actor, was born in London, Eng., on Oct. 23, 1824. His parents removed to Paris when he was twelve years old, and in that city he received his education. He attended school at Boulogne-sur-Seine for two years, and was then compelled to contribute to the support of his family, which he did by aiding his father in making bronzes and candelabra. In the intervals of labor he studied French and drawing, read and re-read the classics, and attended the theatre whenever opportunity offered. It was his father's intention that he should become a sculptor, but all his inclinations lay in the direction of the stage, and it was finally decided that he should become an actor. He became a member of an amateur theatrical company and made his *début* in Dumas's "Mari de la Vue." His success was brilliant and pronounced, and won for him the unstinted praise of Scribe and of St. Laurie, who was Rachel's first instructor. His *début* was made in 1840, and in 1841 he became a member of a French company playing in Florence. The company soon came to grief, and Fechter returned to Paris and entered the conservatoire, resolved to fit himself for the Théatre Français. Disagreements with his teachers caused him to quit the conservatoire in a few weeks, and for three years he applied with energy and industry to the study of sculpturing at *Académie des Beaux Arts*. He was graduated from the academy in 1844, winning the first grand medal. This honor included five years' study in Rome at the expense of the goverment, but he gave it up to become an actor at the Théatre Français, where he had already rehearsed before the tribunal and been accepted. His *début* was made as Seide in Voltaire's "Mahomet," and as Valare in Molière's "Tartufe." His acting was favorably received, and he became a regular member of the Théatre Français. He won the friendship of Rachel, and also aroused the jealousy of other members of the company, and at the end of eighteen months he voluntarily relinquished his engagement. He next appeared for nine months in Berlin, and then acted for four months at the St. James theatre in London. The manager of the Princess theatre offered him £40 a week for three years if he would remain on the English stage; but Fechter preferred an engagement that was offered him at the Ambigu in Paris. He returned to Paris in February, 1848, but at the end of a fortnight the Ambigu was closed by the revolution. Fechter did not appear on the stage again until late in 1848, when he played at the Variéties in a burlesque entitled "Oscar the 28th." Following this he played for a time at the Théatre Historique, and in 1849 returned to the Ambigu, where he remained for a year. In 1850–51 he was seen at the Théatre Historique and Porte St. Martin. About this time he created "The

Digitized by Google

Corsican Brothers," which had a successful run for 100 nights. From 1852 to 1858 Fechter was at the head of a company at the Vaudeville, and while at this theatre created the character of Armand Duvaull in Dumas's "La Dame aux Camelias." After leaving the Vaudeville, he starred with success in the provinces, fulfilled a ten months' engagement at the Porte St. Martin, and then became the manager of the Odeon. His first season was successful, both artistically and financially; but on being refused permission to produce such plays as were the property of the Théatre Français, Fechter quit Paris in anger and went to London, where he made his *début* at the Princess theatre in "Ruy Blas" Oct. 27, 1860. Fechter's appearance proved the dramatic event of the season in London, and "Ruy Blas," after running for 100 nights, was succeeded by the "Corsican Brothers," and "Don Cæsar de Bazan." On March 20, 1861, Fechter was seen in "Hamlet" for the first time. His conception of Hamlet was, in some respects, original and startling, but it proved popular with the public, and he was seen as the Dane for 115 nights. On Jan. 10, 1863, having become lessee of the Lyceum, he produced "The Duke's Motto," which drew crowded houses for seven months, and was followed by "Bel Domino." "A Revolutionary Panic" followed, and in the fall of 1864 he reopened the Lyceum in "The King's Butterfly." "The Mountebank," "The Roadside Inn," and "Ruy Blas" filled out the season of 1865. "The Watch Cry" and "Master of Ravenswood" were produced in September of 1866, and were followed by "Hamlet," "The Corsican Brothers," and Fechter's own drama of "Rouge et Noir," the latter enjoying a run of 150 nights. "The Lady of Lyons," with Fechter as Claude Melnotte, was next produced, and was followed on Nov. 16, 1867, by "No Thoroughfare," Fechter's masterly personation of Obenreizer making a most profound impression. After this he adapted "Monte Cristo," and was seen in it for 100 nights, and then appeared in "Black and White:" In 1869 Fechter after a starring tour through the English provinces, came to New York and appeared for the first time on the American stage at Niblo's Garden on Jan. 10, 1870, as Ruy Blas. His reception in New York repeated his successes in London. Following "Ruy Blas," he was seen in "The Duke's Motto" and "Hamlet." Wherever he appeared he was favored with large and appreciative audiences. The Globe theatre in Boston and the Lyceum theatre in New York were built for him, but he failed as a manager owing to his personal eccentricities, and in private life soon grew unpopular. The last part which he created was Karl in "Lover's Penance," produced at the Park theatre on Apr. 13, 1874. After this he starred, at intervals, in the rôles which had made his reputation. In July, 1873, he purchased a farm near Rockland Centre, Bucks county, Pa., and there he passed the last years of his life. As an actor he excelled in romantic parts, and was the ideal stage-lover of his time. He had the intelligence, training and spirit of the true artist. His faults were many, but he was a potent and material factor in the advancement of dramatic art. After a long and painful illness, he died on Aug. 5, 1879.

MERRITT, Israel John, wrecker, was born in New York city, Aug. 23, 1829, of revolutionary stock, his grandfather having served with honor in the war of independence. In early life, young Merritt was a driver on a canal, but tried various other avocations as opportunity occurred, until he had reached the age of fifteen, when he secured employment with a "wrecking captain." From that time forward the saving of wrecks became his business in life. In 1865 he invented, and in 1867 patented, a pontoon or "dry-dock" for raising sunken vessels. By his perseverance and peculiar genius for the work, Capt. Merritt eventually established the largest organization in the world engaged in the wrecking business. In the process of time a son grew to manhood and became a co-worker in the business and a partner of his father. The firm is known as "Merritts' Wrecking Organization." Besides the main office in New York and large store houses and docks on Staten Island, they have store houses and docks at Norfolk, Va., and own a fleet of steamers, sailing vessels and pontoons, specially built, rigged and fitted for their work. They have thirty steam pumps and boilers capable of throwing from twenty to seventy barrels of water a minute, cables, wrecking anchors, hoisting machinery and appliances for handling wrecked cargoes. Their resources are complete. They do nearly all the heavy wrecking on the Atlantic coast, employing from 150 to 250 men, including skilled divers for submarine work, and the best of sailors and mechanics. Capt. Merritt has accomplished the work of saving some of the most difficult wrecking cases known. The offices are open night and day, and no time is lost when the news of a wreck arrives. Experience, enterprise and energy, coupled with a perfect equipment, have placed him as a master wrecker far in the lead of those who labor in a business so fraught with danger.

LEWIS, John Benjamin, physician, was born in Greenport, N. Y., March 10, 1832, the son of John Lewis, a teacher at West Point, grandson of Benjamin Lewis, a soldier of the war of 1812, and great-grandson of Eleazur Lewis, a soldier of the revolutionary war. He was educated at the Powellton seminary at Newburg, N. Y., and afterward pursued his studies at the University medical college, New York city, where he was graduated on his twenty-first birthday. Shortly afterward he settled in Rockville, Conn., having formed a partnership with Dr. Alden Skinner, and here for several years he had a full share of that laborious practice of medicine and surgery that usually falls to the lot of a country doctor. In July, 1861, he was appointed and commissioned surgeon of the 5th Conn. infantry, and in the spring of 1862 was commissioned by President Lincoln brigade-surgeon, U. S. V., and ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. Banks, department of the Shenandoah, and was assigned to the 2d brigade, Shields's division, remaining in service in that capacity up to the time that the division was incorporated with Gen. McClellan's army at Harrison's Landing, when he was assigned to temporary duty. He was on duty at the battle of Antietam, which battle ended his field service. A few days later he was assigned surgeon-in-charge of U. S. general hospital No. 6, at Frederick, Md., and in February, 1863, was appointed surgeon-in-charge of the general hospital at Cumberland, Md., at which post of duty he remained until the close of the war. In his field service, Dr. Lewis was in many skirmishes and battles, and was several times in charge of field hospitals. He was subsequently brevetted, "for brave and meritorious service," lieutenant-colonel, U. S. volunteers. He was mustered out in October, 1865, and returning

Digitized by Google

to Rockville resumed the practice of his profession. In 1868 he removed with his family to Hartford, and soon after went to Europe. On his return in 1869, he entered the service of the Travelers' insurance company as medical director, being also in charge of its claims department, the duties of which important position obliged him to relinquish the general practice of his profession. Dr. Lewis is a member of the Hartford medical society, of the Connecticut medical society, and of the New York medico-legal society. He has devoted a great deal of his time to medico-legal subjects, on which he has been a prolific writer. In this special pursuit he has made a collection of works on medical jurisprudence, ancient and modern, which is one of the largest and most valuable in this country. In military organizations of veterans he is a companion of the military order of the Loyal legion of the United States; a comrade of the Grand army of the republic; a member of the Society of the army of the Potomac, and of the Army and navy club of Connecticut. Dr. Lewis was married, in 1855, to Mary K., daughter of J. N. E. Mann, of Dedham, Mass. They have one son and two daughters. The son, Dr. William J. Lewis, resides in New York city.

BUEHRLE, Robert Koch, educator, was born at Ueberlingen am Boden-See, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, Sept. 24, 1840, son of an officer in the customs department. He emigrated with his parents to America in 1846, and settled in Bucks county, Pa., in 1848. As he was obliged to earn his own living at an early age, ten months of each twelve (from his eighth to his nineteenth year) were spent as a boat-boy on the canal, the remaining two months being given to the public schools. All his leisure time, however, was devoted to reading, and the study of such books as came within his reach. In the fall of 1858 he stepped from the canal-boat into the school-room as the teacher of a country school near his home, and was reappointed the following term. During the summer he attended the Bucks county normal and classical school, and served in it some time as assistant teacher. In 1863 he had brief charge of an academy, after which he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad company, but the latter work not proving congenial, he returned to his chosen profession in 1865, taking a position as principal of the public high school at Allentown, Pa. His professional skill, ability and devotion were soon recognized by the board of controllers of that city, and in 1868 they elected him the first superintendent of schools. During the ten years that Mr. Buehrle filled this office he displayed great ability in the organization and management of a graded system of education, and the Allentown schools became widely known as among the best in the state, commanding attention in remote cities. In 1878 he was called to the superintendency of the schools of Reading, Pa., where he remained but two years. So marked an influence did he exert there, however, that when in 1880 he accepted a call to a similar position in Lancaster, his journey resembled an ovation, accompanied as he was by the mayor and other officials of the city, besides a large number of public-school controllers. He was probably the first public-school official in the country to whom a complimentary dinner was given by the school authorities in token of the high esteem in which he was held. Since his election as first city superintendent of Lancaster, he has labored diligently to elevate this system of public schools, his thorough organization and judicious, well-directed and progressive administration being universally recognized. He is a zealous champion of what he believes to be the best interests of education, tending, however, toward the conservative rather than the destructive. In recognition of his devotion to the study of literature, especially the languages—he being acquainted with Latin, Greek, German and French, besides being a contributor to Webster's and to Murray's English dictionaries—Franklin and Marshall college conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1878, and that of Ph.D. in 1886. Dr. Buehrle is also a close student of the literature of his profession, a frequent contributor to educational journals, and is noted for wide and thorough scholarship and for his advocacy of the classics and collegiate training. He is the author of "Grammatical Praxis" (1877), and has taken an active and influential part in many educational meetings, being a prominent member of the Pennsylvania state teachers' association, and of the National educational association. The Pennsylvania city and borough superintendents' convention may be said to be his creation—having been organized in Lancaster in January, 1888, when he was chosen president, and over which he again presided in 1893. In religion Dr. Buehrle is a Lutheran, having been an active Sunday-school worker and superintendent for thirty years. He was married in early life to Anna M. Lazarus, the daughter of a farmer in Lehigh county, Pa.

LEE, Ann, founder of the sect of Shakers in America, was born in Manchester, Eng., Feb. 29, 1736. Her father was a blacksmith, and her own trade was that of a cutter of hatters' fur. She married Abraham Stanley, a blacksmith, who lived in her father's house, and by him had four children, who died in infancy. In 1758 she became converted by one James Wadley, formerly a Quaker, but who, imagining that he had supernatural visions and revelations, established in 1747 a sect called Shakers, which was simply a new form of the fanaticism of the French prophets of half a century before. Ann Lee joined his sect, and passed through its religious exercises, during which she had fits, when the blood poured through the pores of her skin. Her flesh wasted away, and at the end of nine years she was thought to have lost her reason. In 1770 she began to preach against the wickedness of marriage. She called herherself "Ann, the Word." For a time she was shut up by the people of Manchester in a madhouse. In 1774 she sailed for America on board the ship Maria, Capt. Smith, arriving in New York in May, accompanied by her brother, William Lee, and by James Whitaker and John Hocknell, who were called elders, and by others, not including her husband. In the spring of 1776 she went to Albany, and from there to Watervliet, eight miles from that city, where she and her followers lived and held their meetings during the next few years. In 1780 the Baptists of New Lebanon and adjacent towns were subject to unusual religious commotion, and soon an account of Ann Lee reached these enthusiasts. Immediately they journeyed to Watervliet to see her, when she received them with smiles, told them she knew of their coming; declared herself to be the woman clothed with a sun, mentioned in the twelfth chapter of Revelation; claimed the power of administering the Holy Spirit to whom she pleased, and asserted that she was daily judging the dead of all nations, who came to her for that purpose; and that no favor could be shown to any person but through the confession of their sins to her. Her pretensions caused great excitement, and with her ceremony of hopping, dancing, and whirling, converted a good many of her followers into idiots. One of these, Valen-

Digitized by Google

tine Rathbun, a Baptist minister, having recovered his senses, published a pamphlet against Ann Lee and her society, but it had little effect. Her authority was established, and she succeeded in inducing her followers to part with their ear-rings, necklaces, buckles, and other ornaments, and to cut off their hair close by their ears. She was accused of witchcraft, and during the revolution was charged with a secret correspondence with the British, and was arrested and imprisoned. In 1781 she went on a tour through the New England states, and established societies of Shakers in different towns. She died at Watervliet, Sept. 8, 1784. After her death the Shakers were led by James Whitaker, who died in 1787 and was succeeded by Elder Joseph Meacham and Lucy Wright. It is said of Ann Lee that she had the power of speaking in an unknown tongue. But, as to this, the illustrations given of it are nothing but gibberish. Mrs. Lee was a woman of great physical strength, and of much mental capacity. Nothing was ever known against her morals, although charges were made against her which were not, however, substantiated. She was entirely uneducated, and her founding of a sect, whose members thoroughly believed in her, gave evidence of unusual mental power.

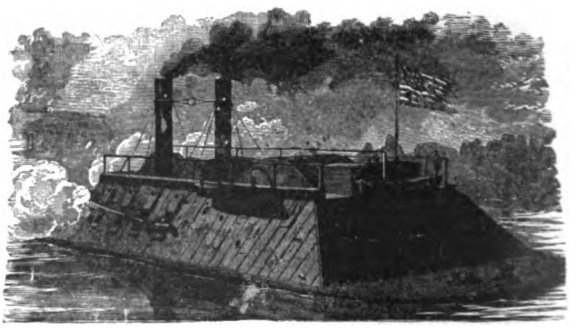
LARNER, Noble Danforth, capitalist, was born in Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1830, son of Michael and Christiana Gideon Larner, both Washingtonians by birth. He was the grandson of Jacob and Mary Coons Gideon, and great-grandson of Jacob and Rebecca Sales Gideon. Jacob Gideon (born in 1756) enlisted at Valley Forge, Pa., in 1777, in Rudolph's troop of Lee's legion, serving until 1781, when he became trumpeter in Van Hare's company of Washington's guards, in service at Guilford, Eutaw Springs, the Cowpens and Yorktown. The paternal grandfather and grandmother of Mr. Larner were born in Ireland, emigrating to the United States about 1779. His maternal grandfather was born in Pennsylvania, as was his maternal great-grandmother; his maternal grandmother was born in Virginia, while his maternal great-grandfather was born in Germany. Educated in the private schools of Washington, Mr. Larner began business life as a printer, continuing as such until the latter part of 1860. At that time he received an appointment as clerk in the interior department, which position he held until October, 1865, when he resigned it to become secretary of the National union insurance company, then just organized. This position Mr. Larner held for many years, having active management of the company's affairs. At the opening of the war (1861) he enlisted for three months in the original National Rifles of the city of Washington, serving until the expiration of his term. In 1863 he was elected a member of the city council of Washington to represent the old third ward, and in 1864 he was re-elected. During this service he was active in the discharge of his duties, being especially zealous in the matter of street improvements. A number of the important measures he introduced failed of accomplishment owing to lack of funds, and the limited powers conferred by the city's charter. Among the most important measures thus presented, which, then unsuccessful, were subsequently adopted by the board of public works which succeeded the old government of the city, were: the bill to arch the old canal so that it could be used for sewer purposes; the building of the slash-run sewer in the first ward; and the sewer running from the boundary through Eighth street, N. W. Mr. Larner was active in pressing the bill providing for a salaried fire department in the city of Washington, being chairman of the conference committee that reported the bill. He also introduced, and had passed, a bill establishing a fire alarm telegraph system. For over thirty years he was one of the most active members of the Masonic fraternity, and at different times was elected to all the important offices in that order in the District of of Columbia. He received many honors from the Royal arch masons of the United States, and filled every office in the General grand chapter. The last and most important was that of General grand high priest of the United States, Mr. Larner having been the first from the District of Columbia who at that time had ever been promoted to that position.

LARNER, John Bell, lawyer, was born at Washington, D.C., Aug. 3, 1858. His grandfather, Michael Larner, and his father, Noble D. Larner, were also born in Washington. He received his rudimentary education in the private schools of the city. In 1874 he attended the preparatory department of Columbia college, after which he was engaged with his father in the insurance business until the fall of 1876, when he entered the law office of Merrick & Morris. Before commencing the study of law he became greatly interested in amateur journalism, and at one time edited and published "The Tribune," a monthly paper, and later, "The Eclectic"—the latter being at first a monthly and afterward a weekly journal. In 1877 he entered the junior class of the law department of the Columbian university, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in May, 1879, three months before he reached his majority. In June of the same year he was graduated from the university with the degree of LL.B., taking a prize for an essay on the "Law of Mortgages." Immediately after his admission to the bar he commenced the practice of law, being associated with Messrs. Merrick & Morris. Upon the recommendation of Mr. Merrick he was appointed junior counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for the District of Columbia, Mr. Merrick being the senior counsel. After holding this position for about two years his increasing private practice compelled him to resign and open offices of his own. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States Apr. 28, 1886. By great industry Mr. Larner built up one of the largest law practices in the District. He gave much attention to the law of private corporations, some of the largest corporations in Washington having been organized under his counsel—among others, the Washington loan and trust company, the first trust company organized in the District. He was also active in securing the passage of the act of congress of Oct. 1, 1890, authorizing the incorporation of trust companies in the District. Mr. Larner was general counsel of the Washington loan and trust company, the Columbia national bank, the National life maturity insurance company, and the Home plate-glass insurance company, in each of which he was a director. He was also special counsel for the Guarantee savings, loan and investment company, and other corporations. In addition to corporation business, his services were sought in matters relating to trusts, trust estates, and the general settlement of estates, in which he had wide experience. Mr. Larner was connected with a number of religious and charitable organizations. He was a member of the New York avenue Presbyterian church, one of the vice-presidents of the Young men's Christian association, and a member of the Board of directors of the Washington hospital for foundlings. Always closely identified with the business interests of the city, he was an active

Digitized by Google

member of the board of trade. He is the author of an interesting translation of Alexander Dumas's "Life of Napoleon," published in 1894. This work had never before been published in the English language.

EADS, James Buchanan, engineer, was born in Lawrenceburgh, Ind., May 23, 1820. He attended the public school of his native place until he was thirteen years of age, when his parents undertook the removal of their household to St. Louis, and while *en route* their possessions were destroyed by fire, and the family was left entirely destitute. The boy at once went to work, first as a peddler of apples, and afterward as clerk in a store. Every spare moment was devoted to study, however, his fondness for mechanics and his great ingenuity leading him to apply himself to engineering and its cognate sciences. This he did in the evening without the advantage of schools or instructors. In 1839 he obtained employment on a Mississippi steamboat as clerk, and here the real business of his life, which had so much to do with "the Father of Waters," was begun. He invented a diving-bell boat to recover the cargoes from sunken steamers on the river. This was followed by the construction of a larger boat for pumping the sand and water from sunken vessels, and raising the vessel and cargo intact. His success resulted in a large business on all the tributaries, as well as on the entire river, as theretofore a vessel once sunk was considered forever lost by reason of the shifting sand entirely burying it beyond reach. In 1845 Mr. Eads's business had grown to such proportions as to make him one of the busiest, as well as one of the wealthiest, men on the river. That year he erected at St. Louis the first glass works built west of the Ohio river. The navigation of the western rivers having become extremely hazardous, by reason of the sunken hulks, snags, and wrecks in the channel, Mr. Eads, in 1856, went to Washington, and proposed to congress to remove all these obstructions if appropriations were made. The bill passed the house, but failed in the senate for want of time. At the outbreak of the civil war, President Lincoln sent for Mr. Eads to consult as to the practicability of building light-draught ironclads to protect the western rivers. This resulted in his constructing, within the astonishingly short period of 100 days, eight iron-clad steamers to accommodate an armament of 107 large guns. They were the first ironclads constructed by the United States, and on Feb. 5, 1862, several of them were engaged in the capture of Fort Henry, more than a month before the Monitor and Merrimac were finished. In 1862–63 Mr. Eads constructed six turreted iron vessels in which eleven and fifteen-inch guns, worked by steam, were loaded and discharged every forty-five seconds. The turrets on these were totally different from those designed by Ericsson and Coles. They also constituted the first manipulation of heavy artillery by steam. Mr. Eads's next important achievement was the design and construction, from 1867–74, of the steel-arched bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis. The central arch of this triumph of engineering skill has a clear span of 520 feet, while its side arches are 602 feet each. Two of these are much deeper than any yet built, while one, weighing 45,000 tons, is sunk to the bed-rock, 136 feet below high-water mark, through ninety feet of sand and gravel. Another, weighing 40,000 tons, is founded on the rock 130 feet above high-water mark. In the construction of the caissons many novel devices were employed in order to sink these enormous pieces through the sand to the rock, which methods were afterward adopted in sinking the deepest pier of the East river bridge. Through a blunder of the contractors, a serious difficulty confronted Mr. Eads upon the final erection of the arches of the bridge, the central space between the half arches proving to be 2½ inches too short to receive the central tubes. It is the popular impression that this trouble was rectified by contracting the arch through the application of ice. According to actual fact, however, Mr. Eads solved the problem by designing a set of tubes that could be shortened or lengthened at will, although such was the ignorance and prejudice of the contractors that they would not adopt his method until the ice application and other equally ineffective measures had failed. The next great work executed by Mr. Eads was the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi river by building parallel jetties out into the sea across the bar that had been formed by the sedimentary matter discharged by the current. These jetties prevented the spread of the water, by whose concentrated force alone the channel was driven clear to the depth of thirty feet. He commenced this work in 1874. For forty years previous various plans to accomplish such an end had been attempted, but without success. A commission of seven distinguished engineers, appointed by congress in 1872, had in 1878 recommended the building of a canal through the left bank of the river near Fort St. Philip to connect it with Breton bay, by which the bars at the mouth would be avoided entirely. This plan seemed for a time to find much favor with congress, although stoutly opposed by Mr. Eads, who in many ways sought to convince the public of the practicability of his own methods. He, in turn, was opposed by the chief of engineers of the United States army, and by nearly all the members of the corps, but congress was at length won over by his earnest persuasions, and, although hampered by many conditions, the contract was awarded him. The sum agreed to be paid for the work was $5,250,000, the estimate for the canal having been $8,000,000. Payments were to be made as the depth of the channel was reached, and to secure the first payment at least one-half the work had to be executed. After some years of arduous and unremitting labor, during which Mr. Eads gave clear proof of his energy, skill, and good faith, he was compelled to ask congress to modify the oppressive terms of this agreement, and an advance of $1,000,000 was therefore



voted him. A commission of seven distinguished engineers of the United States army were also charged to investigate the result of his work, which report, although most favorable to what had already been accomplished, complacently advised against any further payments than those agreed upon. For once, however, congress rose to the occasion, and, satisfied that the success of the whole enterprise was assured, an advance of $750,000 was promptly voted—probably the only instance in the history of the gov-

Digitized by Google

ernment where money has been voted to an individual in advance of the specific terms of the agreement. The work was completed in 1879, and, during the same year, congress appointed a commission of civil and military engineers, of whom Mr. Eads was one, to prepare a plan for the improvement of the entire Mississippi river and to prevent destructive floods. The first report of this commission showed the acceptance and cordial endorsement of the identical views which, as advanced some years before by Mr. Eads, had met with only opposition and indifference. One most valuable feature of these theories was that, in addition to giving the channel of the Mississippi a low-water depth of twenty-five feet at Cairo, a district as large as the state of Indiana, constituting the alluvial basin of the river, would, almost without the need of levees, be saved from overflow. This extension of deep-water navigation 1,100 miles from the gulf into the very heart of the Mississippi valley, and the reclamation of such an enormous area of rich lands below the mouth of the Ohio, would confer a vast and incalculable benefit upon the entire country. In 1879, immediately after the report of the inter-oceanic canal congress of Paris, under the auspices of Count De Lesseps, Mr. Eads published a project for a ship railway across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, by which ships with their cargoes could be safely and inexpensively transported from ocean to ocean. While pushing forward this project, Mr. Eads was engaged by the authorities to devise means for the deepening of the St. John's river, Florida; the Sacramento river, California; the harbor at Toronto, Canada, and the entrance to the port of Vera Cruz, Mexico. Mr. Eads, while abroad, visited all the prominent rivers of Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as the great canals. For two terms he was president of the St. Louis academy of sciences, and in 1872 was elected a member of the National academy of sciences. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan. He delivered addresses upon civil engineering before many important bodies, and is the author of a large number of pamphlets and papers upon the same subject. In June, 1884, the Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce—organized in England in 1754—awarded him the Albert medal, he being the first American citizen so honored. While in the midst of a useful and busy life, intent upon projects that promised to be of world-wide benefit to mankind, Mr. Eads died at Nassau, N. P., March 16, 1887.

LIQUEST, Pierre Laclede, pioneer, was born in the early part of the eighteenth century in France. He was a merchant, and became the head of a firm of Frenchmen, which furnished supplies to the Indians living on the Missouri river. As captain of a fleet of vessels he sailed up the Mississippi in 1763, which journey was accomplished in four months. Besides goods for the Indians, he took with him quite a company of French mechanics, hunters and trappers, intending to found a settlement. On his return, at the bend of the river, and seventeen miles below the mouth of the Missouri, he found a beautiful spot, covered with a rich forest, through which buffalo and beaver, bear and deer, roamed at will. This was in December, and having fixed the site, Liquest with his countrymen spent the winter at Fort de Charles, a French settlement a little lower down the river. In the spring he sent a number of workmen and hunters to the spot, under the charge of Auguste Chouteau. Capt. Liquest began his settlement in February, 1764, which prospered, and soon grew to be the center of an immense and lucrative fur-trade. He named his colony St. Louis, in honor of his king, Louis XV., and the then patron saint of his native land. The French got on pleasantly with the Indians, gaining their friendship by adopting their modes of living, and bearing the hardships of pioneer life with a cheerfulness which obtained their respect. In six years the little colony had several hundred inhabitants. Capt. Liquest, with wise forethought, had set aside the beautiful plot of land for their chapel, which has continued the property of the church since that time, and is the site of the cathedral of the present day. Capt. Liquest was enterprising and sagacious, and had the faculty of attaching his followers to himself by his generous appreciation. He died in New Orleans some time later, while his faithful adjutant, Chouteau, who lived to be one hundred years old, died at St. Louis in 1839, leaving a valuable diary, which is now the property of the St. Louis mercantile library. Until St. Louis belonged to the United States, which was not until 1804, its growth was restricted by the tyrannical laws of Spain, to which it was transferred about the time of its settlement by Liquest. Since then it has developed immense resources, and become what Capt. Liquest foretold, "one of the most beautiful cities in America."

LISTER, Edwin, manufacturer, was born at Sunderland, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., Sept. 10, 1829. His father, Joseph Lister, emigrated to America in 1842, bringing his wife, four sons, Alfred, Edwin, Walter, and Joseph, and five daughters. Joseph Lister here engaged in the manufacture of bone buttons and in the utilization of animal bones for fertilizing material, in which he was one of the pioneers in this country. He had the advantage of years of experience in England, and brought with him the requisite machinery. The sons working with their father, a progressive business was gradually developed and many improvements in the process of manufacturing were adopted; these being largely the inventions of Edwin, who, with his elder brother Alfred, succeeded their father under the name of Lister Bros. Alfred gave his special attention to the commercial part of their business, Edwin engaged in superintending the works and inventing and perfecting methods of manufacturing the goods, the two working in harmony and with the greatest confidence in each other. The button business gave way in a few years to the fertilizing, which required all their time and energy. In 1861, needing increased facilities, particularly for transportation, they established themselves on the Passaic river, Newark, N. J., where, from a comparatively small beginning, the business grew to be the largest of the kind in the world. It is now conducted as the Listers' agricultural chemical works, of which Edwin Lister is president and principal owner. The goods manufactured by them include ground bone (bone dust), bone phosphates, special crop fertilizers, glue, bone carbon for sugar refining and filtering purposes, ivory black, sulphate of ammonia, tallow for fine soaps, and sulphuric acid. Of the latter, thirty-six tons per day were made and consumed in the various processes of manufacture in 1894. The raw material is obtained from nearly all parts of North and South America, from Europe, and from the East Indies and Egypt. The manufactured goods of the company are shipped to various parts of the United States, Mexico, South America, and Europe, to the extent of about $2,000,000 per annum. The works cover from twelve to fourteen acres of ground and have a large water frontage on the Passaic river. Five hundred men are employed. Three steamers

Digitized by Google

and four or five barges are engaged in transporting the raw and manufactured material from and to New York and other points. Branches of both the Pennsylvania and New Jersey central railroads also run direct to the store-houses, so that the facilities for shipping, both by land and water, are unrivaled. Mr. Lister is prominently identified with the public interests of the city of Newark, and was elected alderman from the tenth ward for two successive terms, from 1872 to 1876, and from the fourth ward from 1882 to 1884. He was also a member of the legislature of New Jersey for 1886, and has held other positions, but devotes most of his time and energy to his business, which he justly considers of great importance, dealing, as it does, with the productiveness of the soil, a most conspicuous factor in the prosperity of any country. He indeed is a public benefactor who "makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before."

VOORHEES, Charles Stewart, lawyer and legislator, was born at Covington, Ind., June 4, 1853. He is the son of Daniel W. Voorhees, U. S. senator from Indiana. He was graduated from Georgetown college, D. C., in 1873, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1875. In August, 1882, he removed to Washington territory, and in November of the same year was appointed district attorney of Whitman county, which office he filled until 1885. In 1884 he was elected as a democrat to represent Washington in congress, was re-elected in 1886 and served until 1889. He subsequently took up a permanent residence at Colfax, Wash., where he prosperously engaged in the practice of his profession.

WATROUS, William Henry, manufacturer, was born in Hartford, Conn., July 18, 1841. He was educated in the Arsenal school, and attended the Hartford high school one year, and at the age of fourteen, learned the trade of electro-plating in the factory of his uncles, the Rogers brothers, at Hartford, whose silverware has attained a world-wide reputation. Four years later he entered the employ of Rogers, Smith & Co., of the same city. At the outbreak of the civil war he was among the first to enlist in Rifle company A, 1st regiment Connecticut volunteers, serving under Capt. Joseph R. Hawley, afterward U. S. senator. In 1862 he was appointed first sergeant of company B, 24th regiment, Connecticut volunteers. He was afterward promoted to second lieutenant in the same company, and was mustered out in September, 1863. During 1865 he was employed with William Rogers, the eldest of the three Rogers brothers, the William Rogers manufacturing company being then organized. In 1868 Mr. Watrous removed to Waterbury, where he had charge of the plating department of Rogers & Bro. Returning to Hartford in 1870, he organized the Rogers cutlery company, being associated with his uncle, Asa H. Rogers. Soon after Mr. Rogers withdrew from the company and died in 1876, the last one of the four original Rogers brothers. In 1879 Mr. Watrous, having purchased one-half of the stock of the William Rogers manufacturing company, removed the business of the Rogers cutlery company to the same location and was made president, treasurer, and general manager of both companies. In 1890 he bought the Wickersham property in Norwich, and employed 100 hands in the manufacture of steel table cutlery, the output being over 100,000 dozen annually. Mr. Watrous, in his elevation from a poor boy to a wealthy manufacturer, has had the assistance solely of unremitting efforts, business integrity, and thorough practical knowledge, and daily supervision of the details of his business. In politics he is a republican. He is a member of the G. A. R., a well-known Mason and Knight Templar, and in April, 1884, was elected a member of the board of aldermen of Hartford.

EVERETT, William Sprague, wholesale merchant, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1839. His father, William Everett, was a Baptist clergyman from Massachusetts, and kinsman of Edward Everett, whose mother was related to the family of Gov. Claflin of Massachusetts, and from whom descended the great merchant, H. B. Claflin. His mother was Abigail Sprague, descended from William Sprague, after whom he was named. He began school at six years of age, and obtained his education at the district schools, and in two terms at the academy of Ithaca, N. Y., and on the farm, switched by his Puritan father, whose rigid sense of truth taught him that implied deceptions were as wrong as direct falsehoods, and directed by his cultured mother, thus building up health, frugality and good principles. He went to Georgia in 1857, and failing to get work in both Macon and Atlanta, he made several trips selling books and music for the Richards book firm, and then clerked from 1858 to 1862 in the dry-goods firms of J. L. Cutting & Co. and Cutting & Stone. He enlisted as a private in the 9th battalion of Georgia artillery, and fought gallantly to the close of the war, rising to be lieutenant and captain, and was present at the historic surrender of Appomattox. Two of his brothers fought with Gen. Grant in the Federal army. At St. Louis, in 1876, he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention that nominated Tilden, and saw his brother for the first time after the war, and was introduced to Dr. Comstock as from Atlanta, who asked him where he was in the war. Replying, "In the Southern army;" the doctor then said, "Your brother whipped you." He replied, "Yes, but it took two to one to do it." He was married in 1860 to Frances G. Haynes, whose father, Reuben Haynes, settled in Atlanta in 1846. Riding from Appomattox to Atlanta on horseback, he began living with his family in hospital tents amid the ruins, and first traveling for Cleghorn & Herring, of Philadelphia, for a month or two, he then worked for Talley, Brown & Co., of Atlanta, until 1868, when he became a salesman for M. C. & J. F. Kiser, of which firm he was a partner in 1872, and so remained until 1891, when it was organized as the Everett-Ridley-Reagan company, and he was made president. Mr. Everett is one of the solid commercial men of Atlanta, and heads one of its great mercantile houses.

UPHAM, Joshua, loyalist, was born at Brookfield, Mass., Nov. 14, 1741. He was graduated from Harvard in 1763, practiced law in Boston, removed to New York with the British troops, and was for a time aide to Carleton. Later he emigrated to New Brunswick, where he was judge of the supreme court and member of the council, 1784–1807. He is said to have introduced the salt manufacture, and built the first woolen mill in America. He died in 1808, while in London on public business.

Digitized by Google

SCHUMACHER, James Madison, banker, was born in Mohawk, Herkimer county, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1843, son of Andrew Schumacher, who was a well-known manufacturer of leather in Mohawk. His mother, born Jeannette Clements, was of Puritan stock, her parents having removed from Massachusetts to New York in the early part of the century, and settled in Herkimer county. The Schumacher family is of German descent, the first of the family having settled in Herkimer county as early as 1710. Some of them were magistrates when the county was under English rule, notably his great-great-grandfather, Johan Jost Schumacher, who was a loyalist leader during the revolutionary war. His grandfather, Rudolph I. Schumacher, commanded a regiment of New York troops during the war of 1812, was a member of the New York legislature for several years, and was officially connected with the building of the Erie canal. Being among the largest landholders in the section, the Schumachers were the leaders of the early settlers, their name being a part of the history of the county. James M. attended the public schools of his native town until he was thirteen years old, then entered the Fairfield seminary for two years, and subsequently the Liberal institute at Clinton, N. Y., where he passed the full course, and took a prize for oratory. He entered Tufts college in 1863, and was graduated from the literary department in 1866 with the degree of bachelor of philosophy. He began his studies in the law department of the University of Michigan in 1867, but returned home at the end of a few months, studied law in the office of Amos H. Prescott, and was admitted to the bar at the general term of the supreme court at Syracuse, N. Y., in the fall of 1867. Being a ready debater and keen politician even as a lad, he was, when older, associated with the prominent men of the republican party of the state. He acted for a time as a representative of the internal revenue assessor in his (congressional) district. Mr. Schumacher was married at Mohawk, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1871, to Josephine Caroline, youngest daughter of Gen. Francis E. Spinner. She died May 10, 1892. In June, 1874, Mr. Schumacher removed to Jacksonville, Fla., and organized a national bank with such prominent stockholders as his father-in-law, treasurer of the United States during the civil war (at whose suggestion he made his home in Florida), the Remingtons of Ilion, N. Y., Senator Squire, Col. T. W. C. Moore, and other friends. Mr. Schumacher was admitted to practice in the state and U. S. courts in 1874–75, and has held many offices of public and private trust and honor in Florida, and has given complete satisfaction in every position he has filled. He was a state senator for one term, 1888–90, and was one of the joint legislative committee, which prepared and reported a bill, now the health law of Florida, which has been recognized as a model law of its kind, and adopted by other states, one of the commissioners of the board of public works, 1890–93, president of the State bankers' association for two years, director in the Florida railway and navigation company for two years, and is vice-president of the Springfield land and improvement company. He is also vice-president of the Main street electric railway; was president of the Jacksonville and Atlantic railroad for seven years; one of the incorporators of the Dunnellon, the first phosphate company organized in the state; is vice-president, secretary, and treasurer of the Stonewall phosphate company; a director of the Southern savings and trust company; a director in the Jacksonville loan and improvement company, and was the organizer of the telegraph line between Jacksonville and Pilot Town. He was also prominent in the movement which led to the building of the South bound railroad and its Florida connection, a member of the Central committee, which inaugurated the St. John's bar and river improvement, being chairman of its special committee of ways and means. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1888 in Jacksonville, he was vice-president of the Citizens' committee, having in charge the city affairs, and chairman of the financial committee, which handled all the funds contributed by the country at large and appropriated by congress for the fever sufferers. Out of the original committee of seven, three died, Patrick E. McMurray, P. McQuade, and himself being the only members who were not attacked by the disease. He displayed a high order of executive ability during that trying time, when his committee, sometimes consisting of only himself and Mr. McMurray, fed 16,000 people, had 500 men under arms, twenty-five physicians and 400 nurses under their direction, and employed from three to five thousand men daily to place the city in good sanitary condition, and keep the idle from becoming mere beggars.

ALLEN, Jeremiah Mervin, fire underwriter, was born in Enfield, Conn., May 18, 1833. He comes from sturdy Puritan stock, being seventh in descent from Samuel Allen, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1632, from whom Gen. Ethan Allen was also a descendant. He finished his education at the Westfield academy, in Westfield, Mass., in 1851. For four years thereafter he devoted himself to teaching, at the same time devoting spare hours to science, and particularly civil engineering. For ten years, from 1855 to 1865, he was prominent in the management of the American asylum for the deaf and dumb. He has been a member of the common council and board of water commissioners. In 1865 he became the general agent and adjuster of the Merchants' fire insurance company, of Hartford, Conn., and was subsequently appointed to a similar position by the Security fire insurance company of New York. Mr. Allen had made underwriting a subject of study and research, and when, in 1866, the Hartford steam-boiler inspection and insurance company was organized, his quick perception and sagacious forethought enabled him to see its brilliant future. Since 1867 he has been president of the company. At that time the business was new in this country and many underwriters candidly expressed their doubts as to the practicabilities of its plans. But Mr. Allen began the work of his life, and under his efficient leadership, assisted by able co-workers of his selection, the company from the start has been successful, now (1894) having risks of $200,000,000 on its books. During the first year of his connection with the company Mr. Allen started a monthly journal called the "Locomotive," which has now (1894) a circulation of over 25,000 copies, and through the medium of this journal much valuable information has been disseminated in regard to steam boilers and kindred subjects. Mr. Allen is president of the Board of trade, and in this capacity has done much to encourage the location of new industries, and in many other ways promoted the wel-

Digitized by Google

fare of the city. He is a trustee of the Retreat for the insane, and an incorporator of the Hartford hospital, a trustee of the Society for savings, director of the Security company, the Connecticut river banking company, and the Orient insurance company, and a trustee of the Hartford theological seminary. He has had many fiduciary trusts, which involved property to the value of more than $1,500,000. In scientific circles Mr. Allen has been active, and he has been for several years lecturer at Sibley college, Cornell university, and is a member of the American association of mechanical engineers, of the American association for the advancement of science, of the American historical association at Washington, D. C., and the American academy of political and social science at Philadelphia, and also a life member of the Connecticut historical society. In religion he is an ardent and consistent Congregationalist, was an organizer of the Asylum Hill Congregational church, and is a member of the Connecticut Congregational club. On Apr. 10, 1856, Mr. Allen was married to Harriet S., daughter of Hermon C. and Mary A. Griswold, of Ellington, Conn. They have two children, Elizabeth T., wife of C. E. Roberts, general agent of the company, and William H., assistant general agent, both living in Boston, Mass.

STUYVESANT, Peter, governor, was born in the province of Friesland, in the Netherlands, in 1602, the son of Balthazar Stuyvesant, a clergyman of the reformed religion, who, in 1637, removed his family to Guelderland, where he died in 1637. The son received a good academic education, becoming proficient in Latin. At school he was impetuous, turbulent, self-willed. When he left it, he entered the Dutch military service, and was soon appointed director of a colony belonging to the West India company, a body of Dutch merchants on the island of Curaçoa, in the Caribbean sea, of which he was also made governor. He was recklessly courageous, and even then was considered somewhat unscrupulous in his absolutism. In an attack upon the Portuguese island of St. Martin, in 1644, he lost a leg, and in the autumn of that year returned to Holland for surgical treatment. The leg was replaced by a wooden one mounted with silver bands, which subsequently gave rise to the tradition that he had a silver leg. When his health was re-established, the West India company appointed him governor of their colony of New Netherlands (now New York), and he arrived at Manhattan or New Amsterdam (as it was then called), May 11, 1647, having taken the oath of office in Holland, July 28, 1646. The colony, for which the first purchase of land had been made by the company in 1626, had prospered at times under different directors, but when Stuyvesant reached it, was in anything but a desirable condition. The new governor had received carefully drawn instructions, modifying the one-man power which some of his predecessors had exercised, and two prominent officers, a vice-director and the Fiscal (treasurer), were to be associated with him in the demonstration of all civil and military affairs, but it does not appear that he allowed himself to be especially hampered by sharing the management with them. When he reached New Amsterdam, Stuyvesant was received with great rejoicing by the inhabitants. But when he said, "I shall reign over you as a father governs his children," it is to be presumed that they did not fully comprehend the paternal nature of his future rule, as it lay in his mind. He began that rule with characteristic energy. Proclamations were issued against Sabbath desecration, intemperance, and quarreling. Intoxicating liquor was not to be sold to Indians, under a penalty of 500 guldens, and the seller was to be responsible for any injury the savage might inflict while under the influence of strong drink. After the nine o'clock evening bell, intoxicating liquors were not to be sold to any person. Drawing a knife in a quarrel was to be punished by a heavy fine and six months' imprisonment. If a wound were inflicted, the penalty was trebled. Stuyvesant knew the influence of royal state upon the common mind, and he affected it, keeping the people at a distance from him, exacting profound homage, dressing with great care, usually wearing slashed hose, fastened at the knee by a knotted scarf, a velvet jacket with slashed sleeves, over a full puffed shirt, and rosettes upon his shoes. His extensive mansion was of brown stone, was called "White hall," and stood upon the street now bearing that name. He had also an estate of sixty-two acres outside the city, called "The Great Bowerie." The house upon it in which he dwelt, stood near what is now Eighth street, and was a fine specimen of Dutch architecture, costing 6,400 guldens. Fifty negro slaves tilled this farm and grounds. At the outset of his governorship he laid a system of taxation upon exports and imports, which speedily replenished his treasury. He adopted measures forthwith, moreover, for the completion of the new church (Reformed Dutch) edifice in the town. Pressed by necessity in the early part of his administration, he ordered an election, and eighteen of the most respectable persons in the colony were chosen, from whom the governor was to select nine persons as privy council. But they were only to give advice when asked. In the early part of his administration the governor sought to adjust, in a peaceable way, all questions of boundary between the Dutch and New England colonies, but not meeting with success, flamed out with a proclamation relating to the harboring of runaways in his jurisdiction, which gave great offence to his nearest neighbors at New Haven, and was unacceptable to his own people. In August, 1649, he met Gov. Eaton of New Haven, at Boston, to discuss colonial affairs, but to no pacific purpose. Shortly after this his privy council, displeased with his arbitrary control, decided to send one of their number to Holland to seek redress. The governor visited his room, seized his papers, and then imprisoned him. To the remonstrances of the vice-director and a delegation of the people, Stuyvesant declared that the prisoner was arrested for "calumniating the officers of government and that his conduct tended to bring the sovereign authority into contempt," and then banished the offender from the council. He arraigned two prominent men who had sought an appeal to the people in reference to some obnoxious act of his predecessor upon various charges, sentenced one of them to seven years' banishment, to a fine of 300 guldens, and to forfeit all benefits derived from the company. The other was sentenced to three years' banishment, and to a fine of 150 guldens. They were also denied the right of appeal to Holland. "If I were persuaded," said Stuyvesant, "that you would divulge our sentence, or bring it before their high mightinesses, I would have you hanged at once, on the highest tree in New Netherland." And again, "If any one during my administration shall appeal I will make him a foot shorter, and send the pieces to Holland, and let him appeal in that way." Here was "paternal" government of an extraordinary kind. But both these men, going out as criminals, did appeal to Holland, their harsh sentence was suspended by the authorities there, they were restored to all their rights as colo-

Digitized by Google

nists of New Netherland, and Stuyvesant was cited to defend his sentence at the Hague. "I know the states, and shall obey their commands," said he, "I shall send an attorney to sustain the sentence." The states-general of Holland also virtually rebuked the dictatorial government of Stuyvesant in the controversy with his privy council, and ordered several important reforms, but the West India company espoused his cause, and he disregarded the authority of the states-general. In 1650 he attended a meeting at Hartford, Conn., and in conference with the commissioner of the New England colonies agreed upon boundary lines as follows: That Long Island should be divided, the Dutch to have the western half and the English the eastern. On the main land the boundary line between the two parties was to begin on the west side of Greenwich bay in Connecticut and run in a northerly direction, twenty miles into the country, provided that the said line did not come within ten miles of the Hudson river. This intensified his ground with his own people. "Nine Men" complained to Holland, but Stuyvesant imprisoned and then deposed the vice-director, and appointed another in his place. He then bought from the Indian owners all lands on both sides of the Delaware river within a certain limit for the West India company, and notified the Swedish governor there that the Dutch claimed the territory by discovery, by settlement and by purchase, and at once proceeded to demolish a fort which had been built, and erected a new one, located according to his preference and for his interests. Alarmed by these and other movements on the part of the governor the states-general ordered him to return immediately to Holland to give account of his administration. But as they themselves were on the eve of hostilities with England, and Stuyvesant's experience, courage and energy might be serviceable at New Amsterdam in case of war, that recall was revoked, and he remained at his post. In the war which did ensue he endeavored to conciliate his English neighbors and prevent the execution of their manifest desire to bring the Dutch possessions under English sway. He also made some slight attempt at defense of New Amsterdam by fortifications on the north. He was accused of plotting the destruction of New England colonists by collusion with Mohican Indians, but no valid evidence supported the charge. The uncomfortable nature of his own position was of course increased by the fact that many of his own colonists were English people. It was at this time, moreover (1653), that a popular convention of delegates from eight towns (Dutch), while protesting fealty to the government of Holland, remonstrated in round terms against the arbitrary bearing and action of the governor, but he appears to have risen to the occasion, for he ordered them to "disperse on pain of our highest displeasure. We derive our authority," he added, "from God, and from the company, not from a few ignorant subjects, and we alone can call the people together." At this time pirates swarmed on the shore of Long Island, but the governor straightway fitted out vessels against them. In the midst of all his other troubles, Oliver Cromwell, the English protector, dispatched four armed vessels to America and called on the governors of the New England colonies for "their utmost assistance in gaining Manhattan and other places under the power of the Dutch." Stuyvesant prepared to offer such resistance as might be in his power, but the conclusion of peace between England and Holland put an end alike to his apprehensions and to his preparations. It was about this time (1654) that an expedition from Sweden took forcible possession of Fort Casimir on the Delaware, driving out the Dutch, setting up what the invaders called New Sweden, and then courteously notifying Stuyvesant of their doings. He immediately apprised the Amsterdam directors of this, and received for reply that on hearing from him they had put into commission two armed ships, and that upon their arrival at New Amsterdam he should co-operate with them in retaking the fort and driving the Swedes away from each side of the river. Stuyvesant chartered four other vessels, and sailed (first Sunday in September, 1655) at the head of the combined fleet and reached Fort Casimir with his overwhelming force, and took the plundered territory. He also took without a combat the Swedish Fort Christian, two miles further up the Delaware, in the same manner. All the Swedes who were settlers were allowed to remain in the country, if they wished to, and Stuyvesant returned with his vessels to New Amsterdam, the military expedition he had conducted having been the most powerful one which up to that time had ever moved from any of the colonies. Summoned from this expedition in consequence of a serious Indian outbreak, by which one hundred of the Dutch had been killed, one hundred and fifty taken prisoners, and more than three hundred were deprived of house, clothes and food, he ransomed all the prisoners whom the Indians could be induced to give up, and issued a proclamation ordering all the colonists who lived in secluded places to assemble and unite themselves in villages before the ensuing spring. Hearing of the expected arrival at the Delaware of a new Swedish expedition, he forbade their landing, captured the ship in which they came when it presented itself, disposed of its cargo, and then returned it with all its Swedish soldiers to Europe. This energetic administration of the governor continued during his official term. His policy towards the Indians was pacific, but he exacted severe vengeance for their incursions, even when the original offence was given by the colonists, as indeed he was forced to do, if his colony was not to become extinct. His policy towards religionists other than those of his own church was intolerant, and he stopped at hardly anything in its enforcement, in individual cases, although, under instructions from the authorities in Holland, his rigor was at times abated, and others besides colonists were permitted to engage in their own worship in private houses. If in anywise opposed in this matter, however, the heaviness of his hand was felt by the transgressor, to the extent of fine, imprisonment, whipping and banishment. Under this *regime*, resistance to his authority took on more decided and wide-spread form. In addition, the persistent accession of new claims as to boundaries by Connecticut colonists, with the scarcity of funds in his exchequer gave him extreme discomfort. Indian troubles became serious and called for almost execution to put an end to them. The largest and most hurtful of all the questions with which he had to grapple was assuredly that of the encroachments by his English neighbors upon his bounds. Against these he could illy make headway, such was their superior strength. Details may be found in the "Life of Stuyvesant" by J. S. C. Abbott (N. Y., 1873), as well as in the standard histories of the state of New York, O'Callaghan's "New Netherland," etc. In 1664 Charles II., the restored English monarch, having ceded to his brother, the Duke of York, a tract of land in America which included New Netherland, twenty-four Dutch delegates were present at the City Hall in New Amsterdam on Apr. 10th, to take into consideration the state of the province. Controversy arose between them and the governor. Stuyvesant once more did all he could do to put his town and fort at New Amsterdam in position for defense, but when the English fleet which was to dispossess him, reached his territory in August, 1664,

Digitized by Google

(on the 30th of the month), and he received a summons from it to surrender, he could only submit, although he so became the last Dutch governor of the island of Manhattan and of the territory over which he had had lordship. He struggled against his fate, but had no real support from his own subjects, most of whom rather welcomed than repelled the change which came. He had to sign the articles of surrender at his "Bowerie house," Sept. 9th. Col. Nichols, the English commander, took possession of the forts and government. New Amsterdam became New York, and Stuyvesant was recalled to Europe to vindicate his action. But though he could do that he could not appease the wounded pride of his countrymen, and he returned to New York to live and die in seclusion upon his farm, in August, 1672. It does not appear that he had any part in the re-occupation of the city by the Dutch, for three or more months, 1673–74. He was buried at his chapel in "The Bowerie," the site of which is now occupied by St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal church. In the outer wall of that edifice his tombstone may be seen, inscribed, "In this vault lies buried Petrus Stuyvesant, late captain, general and governor in chief of Amsterdam in New Netherland, now called New York, and the Dutch West India islands. Died in A. D. 1672, aged 80 years." His widow, Judith Bayard Stuyvesant, lived upon the Bowerie until her death in 1687. By her will she founded St. Mark's church. Of their two sons, Balthazar was born in 1647 and settled in the West Indies, where he married and died, leaving a daughter; Nicholas William was born in 1648. He remained in New York city and married Maria Beekman, and after her death, Elizabeth Van Schlechtenhorst. He was the ancestor of the Bayard family.

BRADBURY, William Batchelder, hymn-tune composer, was born in York, Me., Oct. 6, 1816. In 1830 he received some instruction and advice from Lowell Mason and G. J. Webb in Boston, and later, for a term, served as organist. In 1840 he taught singing-classes in New York city and Brooklyn, and inaugurated singing-schools. After seven years' experience of this kind Bradbury went to Leipzig to study scientific organ-playing and harmony. From there he wrote letters on music to several weekly religious newspapers in New York city; among them was the "New York Observer." In 1854 he became interested in the manufacture of pianofortes, in connection with his brother and a German maker, named Leuchte, under the firm name of "Lighte & Bradbury." Returning to New York city, after an absence of about two years, he compiled collections of church music, taught singing-classes and held so-called singing conventions in various places, which, together with his pianoforte business, made him profitable returns. From 1841 to 1847 he produced about fifty volumes of hymnology and psalmody that had large sales. In some of these compilations he was assisted by the veteran Thomas Hastings. He also wrote several juvenile cantatas. Some of his army songs, published during the civil war, obtained popularity. All his Sunday-school and church collections are much of a kind; the latest are skillfully harmonized. The most celebrated are "The Shawm," "The Jubilee," "The Temple Choir," "The Cantata of Esther," "The Golden Chain," and "Fresh Laurels." The last two books, designed for Sunday-schools, have had an immense sale. Æsthetically considered, his compositions are of little value. Bradbury was neither vocalist, performer nor musician: he successfully treated the various branches of music as a business. He died in Montclair, N. J., Jan. 7, 1868.

WALLACE, William Vincent, composer, was born at Waterford, Ireland, June 1, 1814. His father was a band-master at Dublin. The son was early taught to play on the violin, pianoforte and organ, and became a member of the theatre orchestra in the Irish capital. He was subsequently heard at several concerts, and also edited manuscript music for a publisher. About 1835 he went on a voyage to the far East, visiting Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and Hindostan, and finally sailed for Valparaiso, Chile. There he began a tour as a violin and pianoforte *virtuoso*, visiting a large part of South America with considerable success. Gradually he made his way professionally to the West Indies and Mexico, until he reached New Orleans. In the Mexican capital, in 1842, he was made conductor of the Italian opera. Traveling northward through the United States, Wallace gave concerts in most of the large cities of the Union, until he reached Boston. From 1843–51 he made his home nominally in New York city, where he began to publish songs and *salon* pieces for the pianoforte. Subsequently the composer made a second successful American tour in South and North America. At this time his sight began to fail, and in 1850 he lost all his earnings in New York city in connection with a pianoforte manufactory. In 1845 Wallace was in London, where he went with the intention of producing several operas. They were brought out in the following order: "Maritana" (1845); "Matilda of Hungary" (1847); "Lurline" (1860); "The Amber Witch" (1861); "Love's Triumph" (1862), and "The Desert Flower." He also composed two operettas, "Gulnare" and "Olga." His "Maid of Zurich" was never performed, and his "Estrella" was left unfinished. Some time between the production of "Matilda" and "Lurline" the composer spent in Germany, whence he made periodical visits to Paris and London. After the loss of his health he visited the French Pyrenees in hope of restoration, but in vain. Some of Wallace's operas were reproduced in other lands. In the United States his "Maritana" continues to be a favorite. Besides operas, the composer wrote a mass, a cantata, songs and pieces for the violin and pianoforte. Wallace's orchestration, like that of his countrymen, Balfe and Rooke, is thin and imperfect. His works, however, display a fund of true melody and a knowledge of singing. Popular judgment places him second in ability among the three Irish composers. He died at Haute Garonne, France, Oct. 12, 1865.

MATTOON, Ebenezer, member of congress and major-general, U. S. A., was born in Amherst, Mass., Aug. 19, 1755. He studied at Dartmouth college, from which he was graduated in 1776. He then volunteered in the continental army, with which he served in Canada, and also at the battle of Bemis Heights, Oct. 7, 1777, when he was lieutenant of an artillery company. He became a major, and after the war was elected to the legislature, and also to the senate of Massachusetts. From 1797 to 1816 he was major-general of the 4th division of state militia. He served in congress from 1801 to 1803; was sheriff of Hampshire county, Mass., for twenty years, and in 1816 was adjutant-general. In 1817 he was in command of the Ancient and honorable artillery company of Boston, and upon the occasion

Digitized by Google

of the state constitutional convention in 1820 he was a delegate. When not in public service Gen. Mattoon conducted a model farm on scientific principles. During the latter part of his life he was totally blind. He died in Amherst Sept. 11, 1843.

CHUBB, Henry Stedman, was born at Edgerton, Wis., March 24, 1858. He removed with his parents to Vermont at an early age, and was educated in the public schools of St. Johnsbury and the Vermont Methodist seminary at Montpelier. Upon reaching his majority he emigrated to Florida. He soon attracted the attention of the famous scale manufacturer, Col. Franklin Fairbanks, who at this time began making large investments in Florida lands and orange groves. After acquiring a thorough knowledge of land values and orange culture, Mr. Chubb became the agent of a large syndicate of capitalists who had purchased immense properties in Florida. He was elected director and general manager of the Heather island orange company, owning one of the largest orange groves in Florida, and also agent of the estate of Francis B. Knowles, who founded the town of Winter Park. Mr. Chubb was a director in the East Florida and Atlantic railroad, and was one of its original builders. He was appointed by the U. S. court receiver of the Fla. Midland railroad, and was also president of a Building and loan association. Mr. Chubb always took a deep interest in public affairs, being a stalwart republican in politics. At the age of twenty-two he was nominated for the legislature. He has been a delegate to every county, congressional, and state convention during the last twelve years, and in 1892 was unanimously elected a delegate to the national republican convention at Minneapolis, and has been president of the Republican state league of clubs for several years. He served on the republican county, congressional, and state committees continuously. For some time Mr. Chubb held the office of deputy collector of U. S. internal revenue. He was repeatedly elected alderman, president of the council, and mayor of his town. Being a strong and active protectionist, he was elected state secretary for Florida of the American protective tariff league. Mr. Chubb is a good debater and active in all public matters.

EMMONS, Nathanael, theologian, was born at Millington, in the town of East Haddam, Conn., May 1, 1745. He passed from the farm to Yale college, where he had John Trumbull, the poet, for a classmate, was graduated in 1767, studied divinity at Coventry under Nathan Strong the elder, and at Berlin, Conn., under John Smalley, a pupil of Bellamy. Approbated Oct. 3, 1769, he preached for some time in New York and New Hampshire, and on Apr. 21, 1773, was ordained pastor at Wrentham (now Franklin), Norfolk county, Mass. This charge he held until May 28, 1827, gaining great repute and influence in New England. A warm patriot and a stout Federalist, he did not scruple to attack President Jefferson as Jeroboam in a fast-day sermon in 1801. He was an earnest opponent of slavery and masonry, a supporter of the Congregational system as against any fusion with the Presbyterian polity, an advocate of foreign missions ten years before the American board of commissioners for foreign missions was organized, a founder of the Massachusetts home missionary society, and its president during its first twelve years. But he was much more a thinker and a student than a man of affairs, spending ten to fourteen hours daily in his study through his long life, and writing, besides a vast number of sermons, many of which were separately published, more than 200 articles for the "Massachusetts Missionary Magazine," the "Connecticut Evangelical Magazine," and other similar periodicals. His house was a school of the prophets; of near 100 young men whom he trained for the ministry, nine became professors or presidents of theological seminaries or colleges, and forty-six attained sufficient eminence to be admitted into books of reference. His system of divinity, which long played a prominent part in the religious history of New England, was akin to that of his friend, Samuel Hopkins, D.D., but not to be confounded with it: he thought that his eight points were evolved from the Hopkinsian doctrine rather than added to it. A plan was on foot to found a seminary in his parish and under his charge; this gave way to Andover, whose creed was adopted under his advice, and one of whose leading professors, the elder Dr. L. Woods, credited him with "one of the grandest understandings ever created." His degree of D.D. came from Dartmouth college in 1798. He had a controversy with Moses Hemmenway, D.D., of Wells, Maine, in 1793–95, about admission to the sacraments; and put forth, besides sundry pamphlets, six volumes of sermons in 1800, 1812–13, 1823, and 1825–26; a seventh volume appeared in 1850. Having resigned his charge at the age of eighty-two, he preserved his faculties to his ninety-sixth year. His works were collected in six volumes in 1842, and appeared in a new edition in 1861. To each of these is prefixed a memoir, the former by his son-in-law, Jacob Ide, D.D., the latter by Prof. E. A. Park, D.D., of Andover. He died at Franklin, Mass., Sept. 23, 1840.

HARNED, Thomas Biggs, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1851. His father, a thrifty and industrious wood-carver, was born in New York of Holland Dutch ancestry, and his mother was a native of Norwich, England. In 1852 his parents moved to Camden, N. J., where he obtained his education in the public schools. Being the second son of a large family, he was early put to work as an errand boy in an office in Philadelphia. Apt and attentive to duty, he soon won the confidence of his employers, who continued him as clerk until he was nineteen years of age. During part of this period he attended night school, and spent his leisure time in diligent study, and in reading the best books that came within his reach, thus acquiring a fund of information and a taste for literature. Later, he took up the study of law, and while thus engaged, earned his own living, first by serving a newspaper route in Camden, and afterward by writing for the daily papers. In June, 1874, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and met with immediate success in the local criminal courts. In 1876 he traveled in Europe, and in 1887 was married to Augusta A. Traubel. His careful preparation and marked ability for his profession rapidly increased his reputation as a lawyer. Early in his career he built up, and afterward conducted, a large and lucrative business which soon extended to all branches of civil practice. He has been engaged in many important cases, in the trial of which he displayed fine legal acumen, discriminating judgment, and a comprehensive knowledge of the law. While thoroughly devoted to his profession, he also took

Digitized by Google

an interest in politics, although the details of partisanship were always distasteful to him. For several years he was actively identified with the republican party and in 1884 was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago. Mr. Harned was an intimate friend of Walt Whitman during the last ten years of that distinguished poet's life. Whitman was a frequent visitor at his house, and for a long period dined at his house every Sunday. On these occasions noted persons were often present to honor the illustrious guest. Mr. Harned was appointed one of Whitman's literary executors, and at the request of the poet spoke at his funeral with Robert G. Ingersoll and others. As a member of the Unitarian church, Mr. Harned was twice elected president of the Unitarian club of Philadelphia, and has been identified with liberal movements in both thought and action. His taste for literature and art is exemplified by the large library and fine paintings in his beautiful home in Germantown, Philadelphia, where he took up his residence on becoming a member of the bar of that city. He is a member of several Philadelphia clubs, including the Art, Contemporary, University, and Lawyers' clubs, and of various historical and scientific bodies. A forcible and eloquent speaker, he is frequently called upon to make addresses on public occasions. In 1893 Mr. Harned and his co-executors edited and issued from the press "In Re Whitman," a work which has been the subject of extended reviews in many leading journals of America and England. It gives the estimate in which numerous distinguished men held the "Good Gray Poet," and of the lasting impression his writings will produce upon the history of American literature. Whitman had no closer friend or more intimate associate than Mr. Harned.

CONDÉ, Swits, manufacturer, was born in Oswego county, N. Y., Apr. 24, 1844, son of Henry S. Condé, a successful merchant and manufacturer. The first American ancestor, Adam Condé, came from the French family, founded in the twelfth century by Godfrey de Condé, from whom descended the princes of Condé. The most illustrious of them was Louis de Bourbon, called the great Condé. Adam Condé, a French Protestant (Huguenot), owing to religious persecution in France fled to Holland in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and soon after came to America, and settled at Schenectady, N. Y. He was known as the "Chevalier" Condé, and in 1724 was high constable of Albany, and in 1748 was killed by the Indians a few miles from Schenectady, leaving two sons, Adam and Jesse. The latter was born in 1743, and in 1762 married Parthenia Ogden, daughter of Jonathan Ogden, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Albert, was the father of Henry S. Condé, and grandfather of Swits Condé. Albert Condé, the grandfather, married Hester Toll, eldest daughter of Daniel Toll and Susan Swits.

Henry S. and Swits Condé take their name, Swits, from Henry Swits, brother of Susan Swits, of the Holland family of that name. Swits Condé was educated in the public schools of Oswego, graduating at eighteen years of age. In 1863 he went to Louisiana, and for the next four years was interested in the raising of sugar and cotton upon plantations there. He returned to Oswego in 1867, and engaged in the manufacture of knit goods. In 1894 this enterprise, with its several auxiliaries, had increased more than tenfold, and chiefly through the application of improvements, inventions, and processes originated by Mr. Condé himself. He has altogether taken out some twenty-five different patents, all utilized in his own business, and in their results known all over the United States. He was the leader in the United States in introducing certain grades of knit goods through special machinery, etc., and many processes and fabrics, originating with him, were soon adopted by other manufacturers. His success in business was due to his close study of details, and the application of his various inventions. In 1873 Mr. Condé was married to Apama I. Tucker, daughter of Churchill and Sarah (Morse) Tucker of Fulton, N. Y., and has five children, three sons and two daughters. Mr. Condé's factories and summer home are at Oswego, N. Y., and his winter home in New York city. He is a member of the Chamber of commerce, the Huguenot society, Union league club, the Riding club, and Republican club, and member of several yacht clubs; is much interested in yachting, and owner of the steam yacht Ruth.

TICKNOR, William D., publisher, was born in Lebanon, N. H., Aug. 6, 1810. Deprived of educational advantages, he, at an early age, entered the employment of his uncle in Boston as a money broker, but soon after became teller in the old Columbian bank. In 1832 he started business as a publisher in connection with John Allen, under the firm name of Allen & Ticknor, who succeeded Carter, Hendee & Co. Mr. Allen retired the following year, and Mr. Ticknor assumed entire charge of the business under the name of Wm. D. Ticknor & Co. In 1845 he took into partnership John Reed and James T. Fields, and the imprint was changed to Ticknor, Reed & Fields, but during Mr. Ticknor's lifetime the legal firm name remained as before. In 1854 Mr. Reed relinquished his interest, and the firm became Ticknor & Fields during the next ten years. They published the "Atlantic Monthly," and the "North American Review," and a large list of the most important books by the prominent writers of the day, and the imprint, Ticknor & Fields, became known throughout the country as a guarantee of a high order of literature. Their books were characterized by the beauty and correctness of their printing, and the neatness of their appearance. They established "Our Young Folks," edited by his son, Howard M. Ticknor, and "Every Saturday," edited by Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Mr. Ticknor was one of the first to recognize the rights of foreign authors, making voluntary payment of £100 to Tennyson in 1842. This custom was continued, and probably his example was the means of establishing the principle, which became afterward generally recognized among the American publishers. The business was conducted at the corner of Washington and School streets, which was called the "Old Corner Book store," and was the resort of all the literary men of the time. Dickens, Thackeray, and Trollope, when in this country, were constant visitors there. The building was erected immediately after the fire of 1711, and is one of the landmarks of the city, remaining a book-store since 1828. Upon the death of Mr. Ticknor, his son, Howard M., associated with him Mr. James R. Osgood, which partnership continued until 1868, when the younger Ticknor retired, and the other member of the firm organized a new co-partnership under the firm name of Fields, Osgood & Co. Two years later Benjamin H. Ticknor was admitted to the firm, and the following year Mr. Fields withdrew, when the firm name was again changed to James R. Osgood & Co., which continued for fourteen years, when Mr. Osgood withdrew, and the firm became Ticknor & Co. From the beginning

Digitized by Google

the business of this house has had a marked influence upon the literary taste and growth of the country. Literary works were treated with a considerateness and encouragement which has endeared the name of the publishers to American authors.

MACLAY, William, senator, was born in New Garden, Pa., July 20, 1737. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, his father having settled in America in 1734. He received a classical education, but served also in the French and Indian war as lieutenant. He studied law when not otherwise actively engaged, and was admitted to the bar in 1760. When the war was ended, he visited England to consult the provincial land proprietors concerning surveys in the middle and western parts of Pennsylvania, and was afterward the representative of the Penn family in America. In 1772 he laid out the town of Sunbury, Pa. When the revolutionary war broke out he took active part in favor of independence, holding the position of assistant-commissary of purchases. In 1781 he was elected to the assembly of Pennsylvania, and from that time filled the offices of member of the supreme executive council, judge of the court of common pleas, deputy surveyor, and was one of the commissioners for carrying into effect the laws respecting the navigation of the Susquehanna. In January, 1789, he was elected to the U. S. senate. The question as to who should hold the long term of office was decided by lot, William Maclay drawing the short term, while Robert Morris (his colleague) drew the long term. William Maclay began to differ with the federalists very early in the session. He did not approve of the state ceremony attendant upon the intercourse of the president with congress; he flatly objected to the presence of the president in the senate while business was being transacted, and boldly spoke against his policy in the immediate presence of President Washington. He was one of the foremost in opposing the chartering of the United States bank, even at the sacrifice of personal popularity for the strong democratic position he took, and the stubbornness with which he maintained it in the face of overwhelming pressure cost him his re-election, he being succeeded by an ardent federalist. On his retirement from the senate (1791) Senator Maclay resided on his farm adjoining Harrisburg, where he erected a stone mansion. In the year 1795 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives, and was again elected in 1803. He was a presidential elector in 1796, and from 1801–3 officiated as one of the associate judges of Dauphin county. He was a man of the strictest integrity, positive opinions, keen insight into the underlying motives of men, and with indomitable perseverance and tenacity of purpose in carrying out views once formed. He died Apr. 16, 1804, in Harrisburg, and is buried in Paxtang churchyard.

PIERREPONT, Henry Evelyn, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1808. He was the great-grandson of James Pierrepont, one of the founders of Yale college, and son of Hezekiah Beers Pierrepont, a wealthy merchant who bought the Benson farm on Brooklyn Heights. In his youth he received an academic education, after which he assumed charge of his father's estates. While he was in Europe the village of Brooklyn was incorporated as a city, and having been appointed one of the commissioners to lay out the streets and public parks, he devoted himself to the study of topography of the cities of Europe, and upon his return prepared plans which were adopted in substance by the commissioners of 1835. He was the first to conceive the plan of making a cemetery on the Gowanus hill and employed Maj. David B. Douglas to work out the details. In 1838 he obtained a charter for the Greenwood cemetery company. Upon his father's death, he took charge of all his estate and devoted himself to its development. He excavated Furman street and built the great retaining wall to sustain the heights. He erected a bulkhead on the water front which gave five acres of wharf property. Mr. Pierrepont was active in the various Brooklyn societies and interests, and was the first president of the Brooklyn academy of music. He died in Brooklyn, March 28, 1888.

BREIL, Joseph, lawyer, was born in Coblenz, Germany, June, 1849, son of J. J. Breil, who was born in 1798, a practicing lawyer at Coblenz, president judge of the Rhenish province, and was a member of the Prusian Landtag in 1848, and who died in 1872. The son was educated in Germany and on graduating in the classics took a mercantile position in Paris, France, filling the same for nine months, having made a trip for his employers to the East Indies during that time. Upon his return to Paris he took a year's leave of absence, traveling first through Europe, and then to the United States. He arrived in America in 1868, and, deciding to make it his home, accepted a commercial position, holding it seven years. In 1875 he again took up the study of the law, for which he had been educated in Germany, and was admitted to the bar in 1878, at Pittsburg, Pa. In his large and diversified practice he has been connected with many celebrated and prominent cases, among them the Commonwealth *vs.* Devlin, in which he established a rule of law as follows: "The grant of letters of administration by the register of wills upon the estate of a person who, having been absent and unheard from for more than 15 years and presumed to be dead, but who as it afterwards appeared was in fact alive, is an act absolutely void, which can be collaterally impeached, and a voluntary payment to such administrator under such appointment is no defense to an action by the supposed decedent." Mr. Breil also, as leading counsel in the Twigg *vs.* Tracey case, reported in 104 Penna. St. R. 494, established that in special verdicts, subject to the opinion of the court on questions of law, the court cannot consider any other facts than those stated in the special verdict. Mr. Breil is a democrat and active in politics, but never held any office. He is a member of various social clubs, genial, social, of domestic tastes, devoted to his profession and his family. He was married to Margarett A. Fronhofer in 1869. His eldest son, born in 1871, is considered the most competent scholar on the theory and philosophy of music west of New York, and has fair reputation as an American composer. Mr. Breil when first settling in Pittsburg, devoted his leisure time to poetic composition, but abandoned it in 1877. He is considered to be the best linguist at the Pittsburg bar and can write and speak and transact bnsiness in the Latin, English, German and French languages, reading and writing also the Italian and Dutch languages.

MATHER, Richard, clergyman, was born at Lowton, Lancashire, England, 1596. He was graduated from Oxford, and entered the ministry, his non-conformist views subsequently forfeiting him his pulpit at Toxteth, near Liverpool (1634). He emigrated to Boston during the following year, and received the appointment of "teacher" of the Dorchester church, which eventually proved to be his life work. The answers to the thirty-two questions that the magistrates required from all New England clergymen were submitted to Mr. Mather, and "The Cambridge Platform" of the New England synod

Digitized by Google

(1648) was organized mainly by him. He was the first of the "Mather dynasty," that formed the group of famous Congregational clergymen of that name. The "Bay Psalm Book," a metrical version of the psalms, was the joint production of John Eliot, Thomas Welde, and Richard Mather, and was a work in popular use among New England churches for many years. Several publications of a religious type remain as evidence of Mr. Mather's literary ability. He died in Dorchester, Mass., Apr. 22, 1669.

EMMET, Joseph Kline, actor, was born in St. Louis, Mo., March 13, 1841. As a lad he found employment as a drummer in various St. Louis bands. Later he essayed photography, but failed, and then became a sign painter. At the age of twenty he married Libbie Webber of St. Louis. He made his first appearance on the stage as a variety performer at the Bowery theatre in St. Louis in 1866. The following year he visited California, and in 1868 he came to New York where, after a trial performance, he was engaged at a weekly salary of $200, by Daniel Bryant, the minstrel performer. Charles Gayler, the dramatist, attracted by his ability, wrote for him the play of "Fritz, Our Cousin German," which was first produced in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1869, both play and star proving instantly successful. Mr. Emmet traveled as a star in "Fritz" until 1878 and then appeared in different sequels to that play, among them "Fritz in Ireland," "Fritz in Germany," "Fritz among the Gypsies," and "Uncle Joe, or Fritz in a Mad House." In the play last named he made his final appearance on the stage in the spring of 1891. He visited Australia in 1877 and Europe in 1881 and 1885, in the latter year fulfilling engagements in England, Ireland and Germany. His popularity was great, and his professional earnings equaled those of any other player of his time. He was not a finished or a skillful actor, but he possessed a handsome, genial face, great magnetism and a sweet voice, while in his dancing and bearing he was exceedingly graceful. With women and children he was an especial favorite. In private life he was generous and open-handed. He was much addicted to the use of liquor, and this often prevented him from keeping his engagements, but he always reimbursed the managers whose theatres had been closed and audiences disappointed because he failed to appear. The public forgave his shortcomings and until the last he was greeted with crowded houses wherever he appeared. His death was sudden and superinduced by pneumonia. His wife, to whom he was deeply and tenderly devoted, separated from him in 1890, because of his intemperate habits. Before the separation he made over to her his handsome residence in Albany, N. Y., which had cost $300,000, and a large sum of money. His fortune at the time of his death amounted to $500,000. He left one child, a son, J. Kline Emmet, who was his manager for several years. His position on the stage was unique. During his career he had many imitators but no rivals. He died at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., June 15, 1891.

LEMBKE, Francis Christian, educator, was born at Blausingen, in Baden, July 13, 1704. He was educated at Strasburg and Jena, and at the latter came under the influence of the early Moravians. Entering the Lutheran ministry, he became a professor in the gymnasium at Strasburg in 1735, and won distinction as a preacher; but his affection for the *Unitas Fratrum* exposed him to the censure of the church authorities, and led to his secession in 1746. In 1754 he was sent to America, and became pastor at Nazareth, Pa., where he was also principal of the boys' boarding-school from its start in 1759. These posts he held till near his death, at which time the school was greatly enlarged, under the direction of C. G. Reichel. Prof. Lembke was one of the leading scholars of his communion, and rendered his most eminent service as the first head of the noted Nazareth Hall. He died in Nazareth July 11, 1785.

FANNING, Edmund, loyalist, was born on Long Island, N. Y., in 1737, son of Col. Phineas Fanning. He was precocious as a child, and at the age of sixteen entered Yale college, where he devoted himself to his studies, and from which he was graduated with distinction in 1757. He then adopted law as a profession, and removed to Hillsborough (then called Childsborough), N. C., where he quickly acquired celebrity. In 1763 he was appointed colonel of Orange county, and soon after was sent to the colonial legislature as its representative. In 1765 he was made clerk of the superior court; came to hold other offices, among them that of recorder of deeds; became wealthy by a system of extortion — exacting $15 for a marriage license, and $1 for proving a deed, and irritated the people still further by his persecution of the "Regulators," or "Sons of Liberty," and by his supercilious manner. In September, 1768, he was indicted for extortion in six several instances, but was protected by Gov. Tryon, and escaped with a paltry fine. The "Regulators" in March, 1771, dragged him from the court-house, and beat him severely, and then tore down his house. His life being no longer safe, he accompanied Gov. Tryon (whose daughter he is said to have married) to New York, and acted as his private secretary. Reparation for his losses was refused by the legislature of North Carolina, and Gov. Martin, who presented a petition in his behalf, was rebuked for the act. In 1774 he was made surveyor-general, and held the position as long as he remained in New York. In 1775 his house was attacked, and he was forced to take refuge on the sloop of war Asia. In 1776 Lord Howe gave him a colonel's commission, and in 1777 he raised a force of 460 men, known as "The king's American regiment of foot," also as the "Associated loyalists." He took part in several engagements, in which he displayed his accustomed vindictiveness, and was twice wounded. In 1779 his property was confiscated and in 1783 he was forced to flee, with other loyalists, to Nova Scotia. Here he became in that year councilor and lieutenant-governor, but in 1794 was appointed governor of Prince Edward's Island, and held office most satisfactorily and ably for nineteen years. He was made a major-general in the British army in 1793, lieutenant-general in 1799, and general in 1808, but, it is believed, performed no service under the last commission. In 1814–15 Gen. Fanning removed to London, where he lived at ease, was received in the best society, and greatly esteemed for his allegiance to the kingdom. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1764, and from Kings in 1772, that of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1774, and that of LL.D. from Yale and Dartmouth in 1803. He left a son and two daughters. He died in London Feb. 28, 1818.

Digitized by Google

SCHOOLCRAFT, Henry Roe, ethnologist, was born in Watervliet, Albany county, N.Y., March 28, 1793. His family name was originally Calcraft, but the first emigrant of that name in America having taught school in Albany, he was called Schoolcraft. He received his first college education at Middlebury, Vt., and entered Union college at the age of fifteen years. Here he made a specialty of languages and the natural sciences, also learning the business of glass making from his father. He became devoted to scientific pursuits, however, and after leaving college traveled in Missouri and Arkansas, exploring their mineral resources and publishing an account of his travels there in 1825. In 1820 he was connected with the exploring expedition to Lake Superior and the upper region of the Mississippi valey, which was headed by Gen. Lewis Cass. During this expedition he became very much interested in the Indians, and in 1822, after having been secretary of a commission to treat with certain tribes, he was appointed Indian agent on the northwest frontier, with headquarters at Sault Sainte Marie.

He was afterward stationed at Michilimackinac, or Mackinac, and there, in 1823, he married the granddaughter of an Ojibway chief, a beautiful girl, who had been well educated in Europe. From this time forward Mr. Schoolcraft devoted himself to the study of the Indians. In the meantime, from 1828 to 1832, he was a member of the territorial legislature of Michigan, and of the Ethnological society in Detroit. At the head of an exploring party in 1832 Mr. Schoolcraft was the first to trace the source of the Mississippi river in Lake Itasca. In 1836 he effected a treaty with the Indians on the lakes, by which the United States obtained 16,000,000 acres of land. After this he received the appointment of acting superintendent of Indian affairs and disbursing agent for the northern department. In 1842 he visited Europe, and, on his return, made a tour through western Virginia, Ohio and Canada, and made a report on Indian antiquities to the Royal antiquarian society of Denmark, of which he was an honorary member. In 1845, by authority of the legislature of New York, Mr. Schoolcraft made a census of the Six Nations, and gathered a large amount of statistics concerning them, which was published in condensed form in 1848. Early in 1847 congress intrusted to him the preparation of an elaborate work on the Indians, and to this he devoted the remainder of his life, residing in the city of Washington while engaged upon it. Mr. Schoolcraft was a member of a number of scientific societies in the United States and Europe, receiving the degree of LL.D. from the University of Geneva in 1846. His writings were numerous, and for one of them, on the "Grammatical Construction of the Indian Languages," he obtained a gold medal from the French institute. He wrote a number of poems and collections of legends and traditions of the Indians, including a poem called "Transallegania; or, The Groans of Missouri" (1820); "The Rise of the West; or, A Prospect of the Mississippi Valley," a poem (Detroit, 1827); "Indian Melodies," a poem (1830); "The Man of Bronze" (1834); "Iosco; or The Vale of Norma" (Detroit, 1834); "Alhalla; or, The Land of Talladega" (1843), and "Oneota; or, Characteristics of the Red Race of America." The last-named was published under the name of Henry Calcraft, the original patronymic of the family. His scientific and ethnological works include: "A View of the Lead Mines of Missouri, Including Observations on Mineralogy and Geology of Missouri and Arkansas" (New York, 1819); "Journal of a Tour in the Interior of Missouri and Arkansas" (1820); "Travels from Detroit to the Source of the Mississippi with an Expedition under Lewis Cass" (Albany, 1821); "Travels in the Central Portions of Mississippi Valley" (New York, 1825); "Narrative of an Expedition Through the Upper Mississippi to Itasca Lake" (New York, 1834); "The Indian and his Wigwam" (1838); "Algic Researches" (New York, 1839); "Report on Aboriginal Names, and the Geographical Terminology of New York" (1845); "Plan for Investigating American Ethnology" (1846); "Notes on the Iroquois" (1846); "The Red Race of America" (1847); "Notices of Antique Earthen Vessels from Florida" (1847); "Address on Early American History" (1847); "Outlines of the Life and Character of General Lewis Cass" (1848); "American Indians: Their History, Condition and Prospects" (1850); "Personal Memoirs of a Residence of Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes on the American Frontiers, 1812 to 1842" (Philadelphia, 1851); "Historical and Statistical Information Respecting the History, Conditions and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States," illustrated and published by authority of congress (six vols., 1851 to 1857). Congress appropriated nearly $30,000 for the expense of producing each of the first five of these volumes—the sixth being brought out at the expense of the war department. During the latter part of his life Mr. Schoolcraft was afflicted by paralysis, and lost the use of his hand, and his wife, Mary Howard Schoolcraft, assisted him in the production of the works which he prepared at that time. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1864.

GWIN, William McKendry, senator, was born in Sumner county, Tenn., Oct. 9, 1805, the son of a Methodist preacher. He was educated at Transylvania university, taking his degree of M.D. there in 1828. After reading law, he practiced medicine with success at Clinton, Hinds county, Miss., until 1833, when he was made U. S. marshal for that district. He was in congress from 1841 to 1843, and in politics was a disciple of J. C. Calhoun. President Polk made him a commissioner to oversee the erection of the custom-house at New Orleans. In 1849 he went to California, bore a leading part in organizing the government there, was a member of the convention which drew up a constitution for the new state, and at the end of the year was elected one of its first senators. He now entered on the most successful and useful period of his life. Keeping the interests of his constituents steadily in view, he contributed to the prosperity of his new home by procuring a survey of the Pacific coast, and for San Francisco a mint, a navy yard, and a line of steamers to China and Japan. These services secured his re-election in 1855, and in Washington, as at home, he was popular, active, and prominent. His senatorial career ended in March, 1861. He was arrested for disloyalty soon after and kept in confinement for two years. On his release he went to France, where he obtained the approval of Napoleon III. for a scheme to introduce American colonists into Sonora. Maximilian, then on his way to Mexico as its emperor, also seemed to favor the plan, and Dr. Gwin soon followed, but could accomplish nothing. After a second visit to Paris, and another vain attempt in Mexico in 1865, he returned to California, the war

Digitized by Google

having now ended. His later years were spent in minor political activities; he took part in the campaign of 1876, and died in New York, Sept. 3, 1885.

MARSHALL, James Wilson, discoverer of gold, was born in Hope township, Hunterdon county, N. J., in 1812. His father initiated him into his own trade as wagon-builder. Shortly after his twenty-first birthday, he immigrated through Indiana and Illinois to Missouri. Here he took up a homestead land claim and bid fair to prosper, when fever and ague brought him low, whereupon in 1844 he sought the Pacific coast. He wintered in 1844–45 in Oregon, and in the following spring made his way to California and entered the service of Gen. John A. Sutter, at Sutter's Fort, the site of the present city of Sacramento. Later on he secured some land on Butte Creek, and went to work for himself, but the venture was not successful, and in May, 1847, he was once more in Sutter's employ, having meanwhile served through the "Bear Flag" war, so called, which resulted in a treaty recognizing the independence of California, signed in the month of March of that year. On May 16, 1847, with two white men and an Indian guide, he set out from Sutter's Fort on a journey to locate a saw-mill for his employer, having a partnership himself therein, and selected a site for it at Culmua, on the American river. By Jan. 1, 1848, the mill frame had risen, and a fortnight later the brush dam was finished. In the construction of the "tail-race" for the mill (small canal for the discharge of water leaving the mill) a dry channel was selected, forty or fifty rods long, which had to be deepened and widened. This involved blasting at the upper end, but elsewhere it was found necessary merely to loosen the earth in the bed, throwing out the larger stones, and let the water, during the night, pass through the sluice-gate to wash away the débris. Early in the afternoon of Monday, Jan. 24, 1848, while sauntering along the tail-race, inspecting the work, Marshall noticed yellow particles mingled with the excavated earth which had been washed by the late rains. He gave it little heed at first, but presently, seeing more and some in scales, the thought occurred to him that possibly it might be gold. Sending an Indian to his cabin for a tin plate, he washed out some of the dirt, separating, thereby, as much of the dust as a ten-cent piece would hold, then he went about his business, stopping awhile to ponder on the matter. During the evening he remarked once or twice, quietly, somewhat doubtingly, "Boys, I believe I have found a gold mine." "I reckon not," was the response, "no such luck." Up betimes next morning, according to his custom, he walked down by the race to see the effect of the night's sluicing, the head gate being closed at daybreak as usual. Other motives prompted his investigation, as may be supposed, and led to a closer examination of the débris. On reaching the end of the race, a glitter from beneath the water caught his eye, and bending down, he picked from its lodgment against a projection of soft granite, some six inches below the surface, a larger piece of the yellow substance than any he had seen. If gold, it was in value equal to about half a dollar. As he examined it, his heart began to throb. Could it indeed be gold? Or was it only mica or sulphuret of copper, another *ignis fatuus?* Marshall was no metallurgist, yet he had practical sense enough to know that gold is heavy and malleable, so he turned it over and weighed it in his hand, then he bit it, and then he hammered it between two stones. It must be gold, and the mighty secret of the Sierra stood revealed. It was late in the afternoon of Jan. 28th when Marshall dismounted at New Helvetia (Sutter's Fort, now in the city limits of Sacramento), entered the office where Sutter was busy writing, and abruptly requested a private interview. The horseman was dripping wet, for it was raining. Wondering what could have happened, for but the day before he had sent to the mill all that was required, Sutter led the way into a private room. "Are you alone?" demanded the visitor. "Yes," was the reply. "Did you lock the door?" "No, but I will if you wish it." "I want two bowls of water," said Marshall. Sutter rang the bell and the bowls were brought. "Now I want a stick of redwood and some twine and some sheet copper." "What do you want of all these things, Marshall?" "To make scales." "But I have scales enough in the apothecary's shop," said Sutter, and he brought a pair. Drawing forth his pouch, Marshall emptied the contents into his hand and held it before Sutter's eyes, remarking, "I believe this is gold, but the people at the mill laughed at me and called me crazy." Sutter examined the stuff attentively, and finally said, "It certainly looks like it; we will try it." First aquafortis was applied and the substance stood the test. Next $3 in silver coin were put into one of the scales and balanced by gold dust in the other. Both were then immersed in water, when down went the dust and up went the silver coin. Finally a volume of the "American Encyclopedia," of which the fort contained a copy, was brought out and the article on gold carefully studied, whereupon all doubt vanished. On the morning of Jan. 29th, Sutter started for the saw-mill. When half-way there he saw an object moving in the bushes at one side. "What is that?" demanded Sutter of his attendant. "The man who was with you yesterday," was the reply. It was still raining. "Have you been here all night?" asked Sutter of Marshall, for it was indeed he. "No," Marshall said, "I slept at the mill and came back to meet you." As they rode along, Marshall expressed the opinion that the whole country was rich in gold. Arriving at the mill, Sutter took up his quarters at a house Marshall had lately built for himself, a little way up the mountain, and yet not far from the mill. During the night the water ran in the race and in the morning it was shut off. All present then proceeded down the channel and jumping into it at various points, began to gather gold. With some contributions by the men, added to what he himself picked up, Sutter secured enough for a ring weighing an ounce and a half, which he soon after exhibited with great pride as a specimen of the first gold. A private examination by the partners up the river, disclosed gold all along its course and in the tributary ravines and creeks. (All the preceding details of the discovery are derived from Hubert Howe Bancroft's "History of the Pacific Coast: California," Vol. VI.) Marshall now engaged in mining near the mill, as did Sutter, and with the aid of Indians, took out a quantity of gold, but it was quickly lost, and then more was found and lost. Soon miners flocked in and speedily issues arose between them and Marshall regarding their respective rights and the treatment of the natives. Unsuccessful in sustaining his claims, Marshall wandered about in response to phantom (spiritualistic) beckonings, and became restive and sour under encroachments upon his scanty property. Forced, at last, by the inflow of miners, he shouldered a pack and tramped the mountains and ravines, living upon rice. He passed the last twenty-eight years of his life in this way near Culmua, the centre of his dreams, subsisting on small fare and the shadowy

James W. Marshall

Digitized by Google

hope of recognition by the people of California, as one entitled to public support. For some years, indeed, he received a small pension from the state. He was never married and died at Culmua, Cal., Aug. 8, 1855.

BLOODWORTH, Timothy, senator, was born in North Carolina in 1736. His early life was passed in poverty, with little opportunity for an education. He was successively during his restless life, a farmer, blacksmith, preacher, doctor, wheelwright, and politician. For thirty years he was a member of the legislative assembly of North Carolina, a member of the continental congress in 1786–87, a member of the lower house in congress in 1790–91, and U. S. senator in 1795–1800. Afterward he was collector of the port of Wilmington. He was noted throughout his life for his active benevolence, and died near Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 24, 1814.

BURNET, David Gouverneur, first president of Texas, was born in Newark, N. J., Apr. 4, 1788, son of William Burnet, a surgeon in the revolution. His family ranked high on both sides, in New York and New Jersey, for education, talent and moral worth. His brother Jacob reflected credit for many years in Ohio, as supreme court judge and U. S. senator. David received a thorough education and in 1806, when scarcely nineteen years of age, joined in New York the expedition of Gen. Francisco de Miranda, a native of Venezuela, for the liberation of that country from Spanish bondage. On Jan. 1, 1806, on the eve of sailing, he was commissioned a lieutenant. A number of young men of the first families of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, were in the expedition, including a grandson of President John Adams. The invading squadron entered the Gulf of Venezuela, accompanied by the British frigate Bacchante, the launch boat of which was commanded by Lieut. Burnet, under whose orders the first gun was fired in behalf of South American liberty. This was in an attack on the fort protecting La Villa Coro. The assailants carried the fort; but at Porto Cabello a number of the invaders were captured—ten of whom were strangled, some condemned to the mines and others died. The death of Pitt, premier of England and patron of Miranda, caused the expedition to return to New York. Miranda returned to the attack in 1808 and was soon joined by young Burnet; but he was persuaded to return by his chief, who was soon afterwards captured and sent to Spain and died in prison. A few years later, having studied law, Mr. Burnet located in Cincinnati, and later in Natchitoches, La., and embarked in business. There, attacked with pulmonary troubles, in 1817, he sought relief among the wild Comanches on the upper waters of the Brazos and Colorado rivers in Texas and lived among them two years, in which time he met his subsequently lifelong friend, the heroic and noble Col. Ben R. Milan, then of Kentucky, who was trading with these sons of the plains. Upon Burnet's recovering robust health, he returned and for six years practiced law in Ohio and Louisiana. Having married an accomplished lady, he settled, in 1826, permanently in Texas, introducing, it is believed, the first, certainly one of the first, steam saw-mills ever in the country. His first appearance prominently before the public was in the convention of 1833, called to memorialize Mexico to erect Texas into a state distinct from Coahuila. He wrote the memorial which, although failing in its object, is yet regarded as worthy of a statesman. In 1834 he was appointed, under a new law, one of the first three district judges of Texas, and ably filled that position until the revolution of 1835–36. On the declaration of independence March 2, 1836, he was elected president of the republic, to serve until the formation of a government under the constitution. His functions ceased with the accomplishment of that object on Oct. 22, 1836. During those eight stormy months occurred the atrocious butcheries of the 400 prisoners at Goliad, the great victory of San Jacinto, the capture of Santa Anna, the retreat of the Mexican army of several thousand men, the treaty with Santa Anna, the influx of many volunteers from the United States and the permanent organization of a constitutional republic, besides the vast duties necessarily arising in the nurture of the infant republic and its army. Through it all President Burnet bore himself with a wisdom, energy, dignity and integrity worthy of all praise, including the improvisement of a navy which performed invaluable services by captures at sea. In 1838 he was elected vice-president for three years, during the last of which, owing to the ill health of President Lamar, he again filled the presidential chair. His state papers, in all these years, reveal the highest order of statesmanship and patriotism, and everywhere his life-long religious recognition of the God of his fathers is manifest. For many subsequent years he remained on his farm in retirement, bereft of all his family except one son. He deplored secession, but abided with his people. His only son, Maj. William E. Burnet, almost at the close of the war (March 31, 1865), fell at the battle of Spanish Fort, near Mobile. Under President Johnson's plan of reconstruction President Burnet was elected by Texas in 1866 U. S. senator, but that plan was rejected by congress and he never took his seat. The town and county of Burnet preserve his name. He died in Galveston, Dec. 5, 1870.

STONE, James Samuel, clergyman, was born at Shipston-on-Stour, Worcestershire, Eng., Apr. 27, 1852, a descendant of an old Oxfordshire family, which, in the last 300 years, has numbered among its members lawyers, clergy and yeomen of some celebrity. Dr. Stone went to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1873, and studied theology in the divinity school of the Protestant Episcopal church in that city, from which institution he was graduated in 1877. He was ordained deacon by the bishop of Pennsylvania May 22, 1876, and priest July 1, 1877, by the bishop of Toronto. The first two years of his ministry were spent as curate of St. John's church, Port Hope, Ont., from which place, in 1879, he was appointed incumbent of St. Philip's church, Toronto, where he continued until 1882, when he was removed to St. Martin's church, Montreal. In 1886 he accepted the rectorate of Grace church, Philadelphia. While in Toronto he lectured on ecclesiastical history in Wycliffe college, and in Montreal he did like work at the diocesan theological college. He was a member of the Canadian provincial synod in 1866, and in the dioceses of both Montreal and Toronto held other important positions of trust. In 1880 he was made B.D. by the Cambridge theological school, and in 1886, having been entered *ad eundem gradum*, he proceeded D.D. in course in the university of Bishop's college, Lennoxville, Quebec. The same year he preached the convocation sermon before the university. In Philadelphia, Dr. Stone holds many diocesan offices, being a manager of the Episcopal hospital, an overseer of the divinity school, a trustee of the Episcopal academy, and a deputy of the diocese of Pennsylvania to the general convention. In addition to numerous pamphlets, sermons and magazine articles, Dr. Stone published, in 1879, "Simple Sermons on Simple Subjects;" in 1887, "The Heart of Merrie England;" in 1889, "Readings in

Digitized by Google

Church History," and, in 1892, "The Necessity of Dogma in the Church." He is one of the editors of the "American Church Sunday-School Magazine." One of his greatest works is his Wednesday afternoon Bible readings. For seven years, once every week, except during the warm months, from four hundred to seven hundred people have met in Grace Church for an hour to listen to his expositions of Scripture. The success of these lectures has been phenomenal. Dr. Stone is an American citizen, thoroughly in touch with the spirit and the hope of this country.

LOVELAND, Abner, pioneer, farmer, and abolitionist, was born at Southfield, Mass., Nov. 5, 1796, the eighth generation from Robert Loveland. The name Loveland is derived from the Manor of Loveland, Norwich, Norfolk co., England. The maternal side was Scotch-Welsh, the paternal Saxon, and settled in England prior to A. D. 1066, the date of the Norman conquest. Sir John Loveland was mayor of London. He built the church of St. Michael's, Cook's Lane, in which his monument stands. Sir John's brother, Robert, was father of the founders of the family in this country. He was super-cargo of the ship in which he and his family sailed; he died on the voyage, but his widow and sons, Robert, John and Samuel, landed at Dorchester, Mass., in 1635. Robert remained at Boston; John and Samuel with the widow removed to Wethersfield, Conn., and bought a tract of land from the Indian chief, Sequin. Thus they were among the founders of Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, being of the sixty bold spirits who penetrated the wilderness from Boston and settled these three towns in Connecticut in October, 1635. They arrived in time to send their gifts of corn and wampum to found old Harvard, to reap the first fruit of the first New England printing press in 1639, and to read the first book printed from that press in 1640. Robert Loveland was born in 1602, and became a trader between Europe and the American colonies. The New London public records show that he was a mariner between New London and Boston in 1658. In 1660 he was super-cargo of the ship Hope. The voyage was from Malaga, Spain. The colonial records show that Robert Loveland, of Boston, was at New London in 1662, and was taxed there in 1666. He left the sea about this time, entering largely into the commercial enterprises of New London. He died there in 1668, quite a wealthy man. His brother John died at Hartford in 1670, and Samuel was drowned at an earlier date. Robert's son, Thomas, born in 1649, was in 1670 the only man in America bearing the name Loveland, and as shown by the records of the court of Hartford was that year made a freeman at Wethersfield, this privilege being granted to those of twenty-one years of age, who owned real estate and were members of some Congregational church. Thomas's son, Thomas, of Glastonbury, had a son, Elisha, born in 1709, whose son Elisha was born May 4, 1738. From records of Glastonbury is found Elisha Loveland's family record. Elisha Loveland served in the revolutionary war in Connecticut line from 1775 to Dec. 20, 1780. Elisha's son, Abner, born Apr. 18, 1764, at sixteen years of age also enlisted in the U. S. army for three months. Afterward he engaged in the privateer service, was made prisoner and confined at Quebec and Montreal. He escaped, was re-captured and imprisoned at Quebec until the close of war, and then returned to Glastonbury and married Lois Hodge, Jan. 11, 1787. The subject of this sketch is the son of Abner and Lois last named. Abner, Jr., in 1819, emigrated to Ohio, and arrived on Nov. 13th at Wellington, Lorain co. The next year he removed to a section which subsequently became Brighton, and built the first human habitation in that township. In 1821 his father's family from Massachusetts joined him. In 1826 he married Pamelia De Wolf, a woman of education and refinement, from Otis, Mass., who brought sunshine and happiness into every household she entered. In 1833 he removed to Wellington again. An honest, practical, sagacious man, possessed of the qualities needed in a hardy pioneer, Abner Loveland was finally owner of a considerable estate, and became much interested in raising blooded stock. He was of reticent and retiring disposition, never seeking notoriety, yet a man of strong convictions and ready to defend them at any cost. He was a great reader, and in his house might always be found the best secular and religious books and newspapers of the times. He was a constant subscriber to the New York "Observer," New York "Tribune" and later to the "Independent," and was a great admirer of the writings of Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher and other abolitionists. Originally he was a Whig. He became an active abolitionist, his house being a well-known station on the "Underground Railroad." His efforts to aid runaway slaves extended from the Kentucky border to Lake Erie at a point opposite a friendly station in Canada. He was one of the responsible parties arrested in 1858 in the Oberlin-Wellington rescue case in which one John Price, an escaped slave from Kentucky, was kidnapped at Oberlin, O., and while on the way South with his alleged owner, was rescued at Wellington by abolitionists who ignored the fugitive slave law. This famous case was one of the events of the period from 1856 to '60 that widely awakened public opinion at the North and resulted in the consolidation of the Republican party and the election of Mr. Lincoln. In church connections Mr. Loveland was a Congregationalist. He was a strong advocate of temperance, and himself a teetotaler. His wife, Pamelia De Wolf, died at Wellington, June 5, 1862. They had four children, Celestia, Correlia, Edwin, and Frank Clarence. Mr. Loveland died at Wellington, O., March 2, 1879.

Abner Loveland

McDOWELL, Ephraim, physician, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., Nov. 11, 1771, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was named after his great-grandfather, who fought in the civil wars of Ireland in the cause of the Covenanters, and then emigrated to Pennsylvania, settling in Virginia in 1737. His father was a member of the legislature of Virginia and a judge of the district court of Danville. On his mother's side he was descended from the McClungs, also a distinguished Virginia family. When an infant, he was taken to Danville, then a wilderness. His early education was obtained at a classical seminary at Georgetown, Va. He began his medical education in the office of Dr. Humphreys of Staunton, Va., a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. From his office he went to Scotland to study, and was a member of the University of Edinburgh in 1793–94. Returning to America after two years' study, he settled at Danville, where he at once began practice, both as a physician and surgeon. He speedily acquired the confidence of the public, and rose to distinction as a successful practitioner. He was particularly noted as an excellent lithotomist, and repeatedly performed many of the great operations of surgery. Dr. McDowell pos-

E. McDowell

Digitized by Google

sessed the highest attributes which make up the character of a great surgeon and physician. Combined with his skill, he had a sympathetic nature and a tenderness of heart which are most unusual in the profession. He considered surgery as the most certain branch of the healing art, and he spared no means to extend his knowledge of it. He was an excellent anatomist, and it is stated that he never performed any serious operation without previously recalling to his mind the structures involved in it. He received from the Medical society of Philadelphia, in 1817, its diploma of membership, and in 1825 the University of Maryland conferred upon him the degree of M.D. He was married at the age of thirty-one to Sallie, daughter of Gov. Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky. They had six children, two sons and four daughters. Although his means were not large, Dr. McDowell was liberal in the bestowal of his charities. He was always warmly interested in religion, and in the church, and in 1828 united with the Episcopal denomination. The special reason for recording and perpetuating the memory of Dr. McDowell exists in the fact that he was the originator of the operation known as ovariotomy, and is known to the profession as the "Father of ovariotomy." The credit for this most difficult, dangerous and delicate operation has been variously attributed: at one time to a French surgeon, at another to Dr. Robert Houston, of Glasgow, and so on. But the first actual case of ovariotomy of which there is any authentic account occurred in Danville, Ky., in December, 1809, in the hands of Ephraim McDowell, and to him, and to him alone, is due the credit of having devised, and first successfully executed, the operation. It is not a little remarkable that no account of this operation was published until eight years after it was performed. The patient, a Mrs. Crawford of Kentucky, survived it thirty-two years, enjoying, for the most part, excellent health, and dying at last in the ninety-first year of her age. The first notice of it appeared in 1817, in the "Philadelphia Eclectic Repertory and Analytical Review," under the general title, "Three Cases of Extirpation of Diseased Ovaria," including not only the case cited, but two others which occurred later, and which were equally successful. The result of this most important and original discovery in surgery has been something quite unexampled in the history of medical practice. It was not until 1842 that ovariotomy began to be thoroughly practiced in America and England; but in 1874 Dr. Charles Clay, of Manchester, Eng., had operated upon 276 cases; Dr. Washington L. Atlee, of Philadelphia, in 1876 had operated on 387 cases; Dr. T. Spencer Wells, between 1858 and 1879, operated on 938 cases, and Dr. Thomas Keith of Edinburgh, up to 1879 had operated on 284 cases. In France the operation was performed for the first time in 1847, although in Germany it had been practiced before the close of 1820, and in Edinburgh by Lizars a few years later. When one considers the prevalence of ovarian diseases, a discovery of this character should properly immortalize any practitioner. As an instance, it may be stated that Dr. Clay, of England, declared that he had examined within ten years 850 cases. As to the success of the practice of ovariotomy, it is to be stated that in 1872, out of 1,408 cases nearly 1,000 were saved, the mortality being twenty-four per cent. The experience of surgeons prior to this discovery was to the effect that the result of ovarian disease was almost invariably death. Dr. McDowell died in Danville, Ky., June 20, 1830. In 1879 a monument was erected in McDowell park by the Kentucky state medical society, being a handsome shaft of Virginia granite, having upon one side a bronze medallion of McDowell, beneath which is the inscription, "Honor to Whom Honor is Due."

WARE, Nathaniel A., lawyer and author, was born in Massachusetts about 1789; he went to South Carolina as a teacher, then studied law and was admitted to the bar, removing about 1815 to Natchez, Miss., and married a daughter of Capt. Charles Percy. He subsequently became a major of militia and secretary of the territory and gained much wealth by land speculation. He was a scholar and a traveler, and wrote "Notes on Political Economy" (1844); "Views of the Federal Constitution," and an account of Pestalozzi's system of education. He lived for a time in Philadelphia, and from about 1832 in Cincinnati, but died at Galveston in 1854. His daughters, Catharine Ann Warfield and Eleanor Percy Ware Lee, attained some note in literature.

JONES, John, surgeon, was born in Jamaica, L. I., N. Y., in 1729, son of Dr. Evan Jones, a physician, who came from Wales in 1728 and settled at Jamaica. The son was educated professionally in the best medical schools and hospitals of Paris, Leyden, London and Edinburgh. In these schools he met and became acquainted with the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the world. After a long sojourn in Europe, he settled in New York city to practice his profession. A few years disclosed the necessity of a return to Europe, as his health was suffering from the climate of New York. A few years abroad and he again returned, and in 1767 was made professor of surgery in Kings (afterward Columbia) college. This chair he held for nine years. He, with Dr. Samuel Bard, founded the New York hospital in 1771. When the British occupied New York he removed to Philadelphia, that city having been in the meantime evacuated by the British, and thereafter made it his home. His reputation at this time as a surgeon, and especially his skill as an operator in cases of lithotomy, was the very highest. He was also high in the social rank of the times, enjoying the confidence and friendship of Washington and Franklin. He was called from Philadelphia to attend President Washington in 1790 in a critical illness, and the same year was at the death-bed of Franklin, and left a detailed account of his last illness. Dr. Franklin in his will named him as one of his personal friends. In 1775 Dr. Jones published "Plain Remarks upon Wounds and Fractures, Designed for the use of Young Military Surgeons of America." In 1795 a new edition of this work was published, with a memoir of the author, by Dr. James Morse of Philadelphia. Dr. Jones died at his home in Philadelphia June 23, 1791.

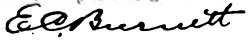
WENTWORTH, William, pioneer, was born at Alford, Lincolnshire, Eng., in 1615 or 1616. There he was a parishioner and admirer of Rev. John Wheelwright, with whom he emigrated in 1636 to Boston, and in 1638 to Exeter, N. H., where he was one of the thirty-five signers of "a combination for a government," on Aug. 4, 1639. In 1642 he settled in Wells, Me., and in 1649 or 1650 made a final removal to Dover, N. H., where land was granted to him Dec. 5, 1652. He became ruling elder of the church at Dover, and frequently filled the pulpit. At a rising of Indians in 1689 he saved Heard's garrison by pushing out the savages who had entered, and holding the door till other settlers came to the rescue. In 1693 he performed the office of minister for a year at Exeter, receiving a salary of £40. Dr. Belknap, the historian of the colony, who was pastor at Dover 1767–86, called him "a very useful and good man." At a great age he took a second wife

Digitized by Google

of tender years, remarking that "women are scarce." He founded the most distinguished family in the early history of New Hampshire, and one of the most prolific in the country; from one or other of his nine sons every person of the name in America traces his descent. (See the "Wentworth Genealogy," 1870–78.) He died at Dover March 16, 1697.

FOLTZ, Jonathan Messersmith, surgeon-general, U. S. N., was born at Lancaster, Pa., Apr. 25, 1810, son of Jonathan Foltz, of Prussian ancestry. After a thorough academic training, he studied medicine with Dr. William Thompson, and in 1830 was graduated from Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia. On April 4, 1831, he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the navy, entering the service under Com. Downes, on the frigate Potomac, which was sent to punish acts of piracy and outrages upon American merchantmen by natives of Sumatra, and thence to cruise around the world. After visiting China, the Sandwich and Society islands, and coasts of South America, the Potomac returned to Boston in June, 1834, and in 1835 Dr. Foltz published "Medical Statistics and Observations During a Voyage around the World on Board the U. S. Frigate Potomac." He was attached to the medical bureau at Washington in 1834, and from 1835 to 1838 at the navy yard and marine barracks at Washington. In 1837 Yale college conferred upon Dr. Foltz the degree of M. A., and in 1838 he was commissioned surgeon and placed in charge of the U. S. naval hospital at Mahon. Stopping at Algiers on his way thither, he met the French expedition against Abd-el-kader, under Col. Pelissier, and finding the hospitals there full of cases of African fever, he made an exhaustive report upon it to the "New York Medical Journal." In 1842 he published a series of articles in the Baltimore "American," on "The Employment of Steamships of War in the United States Navy." In 1843 he published "The Endemic Influence of Evil Government, Illustrated in a View of the Climate, Topography, and Diseases of the Island of Minorca." He next served on the frigates Brandywine and Raritan as fleet surgeon upon the coast of Brazil, and at the outbreak of the Mexican war in 1846, accompanied the Raritan to the Gulf of Mexico He served at the blockade of Vera Cruz and in the battles of Alvarado and Tabasco, and afterward published a "Report on Scorbutus as it Occurred on Board the United States Fleet in the Gulf of Mexico." From 1844–7 he was stationed at the navy yard and marine barracks at Washington, and served four years on board the sloop-of-war Jamestown, on the coast of Brazil. In 1861 Dr. Foltz was ordered to the Gulf of Mexico on the frigate Santee, and on the commodore's flagship, Niagara, he assisted at the bombardment of Forts McCrea and Barancas, Pensacola, Nov. 22 and 23, 1861. On Feb. 21, 1862, he joined the flagship Hartford, as fleet surgeon to Adm. Farragut, subsequently playing an active part in all the engagements of that fleet. Upon the opening of the Mississippi river in July, 1863, Dr. Foltz, as fleet surgeon, addressed letters to Adm. Farragut and Gen. Butler, calling attention to the danger of an outbreak of the fever at New Orleans, then occupied by the northern forces. He pointed out that the dread malady never occurred spontaneously and could be excluded by quarantine. Acting upon this suggestion, quarantine measures were adopted and the fever was excluded, although it raged with great virulence for two summers at Pensacola, Galveston, and Key West. The Hartford returned to New York for repairs in August, 1863, when Dr. Foltz was detached. In 1864 he was appointed a member of the Naval medical board of examiners at Philadelphia, and stationed at the Naval asylum in that city, and became president of the board of naval examiners at Philadelphia in 1867. After this, when Adm. Farragut was sent with a fleet to Europe, Dr. Foltz was chosen by him as fleet surgeon on board the frigate Franklin. In June, 1867, the Franklin sailed for Cherbourg, France, where the admiral and staff were received by the emperor, Napoleon III. with distinguished honors. The fleet then proceeded to Russia, and at St. Petersburg, Moscow and Nijnii Novgorod, the admiral and his officers were grandly entertained. Visiting in succession all the capitals of Europe from London to Constantinople, the progress was a continued ovation. Upon the return of Dr. Foltz to this country in 1870 he again became president of the Naval medical board and on Oct. 25, 1871, he was appointed by President Grant chief of the Bureau of medicine and surgery, and surgeon-general of the navy with the rank of commodore. These offices he held until April 25, 1872, when he attained the age of sixty-two years fixed by law for retirement. Dr. Foltz was married in 1854 to Rebecca, daughter of John F. Steinman, of Lancaster, Pa. Their three sons are, Frederick Steinman, an officer of the 1st U. S. cavalry; Charles S., one of the editors and owners of the Lancaster "Intelligencer," and secretary and treasurer of the Penn iron company, of Lancaster; and Jonathan Clinton, a physician of Chestnut Hill. Dr. Foltz died in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 12, 1877.

RUSH, Jacob, jurist, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., about December, 1746, or January, 1747, brother of Dr. Benjamin Rush. He was graduated from Princeton in 1765, became a lawyer, and was successively a justice of the state supreme court, a judge of the court of errors and appeals (1784–1806), and in 1806 was made president of the city court of common pleas. He took sides with John Dickinson in defending Arnold against the charges of Gov. Joseph Reed in 1779. He published one or two political tracts in early life, and in later years "Charges on Moral and Religious Subjects" (1803); "Character of Christ" (1806), and "Christian Baptism" (1819). He received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton in 1804. His daughter, Rebecca Rush, wrote a novel, "Kelroy" (1812). He died in Philadelphia Jan. 5, 1820.



BURNETT, Edwin Clark, physician, was born at Mansfield, O., Jan. 19, 1854. In 1857 his parents removed to Illinois, settling in the town of Olney. Here he received his education in private and public schools. In January, 1877, he began the study of medicine under a preceptor, and at the end of three years entered the St. Louis medical college from where he was graduated in 1883. After practicing for a year at his old home, he took up a permanent residence in St. Louis, June 14, 1884, where he soon established a large and lucrative practice.

COLLINS, Clarence Lyman, was born in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 22, 1848, son of Charles and Mary Hall (Terry) Collins. He is seventh in descent

Digitized by Google

from Deacon Edward Collins of Cambridge, Mass., a man of influence in the colony of New England, who disbursed the moneys to the regicides and corresponded with them in cipher, and is also a lineal descendant of Gov. William Bradford of Massachusetts. Mr. Collins's maternal great-grandfather, Col. Moses Lyman, distinguished himself in the war of the revolution, and for his bravery and wisdom in conducting the battle of Saratoga was given the honor of conveying the news of the surrender of Burgoyne to the commander-in-chief in New York. Reaching the Hudson river, and finding no ferry-boat, Col. Lyman, with that indomitable energy which knows no impediment, put spurs to his horse, and dashing into the river, ordered his party to follow him. He was obeyed, and soon reached New York, where he had an interview with Gen. Washington. Mr. Collins's paternal great-grandfather, Deacon William Collins, removed with his six sons to Illinois in 1820, and built the first Protestant church in the state, which undertaking was characterized by Dr. Lyman Beecher (who regretted the loss of his friend) as a "wild goose chase." Mr. Collins was educated at the military school, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was graduated in 1866. He strongly desired to enter West Point, but yielding to his father's wishes, he subsequently engaged with him in the wholesale commission business. His father retiring in 1878, the business has since been conducted under the firm name of Whitin & Collins, and owes its success, from the beginning, to the high, honorable manner in which it has always been conducted. In 1878 Mr. Collins was elected a member of the Chamber of commerce. He is also a member of the New England society, the Titan society, New York athletic, Merchants', and several other clubs. In 1870 Mr. Collins was married to the only daughter of Horace F. Clark of New York, and of the two daughters born of this union, but one survives. In 1886 he was married to Rosalba Mathilde Beecher, granddaughter of Gen. Narciso de Francisco Martin of the Spanish army, and daughter of George Beecher of New York.

ELMER, Ebenezer, representative in congress, was born in Cedarville, N. J., in 1752. He studied medicine, was admitted to practice, and at the outbreak of the revolutionary war, joined the army as an ensign. In 1777 he received the appointment of surgeon to the 2d New Jersey regiment. For a time he practiced medicine in Bridgeton, N. J., but in 1789 entered public life as a member of the house of representatives of New Jersey, in which position he continued until 1795, a portion of the time being speaker of the assembly. He was elected to represent his district in the seventh, eighth and ninth congresses, serving from 1801 until 1807. In 1808 he was appointed collector of customs in Bridgeton. He was vice-president of the state council from 1807 to 1815, at the same time filling the office of vice-president of Burlington college, which he held altogether twenty years. He commanded a brigade of New Jersey militia during the war of 1812, and was stationed on the east bank of the Delaware. He was president of the New Jersey branch of the Society of the Cincinnati at the time of his death. He died in Bridgeton, N. J., Oct. 18, 1843.

ELMER, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus, jurist, was born in Bridgeton, N. J., Feb. 3, 1793, son of Ebenezer Elmer, and was educated at the public schools at first, and afterwards at Woodbury, Bordentown and Philadelphia. During the war of 1812 he was a lieutenant of artillery, and reached the rank of brigade-major. In 1815 he studied law, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and practiced in Bridgeton, where he was appointed prosecuting-attorney for the state, a position which he held for a number of years. In 1820 he was elected a member of the assembly, and in 1823 was speaker. In 1824 he was prosecutor of the pleas for Cumberland county, and U. S. attorney for the state. In 1842 he was elected to congress; in 1852 was attorney-general, and was a justice of the state supreme court in 1852 and in 1859. He was president of the New Jersey society of the Cincinnati. He wrote "A Digest of the Laws of New Jersey," "Genealogical and Biographical Account of the Elmer Family" (Bridgeton, N. J., 1860); "History of Cumberland County" (1869); "History of the Constitution and Government of New Jersey, with Biographical Sketches of the Governors from 1776 to 1845" (1872); "Eulogium on Garrett D. Wall, Delivered Before the Bench and Bar of New Jersey" (1872). He died in Bridgeton, N. J., March 11, 1883.

CALVIN, Delano Chipman, lawyer, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1824, of good New England stock, both his parents being natives of Vermont. He studied law with John Clarke, at Watertown, N. Y., and after spending a year in the law school of Prof. Fowler, at Cherry Valley and Ballston Spa, he was admitted to the bar in September, 1849, and immediately entered into active practice at Watertown as the equal partner of his preceptor, Mr. Clarke. In 1852 he was elected district attorney of his native county, and served a full term of three years most acceptably. He kept up his private practice until January, 1867, when he removed to the city of New York, continuing practice there. In 1875 he was nominated for the office of surrogate of New York county, but owing to a local division of his party in the city, he was defeated. On the death of Surrogate Van Schaick, in April, 1876, he was chosen to fill the vacancy, and in the following autumn was elected for the remainder of the term, which expired Dec. 31, 1881. While in office he probated the wills of Alexander T. Stewart, Frank Leslie, Com. Vanderbilt and Caroline Merrill, and was identified with many other prolonged and sensational contests. He disposed of over 28,000 special motions, probated over 5,800 wills, signed and entered over 35,000 orders and decrees, wrote 1,157 opinions, took 120,000 folios of testimony, and disposed of proceedings involving over $900,000,000. In 1880 a portrait of Mr. Calvin was procured and suspended in his court-room by a number of the prominent members of the bar, as an assurance of their sincere esteem and regard. In May of the same year he was given a public dinner by 175 members of the New York bar, "as an expression of their commendation of the ability, impartiality and efficiency with which he had discharged his official duties." He received the degree of LL.D. from Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y., in 1881, and as a prominent member of the Medico-legal society, contributed largely to its literature. The "Law Journal" of New York city, in speaking of Mr. Calvin's opinions as contained in the fourth volume of "Redfield's Reports," wrote: "Those of Surrogate Calvin

Digitized by Google

bear the impress, not only of experience and clear insight into the questions discussed, but of great terseness and facility of expression, seldom found in judicial decisions. They are models of composition, as well as reliable precedents on all questions which they discuss." Another tribute to his ability appeared in the "Medico-Legal Journal" of June, 1888: "Judge Calvin is an eloquent, forcible and ready speaker, a very dangerous opponent, strong before a jury, and equally powerful before the General term or in the Court of appeals. He is a man of commanding and dignified presence, of strong personality and force, and his whole career has been an honor to both bench and bar, in each of which he has been conspicuous since he came to New York."

CHANCELLOR, Eustathius, physician, was born at Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania county, Va., Aug. 29, 1854, son of D. Josephine and J. Edgar Chancellor, M.D. His father was descended from James Chancellor, a gallant officer of the British army of the seventeenth century, whose sword of honor was long preserved as a family relic, and whose descendant, John Chancellor, was among the first settlers in Westmoreland county, Va. His ancestors on the maternal side were a daughter of Sir William Cary, Lord Mayor of Bristol, England, and Thomas Anderson, a well-known naval architect, whose descendants came to Gloucester county, Va., about 1700. The early education of young Chancellor was obtained at the private schools of his native county, and at Charlottesville, Va. In October, 1870, he became assistant cashier and bookkeeper to a railroad official at Columbus, Ga., which position he was obliged to give up at the end of a year on account of ill health. He was matriculated at the University of Virginia in 1871, entering the classical department, from which he received several certificates of proficiency. In 1874 he entered the medical department of the university, and was graduated with honor, June 29, 1876. He next attended the clinics at the University of Pennsylvania for several weeks, and afterward received the appointment of prosector to the chair of anatomy in the University of Maryland, and clinical assistant in the hospital. Upon matriculating as a student in the University of Maryland, he received his second diploma in 1877. In 1878 he was appointed assistant resident physician in the University hospital, which position he held for twelve months, acting for the greater part of the time as chief physician. He returned to the University of Virginia, in 1879, and formed a co-partnership with his father. Desiring a wider field of operation, he, in 1880, emigrated to St. Louis, where his ability and enterprise gained him a large and lucrative practice, and where he became medical examiner to some twenty of the most popular secret societies of the city. In 1884 the degree of Master of arts was conferred upon him by the St. Louis university. He was, in 1885, one of the founders of the Beaumont hospital medical college, filling the chair of cutaneous and venereal diseases until 1890, when he resigned, being appointed special examiner and referee for many old line life companies and accident associations. In 1886 he was elected supreme medical director of the Legion of honor, was afterward appointed supervising medical examiner of the Royal arcanum of Missouri, and, in 1891, was made medical director of the state National guard, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Through his efforts the National association of military surgeons met in St. Louis in 1892, on which occasion Dr. Chancellor was elected its secretary. He is an active master Mason, a Knight of Pythias, Knight templar, a noble of the Mystic Shrine, and Scottish rite Mason. Among Dr. Chancellor's many contributions to the medical press are: "Researches upon the Treatment of Delirium Tremens" (1881); "Successful Operations for the Deformity of Burnt Wrist" (1881); "Treatment of Diabetes Insipidus" (1883); "Gonorrhœal Articular Rheumatism" (1883); "Syphilis in Men" (1884); "Causes of Sexual Depravity and a Remedy" (1885), etc. He also published "The Correlation of Physical and Vital Forces" (1887); "Woman in her Social Sphere" (1885); "Marriage Philosophy" (1886); "The Pacific Slope and its Scenery" (1890), and numerous valuable papers on special cases that have come under his personal observation and treatment.

LEAVITT, Mary Clement, missionary, was born in Boston, Mass. She is descended from an old New England family prominent in the early days of the colonies. Her early education was directed with a view of her taking up the profession of pedagogy, and she taught a private school both before and after her marriage, continuing in the business until her children were grown. She early in life took an active and somewhat prominent part in the temperance movement and was elected president of the Woman's Christian temperance union of Boston and national organizer of the society. In 1883, upon the formation of the World's woman's Christian temperance union, she was given a roving commission as pioneer missionary. She canvassed the Pacific states and then volunteered to go abroad in the interests of the new organization. The association proposed to pay her expenses, but she refused any financial aid except from her own purse and such as might voluntarily come to her during her travels. She said: "I'm going on God's mission and he will carry me through." In 1883 she sailed from California for the Sandwich islands and after organizing the islands she went to Australia, where she planted the new order on a firm basis. In 1884 the local unions raised $2,613 for her but she accepted from the fund only $1,670 to meet emergencies. She in eight years visited most of the countries of the old world save the empires of Russia and China. She organized in that time eighty-six Woman's Christian temperance unions, twenty-four men's temperance societies, mostly in Japan, India and Madagascar, and twenty-three branches of the White cross. She held over 1,600 meetings, travelled about 100,000 miles, and had the services of 229 interpreters in forty-seven languages. Her expenses were paid with money donated to her in the places she visited. She returned to the United States in 1891. Her next missionary tour was made in Mexico, Central and South America. She is corresponding secretary of the World's woman's temperance union. In seven years of her wanderings over the old world she did not meet a single face she had before known, and only occcasional letters enabled home workers to know of the field of her labors. She was received by royalty, interviewed kings and queens and made her personality and her cause her only passport. She published a pamphlet, "The Liquor Traffic in Western Africa," on her return from her tour of the old world, 1891.

Digitized by Google

CROUTER, A. L. Edgerton, superintendent of the Pennsylvania institution for the deaf and dumb, was born in Ontario, Canada, six miles from Belleville. He was of German descent, his ancestors on both sides being Mechlenburgers, who, noted for their stanch support of religious toleration, settled at an early date in Dutchess county, N. Y., and thence, with a large party of United empire loyalists, removed, at the close of the revolution, to the shores of the bay of Quinte, Canada. At the age of twelve he was sent to the Latin grammar schools in Belleville, then under the care of a noted Scotch master, Alexander Bourden, a pupil of Sir William Hamilton, from whom and a talented Irish assistant, young Crouter received sound training in the classics and mathematics. Although destined by his parents for a collegiate career, he, at an early age, began his life-work as an educator. In the spring of 1867 he became connected with the Kansas institution for the deaf, and three months later accepted a call to the Pennsylvania institution for the deaf and dumb in Philadelphia. He labored incessantly in the class-room until 1884, when he was elected principal to succeed Joshua Foster, who for many years had directed the work of the school. To the position of principal Prof. Crouter brought the same zeal and energy that distinguished his labors in the class-room, and at once imparted fresh life and vigor to all the departments. Under his careful and intelligent management the institution has taken rank, with but one exception, as the largest institution of its kind in the world. It was founded in 1820, three years after the Hartford institution, the first in America, and two years after the New York institution. In 1820 David G. Seixas, impelled by humanitarian motives, gave instruction to eleven deaf mutes at his own house on Market street, west of Broad, Philadelphia. His efforts attracted the attention and enlisted the support of a number of thoughtful and philanthropic people of the city, who organized with a board of twenty-four trustees, and obtained a charter founding the Pennsylvania institution for the deaf and dumb. Bishop William White was chosen president of the board; Robert Patterson, Roberts Vaux, Horace Binney, Dr. N. Chapman, vice-presidents; Henry J. Williams, secretary, and John Bacon, treasurer. Mr. Seixas was made principal, and went to the Hartford school to gather information as to the best methods of instruction. The next year the state legislature appropriated $8,000 to the institution, with which a building at Eleventh and Market streets was obtained. In 1822 there were in attendance fifty-eight pupils from eighteen counties of the state, and much attention was paid to industrial training. In 1824 a site was purchased at Broad and Pine streets and a large building erected, which, with numerous additions and improvements, remained the home of the institution for sixty-eight years. Upon the retirement of Mr. Seixas in 1821, Laurent Clerc was asked to accept the principalship for seven months, and from 1822 to 1830, Lewis Weld, an assistant at the Hartford institution and a graduate of Yale, who devoted his entire life to educating the deaf, was principal. He, later, did efficient work, and popularized the cause of deaf-mute education in Pennsylvania. In 1830 he was called to the head of the Hartford school, and Mr. A. B. Hutton, who had been a teacher in the Philadelphia institution since 1822, assumed chief charge. He remained in that position until 1870, during which period there was a steady growth and improvement. In 1837 there were 107 pupils, and the term of instruction was extended from three to six years. In 1854 the capacity was increased to 250 pupils. Upon the death of Mr. Hutton in 1870, Joshua Foster, who had for thirty years been a teacher in the school, was elected principal, continuing in office until 1884. This was the transition period of its history, and had a marked influence upon its future. In 1871 a fund was raised by the ladies' committee for the aid of destitute deaf mutes, which was afterward steadily increased by donations and bequests, the income being used to aid deserving graduates in securing a higher education. In 1875 the state appropriated $100,000, and the capacity was increased to 320 pupils. The term of instruction was, in 1885, extended to ten years. As early as 1870 speech-teaching was begun by giving instruction in articulation to all semi-mutes and semi-deaf children under Rebecca Cropper, and in 1876 Edward Crane was placed in charge of the articulation department. Emma Garrett, who in 1881 was made principal of the day-school connected with the institution, employed the oral method of instruction exclusively in that department, and after a long and faithful service in the education of deaf mutes brought forth the most beneficial results. When Mr. Foster resigned in 1884, Prof. Crouter succeeded him, and a new life and activity was soon evident in every department of the institution. The oral branch was enlarged to accommodate 100 boarding pupils, co-education of the sexes was begun, and the scope of the industrial department greatly enlarged. In 1888, upon Prof. Crouter's recommendation, the educational work was divided into a primary department under F. W. Booth, an advanced department under the immediate charge of the principal, and an oral department under the care of Miss F. C. McDowell. Numerous gifts and bequests had been received ever since the institution was founded, and in 1880 the munificent bequest of $200,000 from James and Mary Shields was made available. The board of managers determined to remove the institution to Mt. Airy, in the northwestern suburbs of Philadelphia, where sixty-two acres of land was purchased, and upon which a group of large buildings of splendid adaptability for the required purpose were erected. Three of these buildings, for the primary, the intermediate, and advanced departments, were formally opened in the presence of a distinguished gathering of prominent people Oct. 8, 1892, when addresses were made by George Gilpin, Rev. J. A. Seiss, D.D., Principal Crouter, E. M. Gallaudet, president of the National deaf-mute college, Alexander Graham Bell, and Dr. Isaac L. Peet, principal of the New York institution. In November of the same year the school was opened in its new home. John T. Morris, one of the trustees, gave $50,000 for the erection of an industrial building, which was completed in 1893. The entire amount of money expended for grounds and buildings was $902,000, exclusive of a hospital building erected by the state

A. L. E. Crouter

Digitized by Google

in 1894 at a cost of $15,000. There were in attendance during the years 1893–94 510 pupils from all parts of Pennsylvania, representing every class of society, and every grade of intellect. There was an efficient corps of fifty instructors under the direction of Prof. Crouter as superintendent, aided by F. W. Booth, principal of the manual department, and Miss F. C. McDowell, principal of the primary oral department. The institution recognizes all methods of acknowledged educational value, and in the instruction of its pupils employs that method promising to most benefit the child. If the pupil can be taught to speak, purely oral methods are alone used. Do results not seem to justify the prolonged employment of such means, however, they are discontinued, and the instruction of the child carried forward by manual methods, such as spelling, writing, picture-reading and signs. Of the pupils under instruction in 1894 fifty-six per cent. were taught orally, and forty-four per cent. manually, and it is probable that this proportion will be increased until fully seventy-five per cent. of all the pupils are taught to speak, making the school the largest and most thoroughly equipped oral school for the deaf in the world. The institution has graduated a great many young men and women who were afterward distinguished for their attainments and success in life. They have become teachers, preachers, lawyers, and successful business men, and reflect credit alike upon themselves and upon their alma mater. Prof Crouter, to whose skill as an educator and manager the institution owes so much of its growth and success, is keenly and vigorously alive to everything pertaining to the advancement and education of the deaf. He has written a number of valuable papers connected with his work. Of these, "The True Combined System," read at the California convention of American instructors of the deaf; "The Introduction of Oral Methods of Instruction into the Pennsylvania Institution," read before the American association to promote the teaching of speech to the deaf, at Lake George in 1891, and "Statistics of Articulation Teaching in America," read before the congress of instructors of the deaf at the world's fair, Chicago, in July, 1893, have been influential in moulding methods of instructing the deaf in this country. In 1885 the National deaf mute college conferred upon Prof. Crouter the well-earned degree of M.A., and in 1890 the American association, to promote the teaching of speech to the deaf, elected him a member of its board of directors.

GANNETT, William Henry, publisher, was born at Augusta, Me., Feb. 10, 1854. His grandfather, Maj. Barzillai Gannett, was a graduate of Harvard college in the class of 1785, a member of congress in 1807, and held various high offices of civic trust and honor. Upon his mother's side, Mr. Gannett's ancestors took a prominent part in the settlement and development of the Kennebec valley, that part of Maine which furnished so many of the great leaders in state and business affairs throughout the country. His maternal great-grandfather, Judge James Howard, was the first settler in the Kennebec section, and was commandant of Fort Western, which was built for the protection of the settlers and traders from the Indians, and was the most important point of defence in Maine. Here Judge Howard built a saw-mill, and erected the first frame house in what is now the city of Augusta, known far and near as the "Great House," beneath which hospitable roof were entertained the celebrities who traveled that way. Local history and tradition speaks of the royal entertainment which was given Benedict Arnold, Aaron Burr, and the other noted men who led the expedition against Quebec in the winter of 1775, and which tarried for some days at Fort Western. With the growth of the country, Judge Howard became one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the district of Maine, being interested in commerce, shipping and political affairs. Mr. Gannett's grandfather, Capt. Samuel Patterson, was principal master of a large line of merchant ships sailing from ports in Maine and Massachusetts to foreign shores for trade and carrying. Of Mr. Gannett's more immediate family, one uncle was four times elected mayor of Augusta; another uncle was harbor master of New York city; and he is related to the late Dr. George Gannett of Boston, founder of the Gannett institution for the liberal education of women, to the Rev. W. C. Gannett, to Kate Gannett Wells, the talented writer, to Henry C. Gannett of Washington, D. C., now chief topographer of the United States topographic survey, and to Samuel S. Gannett, a topographer of considerable reputation. Business reverses compelling his parents to abandon the position in social and mercantile affairs which they had once occupied, at an early age young Gannett, one of a large family, felt the wants and deprivations of poverty. At the age of eight years he was forced to leave the public schools and earn his own livelihood. For five years he was employed in leading around a blind cousin, who was thus conducted from house to house where he tuned pianos, and to a store where he did a stationery and music business. After this young Gannett clerked in a stationery store in Augusta until 1872, when he went to Boston to seek a wider field; subsequently returning home and entering the employ of Joseph Piper & Son, who owned a small variety store. Five years later he entered a similar store owned by J. W. Clapp, which in a few years he purchased, having formed a partnership for this purpose with W. W. Morse, under the name of Gannett & Morse. In 1887 Mr. Gannett moved to Skowhegan, Me., where he entered into partnership with his wife's brothers in the lumber business. The venture not meeting with financial success, he came back again to Augusta. Here, returning to his old store work he soon grew dissatisfied, and looked around for something less monotonous. Augusta had already become a well-known center in the publishing of papers, and his attention was naturally attracted to the success of some of these publishers. Conceiving the idea of an entirely original and novel home monthly for family reading, he commenced, in November, 1888, the publication of "Comfort." Started in a small way on novel lines, its immediate and phenomenal success was a surprise to everyone, to none more than to Mr. Gannett himself. Its popularity with the great middle masses of the people was so instantaneous and pronounced, that the editor was obliged to devote himself to its development day and night, sometimes hardly sleeping in twenty-four hours. In three years he had obtained the enormous circulation of 1,000,000 copies every issue, a point never before reached by any periodical, with the exception of "Le Petit Journal" of Paris. "Comfort's" present circulation (1894) is nearly a million and a half each issue. The interesting originality of the paper and its "touch" with what Abraham Lincoln called "the common people," gave it a position in the households never before equaled by any family paper. Its rapid increase and development obliged Mr. Gannett to remove from building to building, which were successively outgrown, until in 1891, he enlarged his plant by erecting a fine five-story structure devoted exclusively to the business of "Comfort," and which was

Digitized by Google

occupied in connection with the three-story frame factory which had previously been his publishing and home office. Besides this large plant at home, "Comfort" has established branch offices in the John Hancock building, Boston, and the "Tribune" building, New York city. Mr. Gannett gives his personal attention to the rapid growth of his business, and inaugurated the broad lines of policy, the details of which have been so successfully carried out. With the prosperity attending his efforts, he has invested capital in many enterprises with good judgment and shrewdness, which connect him with many banking and other financial institutions. Fond of horses and stock, he owns a fine farm outside Augusta. He is a good talker and writer, and his ideas, whether written or spoken, are broad, striking and original. Mr. Gannett was married in 1878 to Sadie N., daughter of James Hill, of Skowhegan. Her great-grandfather, Gen. James Hill of Newmarket, N. H., was one of the leading men in the New Hampshire colony, having built the first war ship at Portsmouth for the revolutionary patriots. Their three children are Grace Belle, Guy Patterson and Florence Lilian.

YOUNG, Jesse Bowman, clergyman and editor, was born in Berwick, Pa., July 5, 1844; his father, Jared H. Young, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, was a writer and preacher of great force. The son was trained at home with skill and carefulness, being surrounded from infancy with the best of books and periodicals. He was prepared for college at Dickinson seminary, Williamsport, Pa., graduating from that school in June, 1866; afterward he was a student at the Polytechnic college, Philadelphia, Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., and was graduated from Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., in 1868. His educational course was both broken in upon and supplemented by the services he rendered as a soldier for three years. Being too young to be mustered into the service, he served, without pay, in the closing part of 1861 and the first half of 1862, with the 4th Illinois cavalry, at Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, and the siege of Corinth. He then helped secure recruits for the 84th Pennsylvania infantry, in which he was successively commissioned second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain. He served also as aide-de-camp on the staffs of Gens. Bowman, Prince and Casey, winning special mention for gallantry at the battle of Chancellorsville. He was admitted into the itinerancy of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1868, and served as pastor at Gettysburg, Curwensville, Carlisle, Altoona and Harrisburg, Pa., and in Kansas city, Mo. He spent two years, 1883 to 1885, as agent of Dickinson college, aiding President McCauley in the centennial movement which brought to that institution buildings and endowment funds amounting to more than $150,000. At the general conference of his denomination which met at Omaha, May, 1892, he was elected editor of the "Central Christian Advocate," in place of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin St. James Fry, who previous to his decease in February, 1892, had been the editor for twenty years. The "Central Christian Advocate" is one of the official organs of Methodism with a field embracing territory reaching from Illinois to Utah, and from Iowa to Texas, and a circulation reported, at the end of 1893, by its publishers, the Western Methodist book concern, St. Louis, at 23,800. Mr. Young received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity, in 1887, from De Pauw university. He won a prize, in competition with seventy other writers, for an essay on "Mental Culture a Christian's Duty." He compiled "Days and Nights on the Sea: A Souvenir of an Ocean Voyage," and in 1894 published an octavo volume, illustrated by Frank Beard, entitled "What a Boy Saw in the Army."

MASURY, John W., manufacturer, was born at Salem, Mass., Jan. 1, 1820, the second of the four children of John and Priscilla Carroll Masury. On the paternal side he is of French descent, of the Le Mesurier family, who have won world-wide reputation as engineers and as sturdy advocates of civil and religious liberty, a trait that is prominently conspicuous in their descendants at the present day. At an early age he was placed under the tuition of James S. Gerrish, who was acknowledged at that time the best instructor of boys in the state of Massachusetts. He developed a quickness for books that was quite remarkable, and though his tutor was exact, rigorous and a severe disciplinarian, young Masury was always the subject of his warmest approbation, and when their ties of tutor and pupil were severed, Mr. Gerrish gave him a letter of recommendation that read as follows: "This may certify that the bearer, John W. Masury, has been under my tuition more than three years. He is a lad of high order of talent, strict honesty, integrity, and uniformity. He carries with him the best wishes of his friend and instructor." At twenty-two years of age Mr. Masury went to Brooklyn, where he made a permanent home. He was first a clerk in the paint store of Mr. John D. Prince, who became his partner some years later, under the firm name of John D. Prince & Co., afterwards changed to Prince, Masury & Weeks. Various changes occurred in the firm, but the ruling spirit in the person of Mr. Masury prevailed. This business has been carried on under various names (the change in every instance after the first, being caused by the death of a partner), continuously and with constantly augmenting success, for almost fifty years. In 1870 Mr. Masury became sole owner of the business, which was conducted under his own name until about 1875, when his son-in-law, Lieut. F. L. Miller of the U. S. navy, was admitted as a partner, and the firm name was made John W. Masury & Son, which has continued to the present day. Mr. Masury is an inventor, and has made several devices that were patented in the interests of the business. The first and most important was a method of putting up paints ground in oil, which obviated the difficulties inherent in the then common mode. He conceived the idea of putting up paints in cans with very thin metal tops, which could easily be removed. For many years the house enjoyed the monopoly of this invention. His next invention was a mill for grinding colors in quick-drying varnish to an impalpable fineness. To accomplish this the mill stones must necessarily be forced into closest contact, and in the nature of things, an amount of heat must be evolved sufficient to harden the thinning material. This was obviated by Mr. Masury's invention which introduced a stream of cold water made to pass over the outer surface of both upper and lower stones, thus preventing the heating of the paint in the process of grinding. From the outset this device was a perfect success, and made an entire revolution in the trade, the demand for paints produced by the new

Digitized by Google

method being unprecedented. Other less important inventions followed, all of great benefit to the painter, and conducive to economy, cleanliness, and the saving of costly material. Mr. Masury possesses an unusually ready knowledge of the classics, and has also distinguished himself as a writer in the line of his specialty. His books, "American Grainers' Hand Book," "House Painting, Carriage Painting and Graining," "Something about Painting and Varnishing," have passed through several editions, and are quoted as authorities.

HAYNES, John Cummings, music publisher, was born in Brighton (now a part of Boston), Mass., Sept. 9, 1829, son of John Dearborn and Eliza Walker (Stevens) Haynes. On his father's side he is descended, seven generations removed, from Samuel Haynes, a sturdy, thrifty farmer, who emigrated to America from Shropshire, England, in 1635, and settled at Strawberry Bank (now Portsmouth), N. H., where he helped organize the First Congregational church of the town, and became its deacon. On his mother's side he is of Scotch-Irish descent from the Gilpatrick family. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, finishing with the English high school. In July, 1845, he entered the employ of Oliver Ditson, the celebrated music publisher, beginning as store-boy. He quickly made himself useful to his employer, and at the age of twenty-one was given an interest in the business. On Jan. 1, 1857, he became a partner, the firm becoming Oliver Ditson & Co. The death of Oliver Ditson, in December, 1888, dissolved the firm, and led to the formation of a corporation by the surviving partners (Mr. Haynes and Charles H. Ditson, son of Oliver Ditson) and the executors of the estate of Oliver Ditson, of which Mr. Haynes is president. When young Haynes began as a store-boy in 1845 the business of the firm was done by the principal and two clerks, the music business and musical culture of the country being comparatively in their infancy. As the country increased in population, wealth and general culture, so the publications of the house increased in number and quality, until at the present time (1894) its employees number several hundred, its sheet-music publications are nearly 100,000, and its music-book publications about 2,500. Mr. Haynes has also been interested in and noted for large and successful real-estate ventures, and now owns many valuable estates that have materially added to the assessed valuation of the city of Boston. When a young man he assisted in organizing the Franklin library association of Boston, and his many years' connection with it, taking part in debates and literary exercises, was of great advantage to him in his early training. He is a life member of the Mercantile library association, of the Young men's Christian union, of the Woman's industrial union, and the Aged couples' home society, all of Boston; is one of the trustees of the Franklin savings bank of Boston, a director of the Massachusetts title insurance company, treasurer of the Free religious association, member of the Massachusetts club, Home market club, Boston merchants' association; and is president of the Music publishers' association of the United States. He takes a lively interest in the investigation of religious, social, political and scientific subjects, and for many years has been president of the Parker memorial science class, which holds its meetings in Boston every Sunday during eight months of the year. He joined the free-soil party when a young man, casting his first presidential vote in 1852 for John P. Hale, and went with it into the republican party, with which he remains identified. He was a member of the Boston common council four years, and while there interested himself in securing the opening of the public library on Sundays. In early life, after having been for many years a scholar in one of the Baptist Sunday-schools of Boston, he became interested in the preaching of Theodore Parker, and in 1848 associated himself with the Twenty-eighth Congregational society, which was organized "to give Theodore Parker a chance to be heard in Boston," subsequently serving for many years as chairman of the standing committee. He was active in the construction of the Parker memorial building, and largely instrumental in its transfer to the Benevolent fraternity of churches, Boston; the object of this transfer being to perpetuate the memory of Theodore Parker in practical, charitable, educational and religious work. He was one of the organizers of the Parker fraternity of Boston, for many years a powerful social and religious society. The "Parker fraternity course of lectures" inaugurated by it originally because of the exclusion of Mr. Parker from the lecture platform of Boston, was sustained for nearly twenty years. The lectures of this course were remarkable for their influence in moulding and directing public opinion, especially during the civil war and the years of reconstruction immediately following. In the first course, in 1858, Mr. Parker delivered his four celebrated lectures on Washington, Franklin, Adams and Jefferson. Mr. Haynes of late years has been connected with the Church of the Unity, Boston, of which Rev. Minot J. Savage is the minister. On May 1, 1855, Mr. Haynes was married to Fanny, daughter of Rev. Charles and Frances (Seabury) Spear; of this union there were born seven children.

John C. Haynes

HUNICKE, William George, physician, was born at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 24, 1856. His father, Henry August Hunicke, a successful merchant of St. Louis, was descended from an old Bremen family that had figured conspicuously in the establishment of the new German empire. On the maternal side, Dr. Hunicke is descended from a family well known to the scientific world. His grandfather, Dr. Luethy, a prominent physician and an early settler of St. Louis, took part in the Mexican war as an army surgeon. Young Hunicke received his early education at a private school. At fourteen he, with a younger brother, was sent to Germany, and entered the gymnasium at Goerlitz. After a sojourn of several years he returned to America to enter the St. Louis medical college, where he was graduated in 1879. After a year as assistant surgeon at the St. Louis city hospital, he again went to Europe, entering first the University of Strasburg, and, later, the Universities of Vienna and Berlin. At the latter institutions he devoted his main attention to the study of ophthalmology, in which he became so proficient that upon returning to his native city, he was immediately appointed clinician of the ophthalmic clinic of the St. Louis medical college. Before his return home, he paid an extended visit to the hospitals of Paris and to the Royal ophthalmic hospital, London. In 1884 he was married to Adolphine Wieninger, niece of the archbishop, Cardinal Dr. Coelestine Ganglbauer of Vienna, Austria. During

Digitized by Google

a but brief period of practice Dr. Hunicke has gained an enviable reputation as an oculist. He is a member of various medical societies, and an occasional contributor to medical journals.

CRAMER, Gustav, photographer, was born in the town of Eschwege, Germany, on the Werra river, May 20, 1838. He attended the local school, where he early showed a partiality for the study of chemistry and physics, and the avidity with which he followed his favorite studies peculiarly fitted him for his chosen profession in after years. At the age of sixteen he was graduated at the head of his class, subsequent to which he engaged in mercantile pursuits for a few years. In 1859 he came to America, and at once settled in St. Louis, where his brother had already established himself. He made St. Louis his permanent home, and resided there continually with the exception of three months, during which time he served in the Federal army under President Lincoln's first call for volunteers. Among the first friends Mr. Cramer met in St. Louis was John A. Scholton, a leading photographer, and whose pupil he became. Always naturally inclined toward photography, he proved an apt scholar, and soon had mastered the many intricate problems connected with the profession. He afterward opened a gallery of his own, and in 1864 formed a partnership with J. Gross. The firm of Cramer & Gross soon built up a large business in portrait photography, and for many years enjoyed the patronage of the best people in St. Louis. In 1880 Mr. Cramer associated with H. Norden, under the firm name of Cramer & Norden, for the purpose of manufacturing photographic dry plates. They succeeded, through indomitable energy, in overcoming all difficulties, and were among the first to introduce this new improvement in photography, which has since then revolutionized the entire art, and placed within easy reach that which before seemed impossible. The dry plates have proved a great success, and their manufacture has grown to great proportions. Since 1883 Mr. Cramer has carried on the business alone, under the firm name of the G. Cramer dry plate works, whose product, the Cramer plates, have won a world-wide reputation, and, on account of their excellent qualities and wonderful rapidity, are used by professional as well as amateur photographers. Mr. Cramer has been honored by being elected president of the Photographers' association of America, in which capacity he presided over the convention held in Chicago in 1887.

AUSTIN, Moses, the first projector of American colonization in Texas, was born in Durham, Conn. In early manhood he became connected with lead mining and the manufacture of sheet lead in Wythe county, Va. There his children were born. Failing in business, in 1799 he removed to the then Spanish territory of Missouri, and received a grant of land in the lead region covering the present town of Potosi, where he established works for the manufacture of sheet lead. He prospered, established a fine home, the seat of hospitality, and ever enjoyed the respect of the surrounding country. His probity and integrity were recognized by all, as well as his enterprise and intelligence, but owing to changes in the mining laws and a financial crisis, he again suffered financial reverses about the year 1818. After paying his debts he had something left, however, and having lived under Spanish rule from 1799 to 1804, and believing the Mexican revolution against Spain was substantially at an end, he conceived the idea of founding an American colony in the wilds of Texas. For this purpose, late in 1820, he visited, at considerable hazard, San Antonio de Bexar, and there made application, through the local governor, endorsed by the local authorities, to the proper authorities of the interior, for a grant of land upon which to establish a colony. This, thus endorsed, was forwarded to the intendant-general at Monterey, by whom the right was conceded Jan. 21, 1821. Pending its consideration and confident of success, Mr. Austin returned to Missouri to prepare for carrying out the enterprise. The trip through the wilderness to Natchitoches and thence by river steamers to Missouri was long, the streams swollen, and the weather inclement. He contracted disease and reached home only to die, leaving an injunction that his son, Stephen F., should assume his place. The name of Moses Austin must ever stand as the pioneer in planting civilization in the Texan wilds. The date of his death was June 10, 1821.

FORBES, John Franklin, first president of John B. Stetson university, was born at Middlesex, Yates county, N. Y., June 13, 1853, son of Merrill and Maria Jane (Palmer) Forbes, his father, a Baptist minister, being of Scotch and his mother of English descent. The son prepared for college at Middlebury academy, Wyoming, N. Y., under Prof. Zenas Morse, long known in connection with Madison, afterward Colgate university. In 1871 he entered the freshman class of the University of Rochester, together with his twin brother, George Mather Forbes, now professor of philosophy in that institution. After one year in college he taught mathematics in Middlebury academy for six months, when he became principal of the Union school of Castile, N. Y., remaining there through the following year. During his principalship the school was brought under the supervision of the regents, and a regular course of study adopted. The next year Mr. Forbes went to Europe and spent several months at Leipsic in the study of the German language and in attendance at the university lectures. He became deeply interested in pedagogy, and in this and other foreign cities made a thorough study of the educational system from primary school to university. In Berlin, for six months, he took the regular work of the ober-secunda class of a gymnasium, besides attending lectures in the university. He subsequently studied in Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and France. Upon returning to America, he resumed for a year the principalship of the school at Castile, and after one year, entered the junior class of the University of Rochester, from which he was graduated in 1878, receiving a prize for oratory and the Sherman scholarship for extra work in modern languages and economics. Upon leaving college he was appointed principal of Mount Morris high school, but soon resigned to accept the professorship of Greek and Latin in the State normal school at Brockport, N. Y. Here he was known as a thorough and stimulating teacher, students prepared for college under him taking high rank for scholarship in various institutions. In 1885 he resigned this position to accept the presidency of the recently established De Land academy, subsequently John B. Stetson university, at De Land, Fla. At the same time he was honored with the degree of Ph.D. from his alma mater. In his new position he had special opportunity to display his abilities as organizer and leader.

Digitized by Google

The academy was in a new town, with a small and mostly local attendance. The faculty numbered but three; the property consisted of one frame building worth, with site, $10,000. There was no endowment, no library, no apparatus. What was afterward accomplished was largely due to Dr. Forbes's thorough and conscientious administration. He won the confidence and interest of the public and of large-hearted men of wealth, notably that of C. T. Sampson of Washington, D. C., and Mr. John B. Stetson of Philadelphia. The latter, at first prompted by personal regard for Dr. Forbes, gave to the institution largely and increasingly, not money alone, but also the counsel of an able business man. In 1885 the university was affiliated with the Florida Baptist convention, and thus secured a constituency throughout the state, though there were soon students from many denominations and many states. In 1893–94 the annual registration of students had grown to over 233, while the faculty numbered seventeen. A library of 5,000 volumes, nearly all new, had been collected, a special fund being provided for future growth. Fine buildings were also erected, and the property, including endowment, amounted to more than a quarter of a million dollars. The standard for admission to, and graduation from, the various departments compared favorably with that of institutions in any part of the country. President Forbes has always taken an active interest in public questions, and rendered effective service in two successful campaigns against saloons, while his baccalaureate sermons and occasional addresses made him known as a clear and vigorous speaker. In 1879 he was married to Ida A. Higbie of Penfield, N. Y. A son and two daughters were born to them.

COLLIER, Charles A., capitalist and banker, was born in Atlanta, Ga., July 19, 1848, of English descent. His father, John Collier, was an able lawyer, and one of the pioneers of Atlanta. His mother was Henrietta E. Wilson. He was graduated from the State university of Georgia at Athens, in 1869, and after studying law, was admitted to the bar in Atlanta in 1871. He soon discarded the law for mercantile pursuits and banking, in which he was signally successful. He was president of the Piedmont exposition of 1887, was alderman of the city in 1887 and 1888, and in 1889 was mayor *pro tem.* In 1894 he was chairman of the board of county commissioners. He was also vice-president and active head of the Capital city bank, one of the strongest financial institutions of the city. Mr. Collier's business ventures were uniformly prosperous, showing good judgment and conservatism, blended with enterprise. Perhaps his most notable achievement was in connection with the Piedmont exposition, of which he was the president and leading spirit. The old city fair grounds, the place of the famous cotton exposition, having been sold and the structure converted into a cotton mill, there were neither spot nor buildings in which to hold the proposed display. There were but 104 days until the date set for the exposition, but in that time Mr. Collier and his coworkers selected the site, erected the buildings, laid out the race track, advertised the event, and were rewarded with a royal success, Sam Randall opening the exposition, and President Cleveland honoring it with his presence, while a rich harvest came to the city in money receipts, increasing population and stimulated trade. Mr. Collier was afterwards elected president of the Cotton states and international exposition company, which proposes to hold an exposition in Atlanta during the months of September, October, November, and December, 1895, the purpose being to give impetus to a movement to establish closer commercial relations with the Central and South American republics and Mexico. The plan has met with universal approbation and has already assumed such proportions that the general government has indicated an intention to erect a good building, and make a large exhibit, at an expense of $500,000. Mr. Collier is popular socially and in business relations. In 1875 he was married to Susie, daughter of William A. Rawson.

ROGERS, Charles Buxton, merchant, was born in Chatham county, N. C., Dec. 4, 1852. His father, of English parentage, was a planter prior to the civil war, serving in the 2d North Carolina regiment of cavalry till near the close of the war, when he was captured and imprisoned at Point Lookout, where he also died. Young Rogers's mother, born Joanna Elizabeth Lutterloh, was of German descent, her grandfather having emigrated to America from Germany. Her father was an officer in the war of 1812. The son received his education at private schools in North Carolina, and at the Pittsboro scientific academy. Leaving school at the age of seventeen years, he went to Cedar Keys, Fla., where he first entered into business as a clerk in the office of the Florida railroad company. Some time afterward he went to Texas, from thence to Cuba, and finally returning to Cedar Keys in 1872, he opened a general mercantile business. In 1886 he organized a stock company in Jacksonville, known as the C. B. Rogers company, he being the president. For many years it has been the largest wholesale and importing house in the state, and enjoyed an enviable name for integrity, uprightness and honor. The political record of Mr. Rogers was confined to five years in the Jacksonville city council. In 1875 Mr. Rogers married Mary Aline, daughter of Col. B. A. Coachman, formerly of South Carolina. They have six children, three daughters and three sons.

PEYTON, Robert Ludwell Yates, jurist, was born in Loudon county, Va., in 1825, the only son by his second marriage, of Townshend Dade Peyton. His grandfather, Col. Francis Peyton of Loudon county, was a member of the house of burgesses from 1769 to 1774, I. P. 1770, a member of the Virginia convention of 1776, served in the revolutionary army (continental line), 1776, was county lieutenant from 1781 to 1790, a member of the house of delegates of Virginia 1780, and of the Virginia senate from 1798 to 1803. He was the friend of Washington, Jefferson, Henry, and the leading spirits of the revolution. Col. Francis Peyton was the grandson of Henry Peyton of Acquia, Stafford county, Va., who was a son of Henry Peyton of Westmoreland county, Va., the first of the family to settle in the colony. The entire line of Virginia Peytons sprung from the house of Sir Edward Peyton, knight and baronet, of Isleham, Cambridge county, Eng. Townshend Dade Peyton was, like his father, a country gentleman of the old school, and the owner of many African slaves, some of whom had been acquired by inheritance, others by purchase. He accepted slavery as an established institution until startled by the insurrection of Nat Turner in 1831, which bloody episode aroused a new

Digitized by Google

and widespread interest in the question. Among the prominent men of the day who now advocated abolition, were James McDowell, afterward governor of Virginia; Charles James Faulkner, late minister plenipotentiary to France; Thomas Jefferson Randolph, and Townshend Dade Peyton. As no action, however, was taken by the general assembly with respect to emancipation, Mr. Peyton, with great pecuniary loss, liberated his slaves and emigrated, in 1832, to Oxford, O., where he spent the remainder of his life. Here his son, Robert Ludwell Yates Peyton, received his early education. On leaving the primary schools he entered Miami university, and was graduated from there before he was sixteen years of age. In 1842 he was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia, having mastered both the junior and senior law courses in one session. On his return to Ohio he continued his law studies for two years, and then removed to Harrisonville, Cass county, Mo., where he soon acquired much distinction in the practice of his profession. During the border troubles of 1854–56 he became widely known and respected in Missouri and Kansas as a friend of law and order. In 1855 he was elected to the state senate, where he took a leading part. He represented Missouri in the Confederate senate in 1861, but soon retired from legislative duties to resume command of the 3d cavalry regiment of the 8th division of Missouri state guards. At the head of his regiment he co-operated with Gen. Sterling Price in the defence of Missouri and the southwestern states, and was, in all, engaged in about sixty battles of the civil war. While in the field near Vicksburg, Miss., he contracted a malarial fever from the effects of which he died. As a soldier he was conspicuous for enterprise and daring; as a lawyer, for the thoroughness of his investigations and the soundness of his judgments, and as a statesman, for the broad and comprehensive character of his views. He possessed great personal charm of voice and manner. Mr. Peyton was never married, but at the time of his death he was betrothed to the daughter of Gov. Sterling Price. The date of his death was 1863.

OGDEN, Robert, lawyer, was born at Elizabethtown, N. J., March 23, 1746, the son of Robert Ogden, revolutionary patriot, and brother of Gen. Matthias and Col. Aaron Ogden. He entered the College of New Jersey, and was graduated in 1765. He studied law under the direction of Richard Stockton, the eminent jurist, who signed the declaration of independence. In 1770 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1772 was appointed by Gov. Franklin "one of the surrogates of New Jersey in the room and stead of his father, Robert Ogden, Sr., resigned." He soon acquired a lucrative practice, being known as the "Honest Lawyer," and, ten years after his admission to the bar, was called to the degree of sergeant-at-law, then held by twelve only of the most learned and upright counselors. During the war with Great Britain he took an active and efficient part, and by his energy and means contributed much to the establishment of American independence. In patriotism and valor he was not surpassed by his distinguished brothers, but, his right arm having been disabled by a fall in childhood, he was unable to wield a sword or handle a musket. He rendered good service as quartermaster and commissary of stores, expending time, talents and money to supply the suffering army of Washington. After the establishment of American independence he resumed his profession of the law at Elizabeth, until the state of his health obliged him to seek a drier climate. In Sussex, where he inherited property, he became a prominent elder in the church, and a constant commissioner to the general assembly. He declined all public offices, except in representing the county in the state legislature on several occasions. He left a legacy to his alma mater, where he had organized in his youth the Cliosophic society. He was noted as a classical scholar, and for his acquaintance with literature and *belles-lettres*, keeping his accomplishment of capping Latin and Greek verses as a pastime throughout his long life. His numerous children have moved in spheres of usefulness throughout the land, and many have risen to positions of trust. He died in Hamburgh, N. J., Feb. 14, 1826.

PINNEY, Norman, educator, was born in Simsbury, Conn., Oct. 21, 1800, where he received his early education. After his graduation from Yale in 1823 he studied for the ministry, and was ordained within the year by Bishop Brownell. In 1824 he accepted a tutorship in Washington college, and in two years became professor of ancient languages, which chair he occupied for five years. In 1831 he resigned, to take charge of a church in Mobile, but, becoming a Unitarian, he gave up his pastorate, and undertook to found a college, but, being unable to secure the proper instructors, the plan failed. He, however, did establish the Collegiate institute of Mobile in connection with Joseph Rindge in 1852, which was very flourishing. He contributed poetry of a high order to the magazines, and wrote a series of French text-books. He died in New Orleans Oct. 1, 1862.

TARKINGTON, Joseph Asbury, physician, was born in Switzerland county, Ind., Nov. 25, 1837, of English ancestry. He was the son of the Rev. Joseph and Maria Slawson Tarkington, and was educated at the common schools, and at what was afterward Depew university, Greencastle, Ind. For two winters he taught school, subsequently spending several years in farming near Greensburg, Ind. During the civil war he served in the 7th regiment of Indiana volunteers, and in the 76th regiment Indiana volunteers. He took up a permanent residence in Washington, D. C., in August, 1865. In March, 1870, he was graduated in medicine from the Georgetown university, and soon established a large and lucrative practice in the city of his adoption. He was connected with the Central dispensary on diseases of women, was a member of the Obstetrical and gynæcological society, and of the Medical society of the District of Columbia. He was also surgeon to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, and a member of the National association of railway surgeons. Dr. Tarkington was married on Jan. 14, 1885, to Elva M. Yeatman, who died Jan. 8, 1891. Three children, one daughter and two sons, were born to them, the daughter dying at an early age.

JONES, Charles Colcock, lawyer and historian, was born in Savannah, Ga., Oct. 28, 1831, son of the Rev. Charles Colcock Jones (1804–63) who, throughout his life, was the friend of the negro, and did much toward ameliorating his condition. Charles the younger was graduated from Princeton in 1852, and from Harvard law school in 1855. He was admitted to the bar at Savannah, Ga., in 1856, and began the practice of law in his native city, having for a partner at first John Elliott Ward, afterward U. S. minister to China. Mr. Jones was mayor of Savannah in 1860–61, and before the outbreak of the civil war made many speeches in favor of secession. He joined the Confederate army in 1862 as colonel of artillery, which branch of the service

Digitized by Google

proved so congenial to him that he declined to accept a commission as brigadier-general, which was offered him. Col. Jones surrendered with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in April, 1865. In December of that year he moved to New York city, practiced law successfully there until 1876, then returned to Georgia and settled in Augusta. From that period he devoted all his leisure time to literature, and to research in the antiquarian and historical lore of his native state, studying with especial interest the archæological remains of the southern Indians. The results of Col. Jones's labors in these directions proved invaluable contributions to national, historical and biographical annals. His two most important works are, undoubtedly, "Antiquities of the Southern Indians" (illus., New York, 1873), a volume at once clear, accurate and profound, and which won for the author the deserved distinction of the degree of LL.D. from the University of the city of New York; and the "History of Georgia" (2 vols., Boston and New York, 1883), of which the New York "Nation" said at the time: "He [Col. Jones] has given us a history of his state which is most elaborate, careful and exhaustive." Prominent among his other writings may be mentioned: "Monumental Remains of Georgia" (Savannah, 1861); "Historical Sketch of Tomo-chi-chi-Mico, of the Yarnacraws" (1868); "Siege of Savannah in 1779" (Albany, 1874); "Life of Commodore Josiah Tatnall" (Savannah, 1878); "Dead Towns of Georgia" (1878); "Hernando de Soto, and his March Through Georgia" (1880), and "Life, Labors and Neglected Grave of Richard Henry Wilde" (1885). Col. Jones also edited his father's "History of the Church of God," "Acts Passed by the General Assembly of the Colony of Georgia from 1755 to 1774" (1881); and "Journal of the Transactions of the Trustees of the Colony of Georgia, by Rt. Hon. John, Earl of Egmont" (1886). Col. Jones was president of the Confederate survivors' association of Augusta from 1879, and published "Nine Annual Addresses," delivered before that body (1879–87). He died at Augusta, Ga., July 19, 1893.

Charles C. Jones, Jr.

MILLS, Clark, sculptor, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1815. He lost his parents in childhood, ran away from home at thirteen, and after many wanderings learned and followed the plasterer's trade at Charleston. At twenty he devised a way of taking casts from the human face, and turned to this branch of art for support. Energetic and ambitious, he next attempted sculpture, in which he was entirely self-taught. His first success was a bust of J. C. Calhoun, which the city of Charleston purchased in 1846; this led to commissions from other South Carolina notables. He was about going to Italy to study art in 1848, when he was asked to supply a design for an equestrian statue of President Jackson. Though he had never seen anything of the kind, he made the model, sent it in, and received the commission. The statue was cast from guns taken in the second war with England, and was unveiled near the White House in Washington, Jan. 8, 1853, on the anniversary of Jackson's victory at New Orleans: it has been much admired for the poise of the horse. A copy was afterwards made for New Orleans. Congress at its next session appropriated $50,000 for a colossal equestrian statue of Washington at the battle of Princeton: this was cast at a foundry, built by the sculptor near the capitol, and unveiled Feb. 22, 1860. His colossal statue of Liberty, from the design of T. Crawford, was finished in 1863, and crowns the dome of the capitol. The originality and ingenuity displayed in these huge structures by an untrained artist has won more praise from the public than from the profession. Satisfied with the fame gained by these public triumphs Mr. Mills settled at Washington, where he executed many busts, and died Jan. 12, 1883.

LOTHROP, George Van Ness, lawyer, and U. S. minister to Russia (1885–88), was born in Easton, Bristol county, Mass., Aug. 8, 1817, his ancestors being among the early settlers of the state. The sixth of ten children, he was brought up on his father's farm until fourteen years of age, attending the common schools, but having prepared for college at Day's academy, Wrentham, he entered Amherst college in the fall of 1833, where he remained for one year. In 1835 he entered Brown university as sophomore, was graduated in 1838 under President Wayland, and in 1863, having already received the degrees of A.B. and A.M., that of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the institution. For nearly a year he attended the law school of Harvard, studying under Judge Story and Prof. Greenleaf, but, his health becoming impaired, he was unable to complete the course, and the next three years were spent on the farm of his brother, Edwin H. Lothrop, at Prairie Ronde, Kalamazoo, Mich. Having recovered his health, he resumed the study of law in the office of Joy & Porter at Detroit, and a year later began practice in that city in partnership with D. Bethune Duffield, which partnership continued until 1856. By special permission, his first case was argued before the supreme court of the state, prior to his admission to the bar, he being junior counsel with James F. Joy in the case of the Michigan state bank against Hastings and others. In April, 1848, he succeeded Edward Mundy as attorney-general of the state, which place he held until Jan. 1, 1851. The same year he was elected recorder of Detroit on an independent ticket arising out of an alleged attempt of the Roman Catholics to obtain a portion of the school funds. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Charleston convention, giving an unqualified support to Douglass for president, as Michigan member of the committee on resolutions, and during the war stood firm to the Union and the constitution. In 1867 he was a member of the State constitutional convention, and in 1873 declined an appointment by Gov. Bagley to serve on the Constitutional commission. From 1854 until 1880 he was general counsel for the Michigan central railroad company, and May, 1885, was appointed minister to Russia by President Cleveland, serving in that capacity until August, 1888. Mr. Lothrop has several times received the votes of the democratic members of the legislature for U. S. senator. A democrat for fifty years, he has unvaryingly maintained the creed of the party so long in the minority. In 1856 and 1860 he was defeated as candidate for congress. A lawyer of large reputation, his name runs through the "Reports" of the supreme court of Michigan from 1844 to 1884, and he is also a scholar and member of several literary societies. In 1844 he was one of the managers of the Detroit young men's society. In May, 1847, he was married to Almira Strong, daughter of Gen. Oliver Strong of Rochester, N. Y., and has four sons and two daughters, one married to Baron Huene, a Russian nobleman and officer of the Chevalier guards.

Digitized by Google

CLARK, William, manufacturer, was born in Staffordshire, England, June 30, 1831, son of Thomas Clark, an officer in the British army. His mother, Jane Franks Clark, was a daughter of William and Ann Franks of Birmingham, England, large landed proprietors. Ann Franks was a woman of superior attainments, and for a number of years conducted a seminary for young women. The daughter inherited these traits, and was an energetic, able, and pious woman of excellent education. As the estate of her parents fell into other hands, it became a necessity that the son should become a bread-winner at an early age. He was placed at work in the iron mills of Staffordshire when seven years old. In 1842 his parents brought him to America and settled in Pittsburgh, where he secured employment in the iron works of that city. At the age of sixteen he was given charge of a train of rolls, probably the only case on record where a boy of his years assumed such grave responsibilities. His skill commanded good wages, and he was able to support his parents during their declining years. In 1852 he removed to Louisville, Ky., and there assumed his occupation as roller. The next year he was married to Jane Dunn, and in 1855 returned to Pittsburgh and entered a business college, where he devoted his days and evenings to study, and rapidly completed the full commercial course. He then removed to St. Louis, where he remained until 1860, when he settled in Cincinnati, and undertook the establishment of a work for the manufacture of iron. Depression of trade incident to the commencement of the civil war and insufficient capital, compelled the abandonment of the venture early in 1861. In 1862 he removed to Youngstown, O., and resumed his occupation as roller, and one year later, he, with three others, organized the Enterprise iron works of Youngstown, under the firm name of Shedd, Clark & Co. His superior knowledge of the business aided the firm, and the works were eminently successful from their inception. In 1869 he removed to Pittsburgh and founded the Solar iron works, conducted by William Clark, which he directed successfully up to the time of his death. He was one of the founders and builders of the Pittsburgh Bessemer steel works, afterwards known as the Homestead works of the Carnegie steel company. He took the general management of these works for the years 1880 and '81. In 1883 he organized the Carrie furnace company, erecting the furnace and placing it in operation. He was president of the company at the time of his death. He was one of the pioneers in the introduction of the American-made cotton ties, he having rolled the first cotton tie made in the United States. In 1879 he patented a cotton tie that became very popular in the trade. He introduced the use of the flat billett in rolling light strips, patented a cambering machine for rails, which has given excellent results, and was the first to introduce steel hoops for barrels and similar purposes in the American market. He assisted in organizing the Sable iron works of Pittsburgh, in 1876, and continued a member of the concern up to the time of his death. He was a charter member of the Union storage company; trustee of the Homewood cemetery and of the West Pennsylvania hospital, and a director in the Metropolitan bank; was for years a select councilman of his ward, a member of the Presbyterian church, and a patron of music and art. He had great faith in human kind and always assumed a man honest until proved to the contrary. He gave liberally but unostentatiously to charity, and was a friend of humanity. His eldest son, Edward Lewis Clark, managed the business up to the time of his death in April, 1893, when Frank Leslie, the second son, became manager. Of the character of William Clark his friend, J. L. Lewis, has said: "He was honest, just, and generous, and with a fine intelligence, and with these qualities he was quick to discern and appreciate the goodness of heart and mind that he met with in others." Mr. Clark died Oct. 4, 1884.

CARRINGTON, Paul, Sr., patriot and jurist, was born in Charlotte county, Va., Feb. 24, 1733. His father and maternal grandfather were among the early emigrants to Virginia by the way of Barbadoes, and by reason of their prominence in the colony, were foremost in the expedition that in 1736 fixed the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina. Young Paul was graduated from William and Mary college, studied law, and was admitted to practice and rose to prominence at the Virginia bar. As a member of the house of burgesses, 1765–75, he voted against the stamp-act resolution of Patrick Henry. Later, he sat in the convention that declared for states rights and that framed the state constitution. He was the brother of Edward Carrington; served upon the Committee of safety during the exciting period preceding the revolution, was judge of the Virginia court of appeals, and gave his whole salary to the patriot cause. His three sons, Paul (afterward Judge Paul Carrington, Jr.), Clement, and George, served in the war of the revolution. He died at the family homestead, June 22, 1818.

BARBOUR, Lucius Albert, manufacturer, was born at Madison, Ind., Jan. 26, 1846, and with his parents removed to Hartford, Conn., when an infant, where his education was acquired in the public schools, and he was graduated from the Hartford high school in 1864. From that time until 1870 he was employed in the Charter oak national bank. In the latter year he resigned his position, and spent two years in European travel. From early youth he had taken an active interest in military affairs, and as soon as permitted by age he joined the Connecticut national guard, and was elected major of the first regiment in 1875, lieutenant-colonel in 1876, and colonel in 1878, resigning his commission in 1884. In 1882 he became connected with the Willimantic linen company, and was elected its treasurer, and in 1884 became president and treasurer of the company. This company, whose extensive mills are at Willimantic, Conn., was the first in America to make all the numbers of the well-known "six-cord" spool cotton from the raw material, and it has maintained the lead in this industry. Organized in 1854, its phenomenal growth has necessitated continuous additions to its capacity and working force, employing at the present time (1894) more than 2,000 persons at its factories, which cover over eight acres of ground and turn out 20,000 dozen spools or 27,200 miles of thread each day, or 8,500,000 miles per year. Many attractive homes are provided by the company for the operatives, and a free reading room and library of over 2,000 volumes contributes largely to their educational improvement. The new mill, No. 4, built in 1881, is 820 feet in length, and 174 feet in width. Its wood-working establishment is in Maine, where 5,000 cords of birch is needed annually for its spools, and over a million feet of lumber for its packing boxes.

Digitized by Google

Mr. Barbour has been very active in promoting the growth and financial interests of the company, and its motto, "America Ahead," adopted many years ago, has suffered none under his management. An interesting fact in political economy is, that while daily wages in the mills have doubled in twenty-five years the sort and quality of thread then made has been reduced in cost one-half, and still profitably manufactured. Mr. Barbour is interested in many other financial and industrial enterprises, among which may be mentioned the Charter oak national bank, the Farmington river power company, and the American asylum for the deaf and dumb, in each of which he is a director. He is also special partner in the firm of Judd & Root, prominent wool merchants of Hartford. He represented Hartford in the legislature in 1879, and was adjutant-general on Gov. Bulkeley's staff in 1889. He married Harriet E., daughter of A. S. Barnes, the well-known New York publisher, and they have two children.

HUBBARD, Gardiner Greene, lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 25, 1822, son of Samuel Hubbard, jurist, who was born in Boston, June 2, 1785, was graduated from Yale college in 1802, studied law and practiced in Biddeford, Me., and after 1810, in Boston. In 1842 he was elected to the bench of the supreme court of the state of Massachusetts, holding that honorable position to the time

Residence of G. G. Hubbard

of his death, Dec. 24, 1847. He was given the degree of LL.D. by Dartmouth, Yale, and Harvard colleges. He was married in 1815 to Mary, daughter of Gardiner Greene of Boston, at the time one of the three wealthiest men in America, the other two being Stephen Girard of Philadelphia and John Jacob Astor of New York. Samuel Hubbard's father, David Hubbard, was a wealthy merchant who died at the close of the eighteenth century. His grandfather, Henry Hubbard, was a patriot of the revolutionary war. His first ancestor in this country, William Hubbard, was born in England in 1621, emigrated to this country with his parents in 1630, and was graduated from Harvard in 1642. In 1665 he became pastor of the Congregational church at Ipswich, Mass., continuing in this charge until 1703, when he was compelled by age to resign. He wrote a history of New England which was purchased by the state of Massachusetts for £50, and the MS. copy, in charge of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson, was saved from the flames when his house was burned by the mob in August, 1765, by Dr. Andrew Eliot, whose son presented it to the Massachusetts historical society, by whom it was printed in 1815. Mr. Hubbard also wrote: "A Narrative of Troubles with the Indians" (published in Boston, 1677); "Sermons" (1684); and "Testimony of the Order of the Gospel in Churches" (1701). Gardiner Greene Hubbard was educated at the best preparatory schools of Boston, admitted to Dartmouth college in 1837, and was graduated in the class of 1841. He then entered the law school at Cambridge, and upon completing the course, studied for a time with Benjamin R. Curtis of Boston. He was admitted to practice in 1843 and remained in the office of Judge Curtis as junior partner until 1848, when he opened an office for himself and gained a large practice in the courts of Massachusetts. He was compelled in 1873 to give up his residence in Boston and seek a milder climate. He removed to Washington, D. C., and there continued his profession until 1878, when he retired from the business of the law to devote himself to the interests of the Bell telephone company, of which he was the projector and a large stockholder. He came to the inventor, Alexander Graham Bell, when he had a patent for a novelty and had not yet demonstrated its usefulness. With the words of Sir William Thompson, when he first listened to the telephone, Mr. Hubbard not only exclaimed, "My God! it does speak," but added, "and I will make the world hear it." This he did, and to him largely belongs the credit for that progress that has rendered practical the thing that talks throughout the world. For five years he controlled and directed the enterprise and kept it out of the hands of speculators and stock jobbers. He first made of it a serviceable system, ready to do useful work for a reasonable compensation. He has continued to hold his office as director of the American bell telephone company until the present time. He crossed to the old world and introduced it to the rulers of kingdoms. He organized the International, the Oriental, and other companies. He obtained important concessions from the Russian government and made the service in Russia the best of any in Europe. He recognized the claim of Berliner's crude battery transmitter, and purchased it for the owner of the patent before any company had been organized. It formed the valuable invention that gave to the Bell telephone company practical control of the business until 1908. While living in Cambridge, Mass., Mr. Hubbard was president of the first horse railroad company operated outside of New York city. He was also president of the Cambridge water works and of the Cambridge gas light company. He was the founder of the first school ever established in this country for teaching the deaf to speak. It was in 1860, when his daughter Mabel, afterward the wife of Prof. Bell, lost her hearing through a severe illness, and he was told that within three months she would be dumb as well as deaf, that he began to study the subject and to investigate all existing methods of instruction. He satisfied himself that deaf persons could be taught to speak, and gathered half a dozen pupils and opened a school for them which he maintained at his own expense for some years. This was the initiatory movement that led to the establishment by the state of the Clarke school at Northampton, Mass., the best of its kind in the world. Mr. Hubbard for ten years was a member of the board of education of Massachusetts and of the exposition in 1876 at Philadelphia. In 1876 President Grant appointed him a special commissioner to investigate and report on the condition of the railroad mail transportation, and his report resulted in the improved methods of railway mail service afterward inaugurated. He always refused office in the government service on the ground that it would destroy his independence and make him a politician. He strongly advocated the control of the telegraph by the government, and did more than any other one man to bring the issue squarely before the country. Mr. Hubbard is an eloquent, forcible, and persuasive public speaker, able to carry conviction with his words. During his residence in Washington he has identified himself with the public and charitable en-

Digitized by Google

terprises of the city, and while his gifts have been unostentatious, they are known to have been frequent and liberal. He is president of the National geographical society, first vice-president of the American association to promote oral instruction of the deaf, and of the American association of inventors and manufacturers, a chairman of the board of trustees of the Church of the covenant, a trustee of the Columbian university, and of Clarke institution for the deaf mutes at Northampton, Mass., and of various other corporations and benevolent associations.

MANLY, John, naval officer, was born in Torquay, Eng., about 1733. He was bred a sailor from his boyhood, and having migrated to America, settled at Marblehead, Mass., where he became master of a merchant vessel. On Oct. 24, 1775, he received a naval commission from Gen. Washington, being placed in command of the schooner Lee, and ordered to cruise in Massachusetts bay, in order to cut off supplies for the British army. He kept this hazardous station during the most tempestuous season, and the captures which he made were of the greatest importance. The ordnance brig Nancy fell into his hands, and supplied the Continental army with several heavy pieces of artillery, of which it was very destitute. This good fortune eventually led to the evacuation of Boston, and the services of Capt. Manly were the theme of universal eulogy. In December, 1775, he succeeded in the capture of three other transports loaded with guns and stores, and brought them into port. During the winter the Falcon chased him into Gloucester harbor, but without his suffering any harm. On Apr. 17, 1776, Manly was appointed a captain in the Continental navy, and in the following August was placed in command of the new thirty-two gun frigate Hancock, becoming the second captain in the navy in rank. His capture of the British war vessel, the Fox, a twenty-eight gun ship, brought him a great deal of credit, but she was afterward recaptured by the Flora. On July 8, 1777, the Hancock and the Boston were sailing in company, when they were attacked by the British forty-four gun ship Rainbow and the brig Victor. The Boston escaped, but the Hancock was captured, and Manly was taken prisoner and confined on board the Rainbow, and at Halifax in Mill prison until near the end of the war, when he was exchanged. He was afterward put in command of the privateer Pomona, when he was again captured and taken to Barbadoes, where he was for a time imprisoned. He subsequently succeeded in escaping, however, and while in command of the privateer Jason captured two British privateers in July, 1779. In September, 1782, he was entrusted with the command of the frigate Hague, and sailed for the West Indies. A few days after leaving Martinique he was attacked by a British seventy-four gun ship, and, to escape her, ran his vessel aground. Three ships-of-the-line joined in the fight, and kept up a heavy fire on the Hague, but she eventually got off and away, firing thirteen guns in farewell defiance as she escaped. This exploit took place after the terms of peace had been signed, and thus Capt. Manly fired the first and last gun of the naval operations of the American patriots. On his return to Boston a few months afterwards, Capt. Manly was received with great honor, but was subsequently called to answer a number of charges made against him by his subordinate officers, and investigation resulted in his withdrawal from the naval service. He died in Boston Sept. 12, 1793.

McGUIRE, Hunter Holmes, physician, was born at Winchester, Va., Oct. 11, 1835. He was the son of Dr. Hugh Holmes McGuire, and his wife Anne Eliza Moss, the family being directly descended from Thomas Mor McGuire, Lord or Prince of Fermanagh, Ireland (1400 to 1430). His professional studies were begun in the Winchester medical college, from which institution he received his degree in 1855. In 1856 he matriculated in both the University of Pennsylvania and Jefferson medical college of Philadelphia, but was taken ill and compelled to return home before the end of the session. In 1857 he was elected professor of anatomy in the Winchester medical college, where, after one year's service, feeling the need of greater clinical advantages, he resigned his position and relinquished a growing practice to return to Philadelphia. The following year he not only attended the regular course of lectures in the Jefferson medical college, but also established a quiz class, which was largely patronized by the medical students. In 1859, in consequence of John Brown's raid into Virginia, Dr. McGuire was the leader of a movement among the students to return to Richmond. Here Gov. Henry A. Wise welcomed them in a stirring speech. The Medical college of Virginia matriculated them without charge, and the city council made an appropriation to reimburse them for the expense of the trip. Dr. McGuire completed the session in Richmond, and in March, 1860, received the degree of doctor of medicine. He then went to New Orleans, where he established another quiz class, but after the secession of South Carolina and other states he hastened home to offer his services to Virginia. He volunteered in Company F, 2d Virginia regiment, and Apr. 17, 1861, marched from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. He afterward became medical director of the army of the Shenandoah under Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and again under Gen. Jackson of the 1st Virginia brigade. While in this capacity Dr. McGuire inaugurated the plan of releasing captured medical officers. After the fight at Winchester with Banks, eight Federal officers were set free upon the simple condition that they would endeavor to procure the release of the same number of Confederate surgeons, and a few weeks after this, all the medical officers who had been confined by both the Confederate and Federal armies as prisoners of war were released and returned to their respective commands. Although this was interrupted by some disagreement between the commissioners for the exchange of prisoners, Dr. McGuire continued to release surgeons whenever it was in his power. Dr. McGuire was also the first to organize the reserve corps hospitals in the Confederate service, and was the originator of the Ambulance corps, a system now universally adopted in all armies. Upon the death of Gen. Jackson, May, 1863, Dr. McGuire served as chief surgeon of the 2d corps of the army of Northern Virginia under Lieut.-Gen. R. S. Ewell, and subsequently as medical director of the army of the Valley under Gen. J. A. Early. He was captured after the battle near Waynesboro, Va., but released under a parole of fifteen days, and after its expiration joined the 2d corps under Gen. J. B. Gordon, and remained as its medical director until the surrender at Appomattox. The war being over, Dr. McGuire in November, 1865, removed to Richmond, having been elected to fill the chair of surgery in the Medical college of Virginia, made vacant by the death of Dr. Chas. Bell Gibson. This position he held until 1878, when the demands of an extensive practice compelled him to resign it; the college conferring upon him in 1880 the title of emeritus professor. In 1883 Dr. McGuire established St.

Digitized by Google

Luke's home for the sick, a private infirmary for the accommodation of his surgical cases, an institution which soon became one of the largest and most successful private sanitariums in the country. He is president and professor of clinical surgery in the University college of medicine, Richmond, Va., and president and one of the surgeons to the Virginia hospital, an institution which, largely through his influence, was established for the sick poor of the state. In 1887 the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Dr. McGuire by the University of North Carolina, and in 1888 by the Jefferson medical college of Philadelphia. He was president of the Richmond academy of medicine in 1869, of the Association of the medical officers of the army and navy of the Confederate states in 1875; of the Virginia medical society in 1880; of the American surgical association in 1886; of the Southern surgical and gynæcological association in 1889, and of the American medical association in 1892. He was vice-president of the International medical congress in 1876, and of the American medical association in 1881. He is associate fellow of the College of physicians of Philadelphia, and of the Obstetrical society of Philadelphia, and also honorary Fellow of the D. Haynes Agnew medical society of Philadelphia, and of the medical societies of various states. In 1886 Dr. McGuire was married to Mary Stuart of Staunton, Va., daughter of Alexander H. H. Stuart, secretary of the interior under President Fillmore. They have nine children.

LINDERMAN, Garrett Brodhead, physician, was born in Lehman, Pike county, Pa., Oct. 13, 1829. His father, Dr. John J. Linderman, was a physician of much ability, and his mother, born Rachel Brodhead, was a woman of strong character. The son obtained his early education in the local schools, and began the study of medicine in his father's office. In 1847 he was graduated from the College of physicians and surgeons of New York. For several years he acted as assistant to his father, but in 1853 established himself at Unionville, N. J., where he practiced independently for about two years. In 1853, upon the resignation of his elder brother, Dr. Henry R. Linderman, he became physician to the Nesquehoning coal company. Shortly after this, the cholera broke out at Mauch Chunk, and he immediately proceeded thither, where his courage and zeal in battling with the epidemic so won the gratitude of the citizens that with almost one voice they called him to Mauch Chunk, where he at once entered upon a large and lucrative practice. For the next ten years this practice steadily increased, and his reputation extended far beyond the limits of his immediate operations. In 1863 he relinquished the practice of his profession, in order to give more care and personal supervision to his many business interests. On the establishment of Lehigh university at South Bethlehem, in 1866, Dr. Linderman was elected a member of its board of trustees. He became chairman of the executive committee of this board, and a member of its building committee, in which capacity he labored zealously to further the early development of the institution. Dr. Linderman took up a permanent residence on Fountain Hill, South Bethlehem, in 1870, and at once became identified with both the social and business interests of the place. In 1877 the Bethlehem iron company, being in straitened circumstances, accepted his offer of a loan of a large sum of money, electing him its managing director and subsequently its general manager. Through this timely assistance, the corporation was safely brought out of a state of threatened bankruptcy and placed upon a sound financial basis, Dr. Linderman remaining at its head until his death. He was largely instrumental in founding the association of the Bessemer steel companies of the United States, and from its inception was a member of its board of control. He was chairman of the Wilbur mining and manufacturing company of Ontario, Canada, and also of the organization of individual coal operators of the Lehigh valley. He organized and for some years was chairman of the Juragua iron company, limited, of Cuba, but resigned the office shortly before his death. One of his most valuable business interests was the firm of Linderman & Skeer, operators of extensive coal mines at Stockton and Humboldt. The extent of his business interests obliged him to maintain offices in New York city, where he was as well known commercially as in Pennsylvania. Quite naturally he acquired with his business experience a thorough knowledge of finance. As an outcome of this knowledge and as a means of investment for a part of his increasing wealth, he organized the Lehigh Valley national bank of Bethlehem, in which he held the principal interest. He was the first president of this institution, and held that office at the time of his death. He was also the principal stockholder in the Linderman national bank of Mauch Chunk, a large shareholder and a director in the Lehigh Valley railroad, and a member of, and prominent in, a number of other leading institutions and corporations. An institution in which he took a warm interest was St. Luke's hospital, of which he was a trustee for a number of years. Early in life he became connected with the masonic fraternity, and always manifested a hearty interest in its welfare. He was a past master of Barger lodge, one of the most representative in Mauch Chunk. In religious belief he was an Episcopalian, and a prominent member and vestryman of the Church of the nativity, South Bethlehem. He was an ardent democrat in political faith, and although greatly engrossed in his important business operations, always managed to give some time to the service of his party in its various campaigns. In 1878 he was a candidate for the nomination for congress in his district, but was unsuccessful. He was afterwards frequently mentioned in connection with the position, but feeling that his usefulness in the community would be better subserved by his devoting his attention to his business interests, he invariably declined. In the Hancock campaign he took a particularly active part in organizing the democracy in South Bethlehem, and was the president of the Central club. On the occasion of the large parade and mass-meeting in Bethlehem, just before the election that fall, he presided at the meeting and made a tariff speech from a democratic standpoint. His interest in the affairs of the borough in which he lived, and in those of the neighboring town of Bethlehem, was always active and warm, and his advice was frequently sought and greatly valued by those intrusted with the management of municipal affairs. He was quick to discover merit, and being a man of large sympathies and generous impulses, was always ready to extend a helping hand to young men in whose integrity and honesty he had confidence. A local writer familiar with the facts has asserted that a great many successful business men in Bethlehem and vicinity are indebted to Dr. Linderman for financial assistance and wise counsel. He was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united Aug. 21, 1856, was Lucy Packer, a daughter of the esteemed philanthropist and friend of education, Judge Asa Packer. She died in July, 1876, leaving a daugh-

Digitized by Google

ter Sallie, now Mrs. Warren A. Wilbur, and two sons, Robert P. Linderman, and Garrett B. Linderman, Jr. Both sons have inherited their father's taste for business. Although young each is quite prominent in the business world, the elder, Robert, being the president of the Bethlehem iron company and president of the Lehigh Valley national bank of Bethlehem. On March 16, 1880, Dr. Linderman was married to Frances Evans, daughter of George A. Evans, of Brooklyn, N. Y. By this marriage there are three daughters, Lillian, Ida and Helen. Dr. Linderman died Sept. 30, 1885.

LINDERMAN, Robert Packer, banker, coal operator and manufacturer, was born at Mauch Chunk, Pa., July 26, 1863, son of Lucy Evelyn Packer and Garrett Brodhead Linderman, M. D., and grandson of Judge Asa Packer.

When he was about seven years old, he removed with his family to South Bethlehem, Pa., where he has since lived. He was prepared for college at the Mount Pleasant military academy, at Sing Sing on the Hudson, N. Y., and in the fall of 1880, after a tour through Europe, entered the Lehigh university. He was one of the founders of the chapter at that place of the Sigma Phi society, and also of the chapter of the same society at Cornell university. He was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa honorary society, for scholarly attainments, and was graduated in 1884 with the degree of bachelor of philosophy. During the year ending 1892 he was president of the Lehigh university alumni association. After leaving college Mr. Linderman entered the firm of Linderman & Skeer, large miners and shippers of coal, and on the death of his father in 1885 became the head of the firm. In January, 1885, he was elected a director of the Lehigh Valley national bank of Bethlehem, became vice-president of the same in November, 1885, and president in March, 1888. At that time, being but twenty-four years old, he was probably the youngest man holding the position of National bank president in the country. In January, 1886, he was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father in the board of directors of the Bethlehem iron company, one of the largest and best-known iron and steel works in the United States. In June, 1888, he was elected vice-president of the company, and was promoted to the presidency in May, 1890, which position he still holds. In addition to these offices Mr. Linderman is also a director in the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valley railroad company, the Georgetown and Western railroad company, the Juragua iron company, limited, the Earnline steamship company, limited, the Jefferson coal company, and other corporations. He is a member of the Pennsylvania society of the sons of the revolution, and of numerous clubs in New York, Philadelphia and Washington. In the fall of 1884 he was married to Ruth May, daughter of Robert H. Sayre, second vice-president of the Lehigh Valley railroad company.

LIPSCOMB, Abner S., jurist, was born in South Carolina in 1789. He studied law under John C. Calhoun, and about 1818 removed to Alabama, where he served in the territorial legislature. In 1820 he became a judge of the supreme court, and in 1824 became chief justice of Alabama. Under a new constitution he was, in 1830, reappointed chief justice. After some years he resigned, and was twice elected to the legislature from the Mobile district. In 1838 he went to Texas, and in 1839 was made secretary of state by President Lamar, serving about two years. In 1845 he was one of that extraordinary assemblage of men who framed the constitution of Texas as a proposed state of the Union—a convention, altogether considered, without a parallel in the history of American states—and which produced a constitution commanding the admiration of every state of the Union, and largely adopted by the then newly created state of Iowa. Annexation being completed, and the state government organized, Gov. James Pinkney Henderson nominated, and the senate confirmed, John Hemphill as chief justice, Abner S. Lipscomb and Royal T. Wheeler as associate justices of the supreme court. Judge Lipscomb served until his death. His decisions have been approvingly quoted by the supreme courts of Massachusetts, Iowa, and several other states, and by the supreme court of the United States. He died as he had lived, an honored and honorable man. He was a devoted Christian, and as such loved by his neighbors. A county in northwest Texas bears his name. Judge Lipscomb is said to have borne a strong resemblance to Daniel Webster. He died early in 1858.

COLMAN, Norman J., first secretary of agriculture, was born on a farm near Richfield Springs, Otsego county, N. Y., May 16, 1827. His father was a well-to-do farmer, and gave him the advantages of a good education. From an early age he was a diligent student, reading every volume in the common-school library in his school district, before the age of sixteen, and carrying on his other studies besides. He taught school in winter, and attended the seminaries in the vicinity in summer, until twenty years of age, when he removed to Kentucky. Here he taught school in Louisville, attended the Louisville law university, where he took the degree of bachelor of laws, and, later, was licensed as an attorney. He practiced law at New Albany, Ind., and was elected district attorney. His partner was M. C. Kerr, his former room and classmate, who afterward became speaker of the U. S. house of representatives, and died while holding the position. In 1852 young Colman removed to St. Louis, continuing the practice of his profession. His love for rural pursuits, which had always been strong, soon induced him, however, to purchase a country home, and to establish an agricultural journal, known as "Colman's Rural World," now of national reputation. He soon became the leader and exponent of agricultural progress in the Mississippi valley. A forceful and eloquent speaker, he was called upon to take an active part in every movement in behalf of the interests of the farmer. So well had his services been appreciated, that when President Cleveland, during his first term, began to look around for some competent man to fill the office of U. S. commissioner of agriculture, the leading representatives of agriculture throughout the country urged the appointment of Mr. Colman, and in April, 1885, he was appointed to that office. Thoroughly qualified to discharge the duties, and possessing great energy and fine executive ability, he gave a new impetus to the work of the department, enlarged its sphere of usefulness, and gave it a character and prominence which resulted in a bill being passed by congress, establishing it as one of the executive departments of the government, making the secretary thereof a member of the president's cabinet. Mr. Colman had therefore the honor of being appointed by the president and

Digitized by Google

confirmed by the senate, as the first secretary of agriculture. In politics, Mr. Colman has always been a democrat. He was a Federal man during the war, and served as lieutenant-colonel of the 85th regiment, E. M. M. In 1865 he was elected a member of the general assembly, and became the leader of his party in the house. In 1868 he was nominated for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated by over 30,000, with the entire democratic ticket, on account of the test oath and registration laws. In 1874 he was again nominated for lieutenant-governor, and elected by over 50,000 majority. There is scarcely a leading agricultural, horticultural or stock association of the state that he has not helped to organize, and been president of, as well as many of national character. He served for two terms as president of the Missouri press association, and is a well-recognized leader in every body with which he is connected.

WILLIAMS, John Wilson Montgomery, clergyman, was born in Portsmouth, Va., Apr. 7, 1820. His early studies were pursued in the academy of his native town. In 1838 he entered the Richmond seminary (now college) to study for the ministry, and was graduated from the Columbian college (now university) in 1843. After graduating, he supplied the Cumberland street Baptist church, Norfolk, Va., about one year. A more extended course of theological study was pursued at Newton theological seminary near Boston, Mass. Returning to Virginia, he labored as missionary in Jerusalem, Southampton county, and at Smithfield, Isle of Wight county. On Dec. 22, 1846, he was married to Corinthia V. J. Read of Northampton county, Va., who died March 5, 1893; a woman noted for her beauty of person, mind, and character. In 1848 he accepted the pastoral care of the Baptist church in Lynchburg, Va. On Jan. 1, 1851, he entered upon the duties of pastor of the First Baptist church of Baltimore, Md., where he has remained (1894) for a period of more than two-score years. The church is an old one, having been organized in January, 1785. When Dr. Williams became the pastor, the congregation worshiped in the large circular building, corner of Sharp and Lombard streets, erected in 1818, at a great expense for that day. As early as 1792 subscriptions were raised in this church to educate young men for the ministry. In 1813 a foreign missionary society, one of the first in this country, was formed, also a Bible society and Sabbath-school. The membership was not large when Dr. Williams took charge, but composed of a class whose social position and wealth probably surpassed that of any Baptist church in this country. He has always been a great advocate for missions, and has labored not only to enlarge his church but to plant new churches in every favorable locality. After the death of Dr. Johns of the Episcopal church, Dr. Williams was chosen to succeed him as president of the Maryland tract society, a position which he still holds. He was also one of the founders of the Young men's Christian association of Baltimore. He has been vice-president of the Maryland Sunday-school union for many years. His labors as preacher, pastor, and officer of various societies, have left him little time for authorship; he has, however, written for the religious press many valuable articles on Sunday-school work, and has done much in formulating laws to guide and stimulate societies. He was the father of the Baltimore Baptist church extension society, organized by him in conjunction with Dr. Franklin Wilson. In 1887 the church decided to sell the old temple and move to the northwestern part of the city, where a large marble edifice was erected, and dedicated in January, 1878. Dr. Williams's most prominent characteristics are disinterestedness, sincerity, a serene, cheerful spirit, in which he makes all share, and a great heart encompassing humanity in its tender depths. These qualities have endeared him to all. Although a generation has passed away during his ministry in Baltimore, there are still many who scatter flowers of affection in his pathway, and some of the children's children of those who years ago welcomed him to Baltimore, sweeten his life by their faithful love and devotion. Dr. Williams has one son, E. Calvin Williams, of the Baltimore bar, who married Miss Colt, great-granddaughter of Robert Oliver of Baltimore, and two daughters, Margaret Corinthia, married to Prof. Gore of the University of North Carolina, and Lucretia Eliza, married to J. H. Wilson Marriott, now secretary and general manager of Sadlers' publishing company.

GORGES, Sir Ferdinando, proprietor of Maine, was born at Ashton Phillips, in Somerset county, England, about 1565. Little is known of his early life, but his Italian baptismal name is no sign of foreign extraction. The name Gorges was that of an old family in the west country of the kingdom. He probably had some connection, by marriage, with Sir John Popham (1531–1607), chief justice of the king's bench. Not all that is known of his career is, moreover, to his credit. He was a partner in the conspiracy of the earl of Essex (1601), then conveyed intelligence of it to Sir Walter Raleigh, with whom he was also connected, and on the earl's trial testified against him. Gorges served in the Royal army during the war with Spain, and in 1604 King James I. made him governor of Plymouth, England. In 1605 George Weymouth, an English navigator, made a voyage to New England, and on his return (same year) to Dartmouth, England, brought with him, by force, three Indians, and made such report of the country that Gorges ultimately found his life-work in his proprietorship of land upon this continent. He took the natives into his house, caused them to be instructed in the English language, and "kept them full three years," and, by degrees, learned much from them of the customs, the inhabitants, and the capacities of their native land. In consequence of his representations, Sir John Popham exerted his powerful influence to further Gorges's schemes. Apr. 10, 1606, King James I. granted the incorporation of two land companies for settlement in North America, styled in the patent "the First and Second colonies." Both were to be under supervision of a body called the Council of Virginia, consisting of thirteen members appointed from time to time by the crown. The second became the Plymouth colony, and three ships sailed from Plymouth, England, with 100 settlers, and two of Gorges's Indians as interpreters and guides, on May 31, 1607. By Aug. 8th they reached the mouth of the present Kennebec river, in Maine, and there attempted a settlement. But, being discouraged by the cold of the succeeding winter, and by the privations to which they were exposed, they soon abandoned their effort and returned to England. Gorges, however, "Not doubting but God would effect that which man dispaired of," persevered in cherishing his project of a colony, and in March, 1615, the well-known John Smith having come to be associated with him, two ships sailed from London under their auspices, Smith on board, for New England. Smith's ship, however, was dismasted, and returned to port. Procuring another, he sailed once more in August, 1615, was

Digitized by Google

captured by a French squadron, but finally set free at Rochelle, in France. Thence he made his way once more to Plymouth, but his designs respecting New England were not again revived. Under color of "fishing and trade," however, Gorges sent thither (1616–17) Richard Vines, with a party, to make observations on the country, and during the winter indicated, this expedition was in camp on the river Saco, and then it also returned to England. Professing to be weary of his projects, Gorges in reality continued to watch for opportunities of better promise, and on Aug. 10, 1622, in company with Capt. John Mason, sometime English governor of a plantation in the new-found land, received a grant from the Royal English council, of all the country in North America "bounded by the Merrimac and Kennebec rivers, the ocean, and the river of Canada," which territory was called Laconia. Attempts at establishing settlements in this vast tract, were, however, practically failures, although Saco, a few miles up the river of that name, and Agamentiens, afterward York, may have received their first English inhabitants under the auspices of Gorges, within three or four years after the settlement at Plymouth, Mass., in 1622. These futile endeavors, made by those in Gorges's service, are known to have been put forth on the Piscataqua river, at what is now Portsmouth, Me., and at the present Dover in the same state. During the same year Gorges was named governor of the English council, New England, and in 1628, being applied to by the English Lord Warwick for it, he gave his approbation that a patent be issued for the grant of Massachusetts to John Endicott and his associates, "so far forth as it should not be prejudicial to my son, Robert Gorges', interests," who had meanwhile been commissioned as lieutenant-governor of New England. On Apr. 26, 1635, the English king, Charles I., intimated his intention to appoint Sir Ferdinando Gorges as general governor of New England, and in 1637 the latter commissioned the Massachusetts magnates to govern his province of New Somersetshire, which extended from Cape Elizabeth to Sagadahoc. His action in this respect was passed in silence by the Massachusetts bay settlers (according to Gov. John Winthrop), for other reasons as well as "that it did not appear what authority he had to grant such a commission." Its importance indeed appears to have been nominal, for in 1638 the country included in the commission was "no other than a mere wilderness here and there by the seaside. The little settlement which had been made ten or fifteen years before had acquired no importance and possessed no order by organization." Disappointed in his efforts to become the head of a magnificent and energetic government, Gorges next sought to establish a miniature government for his private estate, and to that end (1639) obtained from the king a charter constituting him lord proprietary of the province of Maine, with extraordinary powers of legislation and government, transmissible, with the property, to his heirs and assigns. The boundaries were the ocean, the Piscataqua and Kennebec rivers, and a line drawn from one river to the other at 120 miles' distance from their mouths. The proprietary was made ruler here in church and state, except so far as his prerogative was limited by the essential rights of the crown. He had the patronage of churches, could establish laws in commerce with representatives of the freeholders, with penalties extending to liberty, property, and life. He could erect courts with dire ecclesiastical and admiralty jurisdiction; make war, raise, organize, and command troops, regulate markets and tolls, designate ports of entry, and exact duties on merchandise. No one could reside or trade within his province except by his consent, and all freeholders and tenants were to hold to him, and his heirs and assigns, as feudal lords of the soil. He forthwith appointed his son, Thomas Gorges, to be deputy governor of his domain, with six residents on the spot for counselors. Four of these counselors came together at Saco, June 25, 1640, took their oaths of office, and disposed of some causes. Soon after, the deputy governor arrived, and found the official residence at Agamentiens (the present York) scarcely sufficient to give him shelter, and nothing of household stuff remaining but an old pot, a pair of tongs, and a couple of cob-irons. The province was now divided into the counties of York (or Agamentiens) and Saco. The former was distinguished by being the residence of the deputy governor, and by being made a borough under the hand of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the lord proprietary himself. Before long it was still more exalted by the receipt of a city charter from the same source (Gorges of course intending it to be the seat of a bishop), authorizing it and its suburbs, constituting a territory of twenty-one square miles, to be governed under the name of Georgeana, by a mayor, twelve aldermen, a common council of twenty-four members, and a recorder, all to be annually chosen by the citizens. "Probably," says the historian, "as many as two-thirds of the adult males were in places of authority. The forms of proceedings in the recorder's court were to be copied from those of the British chancery. This grave foolery was acted for more than ten years," the doughty governor-general meanwhile continuing in his native England and zealously serving the king, his royal master, in his operations against the parliamentary armies. He died, leaving his estate to his son John, who neglected the province. Its inhabitants repeatedly but unsuccessfully wrote to Sir Ferdinando's heirs, and got no reply. Tiring of this, they ultimately formed themselves into a body politic, and submitted themselves to the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts bay colony. In 1677 the grandson of Sir Ferdinando sold all his rights in Maine to that colony for £1,250. Sir Ferdinando died in 1647.

WHITNEY, George J., railway manager, was born in Verona, Oneida county, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1819. His father, Warham Whitney, one of the pioneers in the settlement of what is now the city of Rochester, N. Y., came there from Oneida county in 1819, a few months after the birth of his son George. The father erected a mill, and his brands of flour became famous. George was one of seven children, and the eldest of three sons. In his early life school alternated with various kinds of work, of which a farm, carried on in connection with the mill, received a good deal of his attention. He arrived at his majority in 1840, and on the death of his father in that year took charge of various business interests which rapidly increased in importance. In addition to a share in the management of the mill and farm, he had a store in Frankfort, a suburb of Rochester. But milling soon became his chief business, and in it he continued until 1857, when he built the "Whitney elevator," one of the largest erected up to that time. To the management of that he ultimately added the charge of the elevators of the N. Y. Central railroad, both in Buffalo and New York. He early became a director in the N. Y. Central and Hudson River railroad, and continued such through three administrations—the Richmond-Corning régime, the Keep organization, and that of the Van-

Digitized by Google

derbilts—being the only member of the board of directors who was so retained. In course of time he became practically the manager of the western division of the road, and was at the time of his death in absolute control of the transportation, storage, and delivery of all the grain which passed over the tracks from Buffalo to New York. Mr. Whitney was notably public-spirited and useful as a citizen, and was for twelve years a member of the board of managers of the western House of refuge at Rochester, for eight years of which time he was its president. Such was his warm-hearted nature that he was always ready to interest himself in any enterprise that promised to benefit his fellows. He inspired enthusiastic and affectionate regard in a multitude of his associates, employees and co-workers. W. H. Vanderbilt, his close friend for many years, said of him, when told of his death: "Men like Mr. Whitney are not very plentiful. As a husband, as a father, as a friend, he was equally admirable and reliable, and as a business man he was exceedingly capable." He died Dec. 31, 1878.

SLOCUM, Joseph, manufacturer, was born at Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 15, 1800, in the house of his maternal grandfather, Dr. Joseph Davis. At two weeks old he was taken, by his parents, to Slocum Hollow, afterward included within the city of Scranton, Pa. His grandfather, Jonathan Slocum, a member of the Society of Friends, was born in East Greenwich township, Kent county, R. I., May 1, 1733, and was married to Ruth Tripp, born March 21, 1736, and daughter of Isaac Tripp, who, with Joseph Slocum, father of Jonathan, removed to Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1768. In 1771 Jonathan Slocum purchased lands in Wyoming valley, removing there with his family in 1774, where, on Nov. 2, 1778, his daughter, Frances, was taken captive by the Indians and lost to her relatives for about fifty-nine years. On Dec. 16, 1778, while feeding cattle from a stack within sight of the fort, Jonathan Slocum, with his father-in-law, Isaac Tripp, were fired upon by the Indians. Mr. Slocum was shot dead; Mr. Tripp wounded, speared, and tomahawked, and they were both scalped, while William Slocum, although wounded, succeeded in escaping and giving the alarm at the fort. The father of Joseph Slocum and the son of the preceding, was Ebenezer Slocum, born in Warwick township, R. I., Jan. 10, 1766, and married to Sarah, daughter of Dr. Joseph and Obedience (Sperry) Davis. In 1790 Ebenezer Slocum purchased an interest in the grist mill at Deep Hollow, which soon after became known as Slocum Hollow. He there built a distillery in 1798–99, and a saw-mill in 1799. In 1800, with his brother, Benjamin, he constructed an iron forge, and in 1811 a second distillery. For several years thereafter, whiskey, lumber, iron, feed, and flour were manufactured in such quantities as to bring the isolated settlement prominently before the county. In 1805 Ebenezer Slocum built the first frame house at Slocum Hollow, for many years a landmark as the oldest building in Scranton, and known as the "Slocum red house." In its ball-room, a large apartment over the kitchen, the first lodge of Odd Fellows in Scranton was organized and for a long time held its meetings. In 1821 Ebenezer Slocum was justice of the peace of the district, including the subsequent townships of Pittston, Providence, and Exeter. His enterprise and thrift had accumulated, in addition to other property, 1,800 acres of land, all situated within what was afterward the city limits of Scranton, and nearly all underlaid with coal. He died suddenly in the street, of apoplexy, while on a business visit to Wilkesbarre, July 25, 1832. The son early turned his attention to the different trades and interests that his father had so successfully inaugurated at Slocum Hollow, and being very ingenious, he soon acquired much skill in the use of tools and machinery, and shod the horses required about his father's mill and work. In April, 1828, he and his brother, Samuel, took charge of the entire business, which then included blacksmithing, lumbering, farming, coal-mining, etc. On Dec. 22, 1830, he was married to Eldida Bingham, daughter of Rodolphus and Sarah (Kimble) Bingham of Palmyra, Pike county, Pa., and in 1832 they took up a permanent residence in Slocum Hollow. In 1833 he was chosen township collector, and upon the incorporation of the borough of Scranton in 1856, he was elected its first burgess, afterward serving as city auditor, overseer of the poor, etc. In politics he was a whig, and with that party became subsequently identified with the republicans, being a staunch supporter of the national government. By inheritance and purchase, he became possessed of over 600 acres of land, comprising much of the central part of Scranton. Mr. Slocum's naturally strong constitution enabled him, throughout his long life, to accomplish a vast amount of work. His powers of endurance were especially great. In July, 1821, he, on a wager, traveled on foot against a horse from Philadelphia to Wilkesbarre, a distance of 120 miles, which he covered in twenty hours and four minutes, beating the horse by four hours. In no way addicted to games of chance, or to the use of spirituous liquors and tobacco, Mr. Slocum was correct in all his habits of life excepting overwork. His mind was always clear, he read without glasses, wrote a good, steady hand, and, up to within a few weeks of his death, kept a diary in which he never failed to chronicle the events of his life. He died June 22, 1890.

WENTWORTH, John, lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 16, 1671, son of Samuel Wentworth (1641–91), eldest son of the patriarch William and of Mary Benning. He began active life as a trader and sea-captain; was made a councilor in 1712, justice of common pleas in 1713, and lieutenant-governor in 1717, his commission bearing the signature of Joseph Addison, then secretary for the crown. He received no salary, but frequent grants of money, and was under the governor of Massachusetts. During this time he established a system of garrisons and scouts, and with the lieutenant-governor of the older province sent commissioners to Vaudreuil, governor of Canada, to remonstrate against the latter's breach of treaty in encouraging Indian raids. He died at Portsmouth Dec. 12, 1730, much praised for "engaging manners, public spirit, and mild administration."

CHAUNCY, Charles, clergyman, was born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 1, 1705. He was a great-grandson of Charles Chauncy, second president of Harvard college, Massachusetts. After being graduated there in 1721, his pastorate of sixty years—the balance of his life—began on his assuming charge of the First church in Boston. He became famous through his opposition to the preaching of George Whitefield and other revivalists, writing a number of books against them, among which "Seasonable Thoughts on the State of Religion in New England" stands first. The thoroughness in detail (he traveled 300 miles to collect personal information for this work) contributes to its value as an authentic record. He was a loyal patriot in the time of the revolution. Edinburgh gave him S.T.D. in 1742, and he was made a Fellow A.M. Acad. in 1787. He died in Boston, Feb. 10, 1787.

Digitized by Google

HOPKINS, Johns, capitalist, philanthropist, and founder of the Johns Hopkins university, was born in Anne Arundel county, Md., May 19, 1794. His given name, Johns, comes from the old Maryland family of that name, of which he was a descendant. He was of Quaker ancestry on both sides. His mother was Hannah Janney, a connection of the Virginia Janneys. She was a woman of superior intellect and will, and was one of the guiding spirits of the Baltimore yearly meeting of Friends. His father, Samuel Hopkins, was a farmer, and the youth of Johns Hopkins was spent on the farm, where he worked in summer, and went to school in winter. At seventeen he came to Baltimore with an uncle, Gerard T. Hopkins, to learn the wholesale grocery business. His capital was health, thrifty habits, and an unusual capacity for a life of industrious enterprise. At nineteen he was left by his uncle in charge of the establishment; the British army was then in the neighborhood of Washington and Baltimore, but the young man had mastered the details of the business, and increased it, despite the excitement and derangement caused by war. At twenty-four he had saved $800, and went into business for himself with his uncle's endorsement. He rented a small store, and formed a partnership with Benjamin P. Moore under the firm name of Hopkins & Moore. This firm was dissolved in 1822, and a new one was formed with two of his younger brothers, under the name of Hopkins & Brothers. He remained in this business for twenty-five years, extending it rapidly into Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and the adjoining states. The firm was very successful, and Mr. Hopkins retired in 1847, leaving it in the hands of his brothers and two of their clerks. He continued to manifest great interest in the commercial life of the city of Baltimore; after the resignation of James Swan he was elected president of the Merchants' bank of Baltimore, and filled this position until his death. Here he had many opportunities to do favors for young business men. He aided those who showed the qualities of diligence, good sense and integrity, and the liberality with which he thus lent his credit to firms and individuals entitled him to general gratitude. He was also a stockholder in the First national, the Mechanics', Central, National union, Citizens' and the Farmers' and planters' banks. He was a director of the Merchants' mutual marine insurance company, and a large stockholder in the George's creek coal company and the Merchants' and miners' transportation company. He was a large stockholder in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, became a director in 1847, and in 1855 was made chairman of the finance committee. He was also instrumental in sustaining the credit of the company and in insuring the completion and success of the road; for, when the road was embarrassed prior to 1857, because of internal dissensions over its management and the monetary crisis then on the country, and was therefore unable to provide for the heavy obligations arising from extension, Johns Hopkins voluntarily endorsed the notes of the company, thus risking his private fortune in the enterprise. Again, during the panic in the fall of 1873, he furnished the company with $900,000, which enabled it to pay its interest in cash. By these and similar actions, by his means, personal efforts and credit, he was instrumental in averting from Baltimore the financial disasters that swept other cities in the panic of 1873. He was also interested in supplying the wants of the growing commercial activity of Baltimore, and erected expensive buildings in suitable localities for warehouses and offices, among them being the Rialto, on South Holliday and Second streets, and was a director of the Baltimore warehouse company. By will, Mr. Hopkins provided for a Convalescent hospital in a country neighborhood within easy reach of the city, and a Home in Baltimore county for colored children having but one parent, and in exceptional cases for such other colored children as might need assistance. This home will accommodate 400 inmates. Neither of these has yet been built. At the request of Mr. Hopkins, an incorporation was formed on Aug. 24, 1867, under a general statute, "for the promotion of education in the state of Maryland." These trustees organized, and it appeared on the death of the founder that, after providing for his near kin, he had bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to the two institutions which bear his name. Each received an endowment in round numbers of $3,500,000. The university received his country estate at Clifton, consisting of 350 acres of land, 15,000 shares of the common stock of the Baltimore more and Ohio railroad with a par value of $1,500,000, and other property valued at $750,000. The property assigned to the hospital consisted of about one-half real estate and one-fourth each of bonds and stocks and bank stock; the income of the two institutions is kept distinct. Mr. Hopkins made provision for students from Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, for he recognized that these three states had contributed most materially to his success; but there were few conditions attached to the administration of the university. He wisely selected a set of trustees who were liberal-minded, with broad foresight and good business capacity. The trustees met again on Feb. 6, 1874, and proceeded to the organization of the work entrusted to them. They prepared an outline of the proposed institution, and then

elected the board of trustees which had been selected by the founder. They were equally fortunate in their choice of a president. This choice fell on Daniel C. Gilman, then president of the University of California. He was chosen Dec. 30, 1874; the work of organization was continued, and the first students admitted October, 1876. There has been no attempt in the management of the university to evolve an institution of first grade with a single effort. The university as it is to-day is the product of time and

Digitized by Google

brains. The college and university work is sharply differentiated. It has had 2,246 students, of whom 1,519 pursued graduate studies; it has conferred the degree of A.B. on 381 students and Ph.D. on 277. These are now filling many of the important college and university professorships in the country. The university has at present an academic staff of seventy professors and lecturers, with 515 students for the current year—1893–94. The hospital is intended to be a part of the university. It is also under the control of a board of twelve trustees. Each board was forbidden by the will to use any part of the principal for the erection of buildings. The hospital trustees began work by inviting five hospital experts to submit plans for an improved hospital. These plans were then printed and submitted to other experts for criticism. From all of these the hospital, as it is, has been evolved. It was finished in 1889 at a cost of $2,050,000. Its funds are now invested about one-third each in bonds and stocks, real estate, mortgages, and produce an income of nearly $200,000 per annum. It was opened for patients May 7, 1889. The medical school was opened for students Oct. 1, 1893. Women are admitted to the medical classes on the same conditions as men, Mary Garrett of Baltimore having raised a special fund to enable the trustees to do this. There are fifteen buildings in the hospital group, which occupies a hill of thirty acres on Broadway in East Baltimore, not far from the manufacturing centre of the city. The completed hospital is said to be the finest in its appointments and arrangements in the world. There are few points of interest and none of romance in the life of Johns Hopkins. His property was acquired by slow and sagacious methods. He led a prosaic and monotonous life, the life of the business man, moving in the same routine day after day. He bought a large library and many oil paintings, but did not live in costly fashion; he never married, and had no immediate family. The significance of his life lies in the fact that he labored to accumulate a fortune with a direct and definite object in view—to do good to his fellow-men. He died in Baltimore Dec. 24, 1873.

GILMAN, Daniel Coit, first president of the Johns Hopkins university, was born at Norwich, Conn., July 6, 1831. He is a descendant of Councilor John Gilman of Exeter, N. H., who came to America from Norfolk, Eng., in 1638. He prepared for college in the city of New York, and was graduated from Yale in 1852. He then devoted nearly two years to observation and study in Europe, during which period he was first attached to the U. S. legation in St. Petersburg, subsequently a student under Ritter and Trendelenburg in Berlin, and then a commissioner to the French exhibition in 1855. Upon his return to America, during the latter year, he became successively librarian of Yale college, professor of physical and political geography, and secretary of the Sheffield scientific school; trustee of the Winchester observatory, and visitor of the Yale school of fine arts. While connected with Yale college he was, for a short time, city superintendent of schools in New Haven, and subsequently secretary of the State board of education. In 1872 he accepted the office of president of the University of California, to which he was originally called in 1870, and of which he was the first president. He secured from reluctant capitalists large gifts, notably the Francis Lieber library and $50,000 from Michael Reese; the Agassiz chair of oriental languages; the Mills chair of philosophy; $100,000 for a law college; a gymnasium; and he assisted in securing the Lick observatory. He remained in that position until 1875, when he was invited to Baltimore to become the first president of the university founded by Johns Hopkins. He is still at the head of the latter, which has trained a large company of professors, investigators and teachers, and has taken first rank among America's

institutions of learning. In 1889 he was called upon to aid in the organization of an allied institution—"The Johns Hopkins Hospital," of which he was made the director. He was one of the original trustees of the John F. Slater fund for the education of the freedmen, and was, for some time, secretary and subsequently president of the board. President Gilman has published a large number of reviews, reports, and educational papers, appearing from time to time in such periodicals as the "North American Review," the "Cyclopedia of Political Science," etc. Both theoretically and practically, he has always been much interested in physical, historical and political science. His influence for steadily increasing good at the institution, which from its first inception has been under his care and leadership, is most marked, while his eloquence as a speaker has been elsewhere made memorable upon such occasions as the opening of Sibley college at Cornell university, and at the opening of Adalbert college in Cleveland, O. He also made noteworthy addresses before the American social science association, and in Baltimore and Boston upon the benefit that the university confers upon society in general. Besides his strictly educational writings, President Gilman is the author of a memoir of James Monroe, and has edited the miscellaneous works of Francis Lieber and of Joseph P. Thompson. He has been president of the American social science association; president of the American oriental society; councilor of the Archæological institute of America; president of the Association of colleges, etc., in the middle states, and a trustee of the Peabody education fund. He has also been one of the board of visitors to the U. S. military and naval academies. The honorary degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon him by Harvard, Yale, Columbia and St. John's colleges, and by the University of North Carolina.

Digitized by Google

JONES, Benjamin Franklin, business man, was born in Gwinnett county, Ga., June 20, 1831. He was educated at the neighboring district schools, clerked for a couple of years in a country town, and at nineteen went to New York and secured a situation in a dry goods and carpet house on Cortlandt street. A year later he found more congenial employment with the grocery establishment of Whitlock, Nichols & Co., subsequently B. M. & E. A. Whitlock & Co. In the service of this house he traveled all over the South, and being there at the commencement of the civil war, his information and experience were of much practical value to the Confederate government. When war was actually declared he returned to Georgia, and in April, 1861, joined the company known as the Cherokee artillery, which was shortly afterward organized into a battalion, and of which Mr. Jones was made quartermaster. The battalion served around Richmond and Weldon, N. C., until the fall of 1861, serving in Tennessee during that and the succeeding winter. In June, 1862, Mr. Jones was promoted to be brigade quartermaster and ordered to take charge of the post at Chattanooga, where, besides other important duties, he bought horses, manufactured wagons, and prepared transportation for Gen. Braxton Bragg's army. Upon the evacuation of Chattanooga in September, 1863, Maj. Jones was sent temporarily to organize the post at La Grange, Ga. In May, 1864, he was ordered by the secretary of war to report for special inspection duty to Gen. Bragg, who was instituting a most rigid investigation of the various departments of the Confederate government. Maj. Jones discharged this duty most thoroughly and satisfactorily, winning much commendation from his commander-in-chief. At the close of the war he settled in Rome, Ga., where for several years he did a prosperous bnsiness, although eventually obliged to relinquish it because of prevailing financial trouble. In 1871 he engaged in the manufacture of pig-iron, but abandoned it in the panic of 1873. About this time considerable trouble was brewing between the private corporation that had built the water works in Kansas City and the city authorities. The trouble increased as time went on, and when the works were completed and the company looked around for some one to take charge of their affairs, they selected Maj. Jones. He accepted the position of superintendent and general manager for the company, and at once took up a permanent residence in Kansas city. His labors in his new position were arduous and delicate. So violent and bitter had become the feeling between the company and the city government and citizens that the acceptance or rejection of the works had become a vital issue in municipal politics. Maj. Jones devoted himself to the work of allaying the bad feeling that existed, of removing obstructions to a better understanding, of making explanations when explanations were necessary, and by uniform courtesy of demeanor transforming enemies into friends. In a little while the officers of the company and the city authorities were brought together in an amicable conference, one by one difficulties were removed, point by point the basis for a compromise of conflicting interests was laid, and finally an understanding was reached that was satisfactory to all. For this result the company, as well as the city, was more indebted to Maj. Jones than to any other one man, and it was only to be regretted that such a state of things could not last, and that at the end of the twenty years' contract, hostilities were renewed, only to be settled after long and tedious litigation. Besides his native tact and diplomacy, Maj. Jones possessed, in a large degree, that most uncommon quality, common sense. He is a fine business man, an accomplished scholar, and a delightful conversationalist.

ROSS, John, purchasing agent for the Continental army, was born at Tain, near Cromarty, Rossshire, Scotland, Jan. 29, 1726. After some twenty years in business at Perth, he emigrated, and established himself in 1763 as a shipping merchant in Philadelphia. Here, two years later, he signed the agreement against importations, and in June, 1774, was chairman of a meeting which considered proposals from New York workmen. For five months, 1775–76, he was muster-master of the Pennsylvania naval force, and during most of the war was an agent of the congressional committee of commerce to procure ammunition and clothing for the forces, with agencies at Paris and Nantes. To an honest patriot this was an expensive line of business, and Ross lost some $100,000 by it. He was consoled in part by the friendship of Morris, Franklin, and Washington, and managed to avoid financial shipwreck. He died at Philadelphia in March, 1800.

ROTH, John, Moravian missionary, was born at Sarmund, Prussia, Feb. 3, 1726. He was brought up a Roman Catholic, but went over to the *Unitas Fratrum* in 1748, and in 1756 was sent to America, where he was long engaged in labors among the Indians. In 1770–72 he translated the gospels into the Unami tongue, but this version has not been published. In 1773 he became the father of the first white boy born west of the Ohio river. His later years were spent in parochial work. He died at York, Pa., July 22, 1791.

KILBOURNE, Lincoln, was born at Worthington, O., Oct. 17, 1810, the son of Col. James Kilbourne. Until his fifteenth year his schooling was in the Worthington academy. He then went to Columbus, O., and became a clerk in the store of his uncle, Dr. Lincoln Goodale, which position he retained for ten years, when he became a partner in the firm. He continued steadily at his business pursuits for sixty-six years in the same building, which was changed and enlarged from time to time, and which he had entered as a boy of fifteen. The firm was subject to occasional changes, but Mr. Kilbourne was the principal power. He married June 13, 1837, Jane Evans, and became the father of five children: Alice Grant Potter, wife of Brig.-Gen. Joseph Hayden Potter, U. S. A., Col. James Kilbourne, Capt. Charles Evans Kilbourne, U. S. A., and Lincoln Goodale Kilbourne, one of his sons, Fay Kilbourne, dying in childhood. His quality as a business man is shown by the fact that during his mercantile life, extending over two-thirds of a century, and, notwithstanding the many fluctuations in business, his firm met every obligation on demand. He died Feb. 13, 1891.

KILBOURNE, James, manufacturer, was born in Columbus, O., Oct. 9, 1842, son of Lincoln Kilbourne, a leading merchant of Columbus, and grandson of Col. James Kilbourne, one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city, taking a regular course, and graduating from the high school in 1857. He then entered the class of 1862 at Kenyon college,

Digitized by Google

from which college he received the A.B. and A.M. degrees. Upon his graduation he entered the army as a private soldier in the 84th Ohio volunteers, declining a commission offered him by the governor, on the ground that the men who had already served in the army were entitled to the offices. He served in Maryland and West Virginia with the 84th regiment until August, 1862, when he was discharged to accept a commission as second lieutenant in the 95th Ohio volunteer infantry. He was promoted to first lieutenant and then captain, and served throughout the war. He was on the staff of Gen. J. M. Tuttle, commanding the 3d division of the 15th army corps, and later on that of Gen. John McArthur, commanding the 1st division of 16th army corps, army of the Tennessee. He was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of U. S. volunteers. When mustered out of the United States service at the close of the civil war, Col. Kilbourne entered the Harvard law school, from which he was graduated in 1868, and the same year was admitted to the bar of the state of Ohio at Columbus. His health had become impaired by his service in the army, and by advice of his physician he did not take up the practice of his profession, seeking more active occupation in the hardware business with Kilbourne, Kuhns & Co. A few years later he founded the Kilbourne and Jacobs manufacturing company, and as president and general manager, succeeded in establishing and extending the business to all parts of the world. He in time interested himself as stockholder and director in many profitable enterprises. He was director of the Columbus board of trade from 1887 to 1891, and has repeatedly declined its presidency. He helped to organize, and has been a continuous director of the Columbus club, and four times its president. He is a director of the Clinton and Fourth national banks, of the Columbus, Hocking valley and Toledo railway company, and of the Columbus, Cincinnati and midland railroad company, president of the board of trustees of the public library, and of the Children's hospital. A democrat in politics, he was a delegate from the twelfth congressional district to the democratic national convention at Chicago in 1892, when he supported the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. He was appointed by Gov. Campbell a commissioner of the Columbian exposition, but declined on account of business engagements. Col. Kilbourne is a member of the Grand army of the republic, of the Society of the army of the Tennessee, and of the Loyal legion.

VEZIN, Herman, actor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 29, 1829, son of a well-to-do merchant. He received a liberal education, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1847. Soon after graduation he resolved to become an actor, and in pursuance of this purpose visited England, where, through the kindly offices of Charles Kean, he secured an engagement with a company in York. After four years spent in provincial theatres, during which he made constant progress in the mastery of his art, he, in 1852, made his *début* in London as a member of Kean's company, and subsequently was his chief support during a tour of the English provinces. In 1857 and 1858 he played in the United States, but was coldly received, and returned to England in 1859, where he became a provincial star, personating the chief characters of the Shakespearean drama. In 1863 he was married to Mrs. Charles Young, with whom, in 1864, he successfully produced "Donna Diana," a comedy, at the Princess theatre, London. He was also seen to great advantage in "Life for Life," "The Rightful Heir," "The Man o' Airlie," and other comedies. In 1875 he attracted much attention by a superb rendition of Jacques in "As You Like It." Later he was seen as Dan'l Druce, Schelm in "Russia," and as Sir Giles Overreach. In March, 1878, he played Iago, in a notable revival of "Othello." His appearances in more recent years have been infrequent. He is an earnest, painstaking and, as a rule, exceedingly effective actor.

CADILLAC, Antoine de la Mothe, founder of Detroit, was born in Gascony, France, about 1660. In his early manhood he was a captain in the French army, and in 1691, being of a noble family, he received a grant of land off the Maine coast, a portion of which has been held by his descendants up to a recent date. From 1694 to 1699 he commanded at Mackinaw, and in 1701, acting under a commission from Louis XIV., made the first settlement at Detroit. He landed on the site of the present city on July 24th, with fifty soldiers in "blue coats and white facings," fifty emigrants and two priests, who had made the forty-nine days' journey from Quebec in twenty-five birch canoes. He laid out lots and streets; built first a chapel, then a stockade and dwellings, with such skill and dispatch that by the last of August the settlement was securely and comfortably housed. Before the close of the year Mme. Cadillac joined her husband. She had made a journey of 1,000 miles through the wilderness in a birch bark canoe rowed by Indians, with only a single female companion, one of the most striking instances of womanly heroism and wifely devotion on record. "A woman who loves her husband as she should," she said, "has no stronger attraction than his company, wherever he may be; everything else should be indifferent to her." Cadillac's administration of the affairs of the settlement was in many respects unique, and showed, in some, exceptional foresight. He secured peace and increase of population by settling several tribes of Indians upon land in the immediate vicinity, and by encouraging his subjects to marry the young American women. His natural rashness and irritability, however, involved him in personal quarrels which stirred up so much bad blood that he was tried at Quebec in 1704 for official misconduct, but he was acquitted, and governed Detroit for several years after. In 1713, having returned to France, he was appointed by Sieur Antony Crozat, governor of Louisiana, to succeed Bienville. His Louisiana career was a failure, as, in the nature of the case, it must have been, in that his connection with this settlement was due to an entire misconception of its character on the part of both Crozat and himself. "The country was in the full blow of a semi-tropical spring," says Maurice Thompson in his "Story of Louisiana," "but Cadillac had no eye for the picturesque. He was greatly disappointed. This was not the Eldorado that he had come to find. Crozat believed that King Louis had given him a lien on a treasure land, and he had ordered his governor to search for mines of precious metal. Cadillac had thus been led to expect that a career surpassing that of Pizarro in Peru would at once open to him. Instead of this he found a poor-looking, sandy coast and a scattered and wretched little colony, whose only revenue seemed to be derived from the sale of vegetables to their Spanish neighbors of Florida. It was a sad blow to his high schemes, and he could but see a gloomy prospect in every way." Besides, he was badly supported. "What can I do with a force of forty soldiers," he

Digitized by Google

complained, "out of whom five or six are disabled? A pretty army this, and well calculated to make me respected by the inhabitants, or by the Indians! As a climax to my vexation, they are badly fed, badly paid, badly clothed, and without discipline. As to the officers, they are not much better." He penetrated far northward into the Illinois country in quest of a silver mine of which he had heard, but this, like all his expeditions for the precious metals, came to nothing. He had trouble with the Natchez Indians, and a continuous quarrel with Bienville, his subordinate. He was replaced in the government of Louisiana in 1716, and died in France about 1720.

LEWIS, Edmonia, sculptor, was born in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y., July 4, 1845. Her father was a negro, her mother an Indian of the Chippewa tribe. Her parents died when she was three years old, and she remained sometime with the Chippewas, finally obtaining some education through her brother. She early showed her artistic sense, and her first work was a portrait bust of Robert G. Shaw, the colonel of the first colored regiment which served in the civil war. It was exhibited in Boston in 1865, where its excellence attracted attention and secured her friends, through whose kindness and generosity she was enabled to go to Rome two years later. Her statue of "The Freedwoman" was executed just before leaving the United States. She was greatly befriended in Rome by Harriet Hosmer, Charlotte Cushman, and others, and has since made her home in that city. She sent to the Centennial exhibition in 1876 a marble, "The Death of Cleopatra," a striking and original work, which gave evidence of genuine talent. The only specimens of her work in this country are her "Marriage of Hiawatha," owned by Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard of New York, and the portrait bust of Abraham Lincoln, which is in San José, Cal. She has executed portrait busts in terra-cotta of Longfellow, John Brown, Sumner, and others, and several marbles, among which are "The Old Arrow-Maker and His Daughter" and "Asleep."

UNDERWOOD, William Henderson, lawyer, was born in Culpeper county, Va., Sept. 13, 1779. The family removed, in his childhood, to Elbert county, Ga., where he had the usual experience of poor boys in a new country. Gaining an education with difficulty, he taught for some years in a log school-house, and was past thirty upon his admission (1810) to the bar, at which he was to attain distinction. He served as captain in the war of 1812, was elected judge of the western circuit in 1825, and, as leading counsel of the Cherokees in their difficulties with the state, defended their rights in the U. S. supreme court with such force and eloquence as to win much reputation. He died at Marietta, Ga., Aug. 4, 1859.

RODNEY, Cæsar, signer of the declaration of independence, was born at Dover, Del., Oct. 7, 1828, grandson of William Rodney. He was sheriff from 1755 to 1758, captain of militia in 1756, judge in 1758, and the next year was charged with the preparation of the paper money of the province. He was several times justice of the peace, and from 1762 often in the assembly; delegate to the stamp-act congress at New York in 1765, and in 1769 a signer, with George Read and Thomas McKean, of the address to George III. which hinted at the probable results of taxation without representation. While speaker of the assembly, 1769–74, he tried to stop the importing of slaves. Busy in many ways with the affairs of Delaware, a wider field opened to him when in 1774 he called and presided over the convention held at New Castle Aug. 1st, and was sent to the continental congress. Here he was one of the committee which drew up the statement of rights and wrongs. In 1775 he became a colonel and brigadier-general of militia; but his work was rather that of a leader and legislator than of a soldier. One of his colleagues in congress, Read, was at first opposed to separation, and his hasty return from Sussex county, where he had been working for the cause, was needed to bring Delaware into line with her sister colonies on the vital question. His zealous patriotism made him obnoxious to the tories of the lower counties, and he was not re-elected in 1776. Released for the time from legislative duties, but still a member of the committees of safety and inspection, he diligently gathered supplies for the Delaware troops, and for a time commanded them in New Jersey. He declined one of the first judgeships of the state supreme court, constituted in February, 1777, and as general put down a rising of the royalists in Sussex county and collected a force to resist the advance of the British. He was made major-general of militia in September, 1777, and three months later was elected again to congress, but accepted instead the presidency of his state, which he held through the years 1778–81. Though chosen to congress in 1782 and 1783, a fearful malady kept him at home: he died of cancer at Dover, June 20, 1784. He was highly esteemed by Washington as a man of high character, unresting activity, and entire devotion to the cause of liberty.

FASSETT, Newton Pomeroy, lawyer, was born in Troy, Pa., Nov. 26, 1822. His parents had removed to Pennsylvania from Bennington, Vt. When eight years old, he emigrated with the family from his birthplace into what was then a wilderness, but subsequently known as Fassetts, where his father had bought a tract of land to clear as a farm. The son worked on the farm, attending district school in winter until he was fifteen years of age, when he became the teacher of the school at what was then known as South Creek, afterward called Fassetts. He next drove a stage between Fassetts and Elmira. At eighteen years of age he entered the Elmira free academy, working for his board. In 1844 he went to the academy at Canandaigua, and from there to the seminary at Ballston Spa, finally completing his study of the law in the old school at Cherry Valley, Otsego county. He was admitted to practice in Norwich in 1849, and opened an office at once in Elmira in partnership with Archibald Robertson. In 1861 H. Boardman Smith, afterward Congressman Smith, and subsequently supreme court judge, was added to the partnership. The firm of Smith, Robertson & Fassett became one of the most noted in the interior of the state. Its members represented abilities of great strength, each in his peculiar department, forming a powerful combination. Many excellent lawyers and prominent men prepared for the practice of their profession in this office. Mr. Fassett was actively engaged in many business enterprises; he was also an important factor in church and educational work. He was one of the original members of the board of trustees of Elmira college for the education of women, which was one of the very first institutions for the higher education of women established in the United States. For many years he served as its treasurer. He was president of the board of trustees of the Elmira "Daily Advertiser," secretary and treasurer of the Old and New Mexico ranch and cattle company, and secretary of the Elmira silver mining company of Idaho. From 1852 Mr. Fassett was a member of

Digitized by Google

the first Baptist church of Elmira, for forty years one of its board of trustees, and at his death the president of the board. In 1850 he was married to Martha Ellen, daughter of Jacob Sloat of Sloatsville, Rockland county, N. Y. Six children were born to them, Senator Jacob Sloat Fassett, Julius Philo, Sarah Martha, Mary Louise, Henry Lewis, and Truman Edmund Fassett. Mr. Fassett died Jan. 17, 1894, after a short illness, and was buried in the cemetery at Elmira.

NETTLETON, George Henry, railroad manager, was born at Chicopee Falls, Mass., Nov. 13, 1831, son of Alpheus Nettleton and Deborah Williams Belcher. He was educated in public schools at Chicopee Falls and Springfield, and from 1849–50 at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute. He entered railway service March 7, 1851, as rodman on construction of New Haven and New London railroad of Connecticut, which afterward formed a part of the Shore line of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroad. In the fall of 1852 he removed to Alton, Ill., and became assistant engineer on the Alton and Terre Haute railroad, and from that time until 1869 was employed as civil engineer in the construction of the following roads: Alton and Jacksonville (now a part of the Chicago and Alton), Great Western railroad of Illinois (now a part of the Wabash), and Hannibal and St. Joseph. From 1869 to 1874 he was general superintendent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroads. From 1874 to 1882 he was general manager of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern Kansas, and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, adding 527 miles of new road to the properties. From 1882 to 1894 he was general manager of the Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis railroad company and its associated roads, afterward known as the Memphis system, embracing 1,200 miles of road. During this period, and under his general direction, there was constructed the road from Springfield, Mo., to Memphis, Tenn.; the bridge over the Mississippi river at Memphis, and the road from Memphis to Birmingham, Ala. In 1888 he was elected president of the different companies comprising the system named, the duties of which office he performs in addition to those of general manager. He is president of the Kansas City belt railway company, the Kansas City union depot company, is interested in several of the banks of Kansas City, being director in the Midland national and First national banks, and New England safe deposit and trust company. He is also one of the trustees of Drury college at Springfield, Mo. On Aug. 6, 1862, he was commissioned by Gov. Gamble captain of Company C, 38th regiment, enrolled militia of the state of Missouri, doing service in northern Missouri, principally along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. The regiment disbanded and the commission was vacated March 12, 1865. Mr. Nettleton was married at Chicopee Falls, Mass., on Oct. 20, 1858, to Sarah J., daughter of Sylvester Taylor. She died at Hannibal, Mo., March 6, 1860, leaving no children. He was married a second time, Oct. 7, 1863, at Hannibal, Mo., to Julia Augusta, a daughter of William L. Hearne, at that time of Hannibal, Mo., but later a resident of Wheeling, W. Va., where he was prominently interested in, and connected with, the iron industry of that section. Mr. Nettleton had three sons by this marriage, only one of whom, William Alpheus, is now (1894) living. Mr. Nettleton is Congregational in religion and republican in politics.

WARE, Henry, theologian, was born at Sherborn, Middlesex county, Mass., Apr. 1, 1764. His ancestor, Robert Ware, settled at Dedham in 1642. His father, a farmer of small means, died when he was fifteen, and the self-denial of two elder brothers sent him to Harvard, where he was graduated in 1785. After two years' teaching he became pastor at Hingham, and there remained till 1805, when he was made Hollis professor of divinity at Harvard by the votes of thirty-three overseers against twenty-three. His views were those of the moderate Unitarians, while the last incumbent, Dr. David Tappan, had been considered orthodox; so this election "precipitated the whole controversy," gave the college over to the new school, and led to the division of the Congregational body into two communions. Dr. Ware left the warfare to be urged by others until 1820, when he put forth "Letters to Trinitarians," in answer to Leonard Woods; this he followed up with an "Answer" (1822), and a "Postscript" (1823). From the organization of the Divinity school in 1816 he held one of its chairs; in 1839, feeling the approach of blindness, he resigned his earlier post. In 1842 he published two volumes of lectures on the "Foundation, Evidences and Truths of Religion." His degree of D.D. came from Harvard in 1806. He died at Cambridge, July 12, 1845, leaving six sons, three of whom attained distinction. (See a discourse on his life and character, by Dr. J. G. Palfrey.)

OBERMANN, George Jacob, business man, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 16, 1844, son of Jacob Obermann, a native of Mainz, Germany, who emigrated to America and settled in Milwaukee in 1844. He engaged in the business of general merchandizing, and in 1853 established the brewing business under his own name, which later became known as the Jacob Obermann brewing company. He also founded the German-American academy of Milwaukee, which afforded a special course of instruction to the older German boys who could not take a place in the public schools by reason of imperfect knowledge of the English language. Jacob Obermann died in 1887. His son attended the academy founded by his father, and subsequently the public schools, being a member of the first class that was admitted to the first high school established in Milwaukee. Upon graduation he decided to adopt the law as a profession, to which end he entered the office of Judge Hubbell, and later studied with Carl Schurz and Albert E. Paine. Relinquishing the study of law before his admission to practice, he went east, engaging successfully in mercantile business until the outbreak of the civil war, when he enlisted in the 13th New York cavalry, serving until the close of the war. In 1868 Mr. Obermann was married to the daughter of Capt. William D. Urann, of the U. S. N. In 1882 he returned to Milwaukee on account of his father's advanced age, to take charge of the business, and soon formed the stock company of which he was made the vice-president. He was nominated to the state legislature in 1884, but failed of election, although receiving a popular vote far ahead of the ticket in his entire district. The same

Digitized by Google

year he was appointed a member of the school board, and was subsequently made its president, being repeatedly re-elected. He was nominated for state senator, but declined. In 1888 he was a presidential elector. On his positive refusal to further serve on the school board in 1887, the mayor of Milwaukee appointed him as fire and police commissioner, in which position he served the city for many years. He was the choice of his party for mayor, but refused any further public office. He has served as president of the National building and loan association of Milwaukee, treasurer of the Milwaukee theatre company, and director of the Mechanics' insurance company, and has been foremost in all enterprises that have been instrumental in building up the fortunes of this progressive city.

LEDYARD, William, officer of the war for independence, was born at Groton, Conn., about 1738. He was a colonel of state troops, and is remembered for a single tragic exploit, and a cruel fate. When the traitor Arnold made his descent on New London Sept. 7, 1781, Col. Ledyard got together a small force of militia, 157 in all, and attempted to defend Fort Griswold, opposite the town. Here he was attacked by 800 British under Col. Eyre. He made a desperate resistance, killing or wounding one-fourth of the enemy, including their two chief officers, but surrendered when the fort was stormed, and was instantly murdered with many of his men. The story is that he was stabbed with his own sword, after giving it up, by the tory Maj. Bromfield. His widow survived him two-thirds of a century, dying in 1848 at an advanced age. John Ledyard, the African traveler, was his nephew. A monument has been erected in memory of the defence and massacre at Fort Griswold.

VINTON, John Adams, genealogist, was born in Boston Feb. 5, 1801, brother of Frederick Vinton. He entered his father's store at the age of ten, and spent eleven years there; after this long apprenticeship to business he studied at Phillips Exeter academy 1823–24, was graduated from Dartmouth in 1828, and from Andover in 1831. Entering the Congregational ministry in 1832, he did much pastoral and missionary work in northern New England, and in 1859–60 was chaplain of the almshouse at Monson, Mass. From 1852 he lived at South Boston, and gave much of his time to genealogical research, producing, besides contributions to the "Boston Recorder" and other papers, "The Vinton Memorial" (1858), an octave of 534 pages, a smaller account of his own family of the same date; "The Giles Memorial" (1864); "The Sampson Family in America" (1864); "The Symmes Memorial" with his autobiography (1873); the "Upton Memorial" (1874), and "The Richardson Memorial" (1876). He also reprinted with annotations in 1866, "Deborah Sampson" (1767). He died at Winchester, Mass., Nov. 13, 1877.

TENNEY, Samuel, physician, was born in Byfield, Mass., Nov. 27, 1748. He entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1772. He then went to Andover, Mass., and taught for one year. He studied medicine and practiced for a time at Exeter, N. H., and on the 17th of June, 1775, on the occasion of the battle of Bunker Hill, he volunteered in the patriot army as a surgeon. During the next year he was in the field with Massachusetts troops, and then joined those from Rhode Island. He continued in the service during the war, and on the declaration of peace settled at Exeter and married Tabitha, daughter of Samuel Gilman, who was quite noted during her time as an authoress. She wrote "Female Quixotism, as Exhibited in the Romantic Opinions and Extravagant Adventures of Dorcina Sheldon," which went through many editions. She also compiled a selection of poetry, entitled "The New Pleasing Instructor." She was born in Exeter, N. H., in 1762, and died in the same town May 2, 1837. Dr. Tenney did not continue in the practice of medicine. In 1788 he was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention, and in 1793 was made judge of probate, an office which he continued to hold until 1800, when he became a member of congress and served until 1807. He was a man of considerable literary ability and wrote frequently for the press. In 1788 he favored the adoption of the proposed federal constitution. He was a member of the American academy of arts and sciences, and contributed to its memoirs an analysis of the mineral waters of Saratoga and a "Theory of Prismatic Colors." He wrote for the collections of the Massachusetts historical society an account of the "Dark Day," May 19, 1780, and also an historical paper on "Exeter." He contributed to the State agricultural society's publications and to the "New York Medical Repository." Dr. Tenney died in Exeter, N. H., Feb. 6, 1816.

VALENTINE, Daniel Mulford, jurist, was born in Shelby county, O., June 18, 1830, son of John Winans and Rebecca Kinkennon Valentine. The father was a native of New Jersey, who, with his father, Daniel Valentine, removed in 1805 to Ohio, and settled in Shelby county. The first American ancestor, Richard Valentine, came from England in 1644, and settled at Hempstead, L. I. His grandson, Richard Valentine, who, with his family, removed to Elizabeth, N. J., in 1728, was the grandfather of Daniel Valentine, who settled in Ohio. The mother of Daniel Mulford was a native of Tennessee. The son was six years old when his parents removed to Tippecanoe county, Ind. Here he was educated, and began the study of law. In 1854 he again removed, this time to Adair county, Ia., where he continued to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He had previously been county surveyor of Adair county in 1855, '56 and '57. He was made county attorney and *ex-officio* county judge in 1858–59, and in 1859 removed to Kansas, settling at Leavenworth, Ottawa and Topeka, respectively; finally making the state capital his home. He served as a member of each branch of the state legislature, was for four years judge of the district court, and for twenty-four years an associate judge of the supreme court. In 1892 Judge Valentine received the unanimous nomination of the republican party for another term of six years, but was, with the entire state and national ticket, defeated by a fusion of democrats and populists. He therefore resumed the practice of his profession, as the senior member of the firm of Valentine, Harkness & Godard, of Topeka, Kan., and of which his son, H. E. Valentine, is the junior. In his long service as associate justice Judge Valentine was one of only three judges of the supreme court of the state, in which position he delivered a great number of decisions, afterward published in the Kansas supreme court reports in Vols. V. to L. inclusive, the fundamental law of the state being largely settled by these decisions. Judge Valentine was married in 1855 to Martha, daughter of Judge Azariah Root, of Adair county, Ia.

UPHAM, Nathaniel Gookin, jurist, was born at Rochester, N. H., Jan. 8, 1801, son of Nathaniel Upham, member of congress. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1820, opened a law office at Bristol, Grafton county, about 1823, and removed to Concord, N. H., in 1829. He was a judge of the state

Digitized by Google

supreme court, 1833–43; a member of the constitutional convention of 1850; a democratic leader, and a friend of President Pierce, who sent him to England in 1853 on a commission to adjust claims; superintendent of the Concord railroad, 1843–63, and its president from 1863–66; umpire of a commission to adjust claims between the United States and New Granada in 1862; in the New Hampshire legislature, 1865–66; and member and president of the State historical society. He was a republican from 1861, and in 1864 delivered an address on "Rebellion, Slavery, and Peace." He received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1862, and died at Concord, Dec. 11, 1869, leaving in MS. a work on the proverbs of all nations.

WESTON, Edward, electrician, was born in London, Eng., May 9, 1850. He was intended by his parents for a physician, and, after receiving a careful education, began the study of medicine, but soon abandoned it for the physical sciences. In 1870 he came to the United States, and shortly after his arrival secured a position with the American nickel-plating company of New York city. While thus employed he improved in several ways the art of nickel-plating. His leisure hours were given to electrical experiments and investigations, and so rapid were the advances which he made that in 1872 he decided to give his entire time to the construction of dynamo-electrical machinery. Three years later, in 1875, he established at Newark, N. J., the first factory in the United States devoted exclusively to its manufacture. The Weston dynamo-electric machine company was organized in 1877, and in 1881 absorbed several rivals and took the name of the United States electric lighting company. Until 1888 Mr. Weston served as electrician to the company, which, in 1889, formed an alliance with the Westinghouse company. He is still one of its principal stockholders. Since 1875 he has been constantly and arduously engaged in the perfection and development of arc and incandescent lighting, has been granted numerous patents for his systems of both kinds of lighting, and has contributed in generous measure to the growth of these industries. His display of his own inventions at the Philadelphia electric exhibition in 1884 was most interesting and attractive. His more recent inventions include a volt-meter, ohm-meter and electric dynamometer, improved instruments for the absolute measurement of electrical quantities; an improved carbon for incandescent lamps, and a new system of incandescent lamps of high illuminating power (1884). His private laboratory at Newark is one of the most complete and extensive of its kind, and he is also the owner of a technical library of great value. He was one of the founders, and in 1888 president, of the American institute of electrical engineers.

MACON, Nathaniel, statesman, was born in Warren county, N. C., Dec. 17, 1757. His collegiate studies at Princeton were interrupted by the revolutionary war, and in 1777 he volunteered as private in the company of his brother, John Macon. He participated in the rout at Camden, N. J. (1780), was in the retreat of Gen. Greene across Carolina, and was at the fall of Charleston, S. C., in 1782. While in the army he was elected to the North Carolina general assembly, and by the advice of Gen. Greene left the service to enter upon his new sphere of duty, refusing any pension and all pay for his military labor. In 1784–85 he served in the state senate, where he opposed the adoption of the federal constitution by the state of North Carolina. In 1791 he was chosen to the U. S. congress from his native state, and was successively re-elected until 1815. He was speaker of the house of representatives from 1801–6, during which period he twice declined the office of U. S. postmaster-general, tendered him by President Jefferson. In 1815 he was sent to the U. S. senate, serving two terms, until 1828. During the last three years of his senatorship he was the senate's presiding officer. In 1828 a county in North Carolina was named in his honor, and in 1824 he received the twenty-four electoral votes of the state of Virginia for the U. S. vice-presidency. His congressional service extended altogether over thirty-seven years, and earned for him the sobriquet of "Father of the House." In his seventieth year, still in possession of his faculties of mind and body, he voluntarily retired to private life, but was subsequently sent to the North Carolina general assembly, and in 1835 was president of the state constitutional convention. The following year he was one of the presidential electors on the Van Buren and Johnson ticket—his last public service. Mr. Macon was an intimate friend of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and John Randolph. It was of him that the latter said in his will, "He is the wisest, the purest, and the best man that I ever knew." Mr. Macon was a sincere advocate of extreme democratic simplicity in both public and private affairs, and his life exemplified these principles. His speeches were famous for their straightforwardness and good sense. As a member of North Carolina's constitutional legislature he opposed giving the ballot to free negroes, a land qualification for voters, state control of works of internal improvement, and all religious tests as a condition of holding office. He was also in favor of voting *viva voce* at all elections, and, although himself so conspicuous in public life, was never known to recommend any member of his family to office. Jefferson called him "the last of the Romans." He died suddenly at his home in Warren county, N. C., June 29, 1837. Sometime previous, however, he had ordered his coffin, which was to be made of plain pine boards, had directed that it be paid for before his interment, and had selected a barren ridge as the site of his grave. The spot was to remain unmarked save by a heap of rough stones. A sketch of his life, by E. R. Cotton, was published at Baltimore, Md., in 1840.

TYLER, Samuel, chancellor, was born in James City county, Va., about 1776, a nephew of John Tyler, judge of the U. S. district court (1811). He attended William and Mary college, passed the ordinary period of classical study, and entered on the study of the law with an application that in a very short time placed him among the foremost lawyers at the bar. He was elected to the legislature in 1798, and supported the resolutions of 1798–99 which announced the accepted creed in Virginia till the war in 1861. On Dec. 23, 1801, he qualified as a member of the council, and was shortly after sent by James Monroe, the governor, to New York, to watch the course of the election between Jefferson and Burr. At this time he wrote that Pennsylvania had her courier on hand, and stood ready to send 22,000 troops to New York, should the attempt to set aside the lawful president prevail. He advised that a confederacy should be formed between that state and all south of the Potomac. On Dec. 21, 1803, he qualified as chancellor of the Williamsburg district, an office just vacated by Mann Page. It was said of him that "he combined the energies of an active and masculine mind with an accurate knowledge of things," which especially became the high offices filled by him. He died at Williamsburg March 28, 1812.

Digitized by Google

BONWILL, William G. A., dental surgeon and inventor, was born at Camden, Del., Oct. 4, 1833. His father, Dr. William H. Bonwill, was a physician of large practice, and also possessing great mechanical ability, which the son inherited. He had but limited educational advantages, but improved every opportunity of acquiring information in mechanics, for which study from his early boyhood he showed remarkable talent. After teaching school for one term near Burlington, N. J., he began the study of dentistry in Camden, N. J., and in a few months became master of the mechanical part of his profession; the operative branch he finished under the instruction of Drs. C. A. Harris and Blandy of Baltimore. He began the practice of his profession in Dover, Del., in July, 1854, where he remained for seventeen years. During this period he, with another, invented the first self-binding reaper in America. A description of the invention, before it was perfected, accidentally found its way into a newspaper, thus bringing it to the attention of other inventors, who hurriedly secured a patent. While residing in Dover, Dr. Bonwill devised the electro-magnetic machine mallet for filling teeth, an instrument now in almost universal use by the profession. For it he was awarded several valuable gold medals. About the same time he brought out the dental engine, which soon met with a large sale. Dr. Bonwill was also the discoverer of rapid breathing as an anæsthetic for alleviating pain in various operations of minor surgery. In 1871 he removed to Philadelphia, where he soon took rank with the most skillful and accomplished of his profession. He has since practiced in that city with unabated success. Soon after settling in Philadelphia he gave to the world two inventions of the very highest utility—the surgical engine and the artificial tooth crown. By the former every operation necessary to be performed on the human body can be accomplished with great celerity and accuracy, while the tooth crown makes it possible for any skilled dentist to insert an artificial crown upon the root of a tooth with perfect firmness. His invention of the protection pointed pin, used on the undergarments of women and children, has been extensively used for many years in all countries, and his improvements on kerosene lamps to prevent the fracture of chimneys has proved a blessing to thousands of families. Besides having won honorable distinction as an inventor, and remarkable success as a skillful dentist, Dr. Bonwill is interested in all questions of speculative philosophy, and has devoted much time to the attempt to refute the theory of evolution.

SWIFT, Ebenezer, surgeon, was born at Wareham, Mass., March 8, 1819. After leaving the schools of his native town he entered the medical department of the University of the city of New York, and was graduated in 1842. After practising five years he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. army, and accompanied the army in the Mexican war, serving at Gen. Winfield Scott's headquarters. He also served in several expeditions against the Indians, and at various posts in the West, during which time he was promoted to be captain and assistant surgeon. During the cholera epidemic he was on duty at Fort Columbus in New York harbor, and in 1859 served under Gen. A. S. Johnston in Utah. He was made full surgeon in 1861, and was appointed by Gen. O. M. Mitchel medical director of his division. The following year he was made medical director of the army of Tennessee, but in 1863 he was sent to Philadelphia as chief medical officer and superintendent of the hospitals in and around that city. In the latter part of 1863 he was transferred to the medical directorship of the department of the South, and was promoted to the rank of brevet-colonel. For his service rendered during the cholera epidemic at Fort Harker, Kan., he was given the additional brevet of brigadier-general. He was appointed medical director of the department of the South in 1874, but shortly afterward returned to the North, where he was made assistant medical purveyor in New York city. He was recognized as one of the first surgeons in the country. He died in Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 24, 1885.

KOCH, Joseph, commissioner of the board of excise of the city of New York, was born in New York city Sept. 28, 1844, being the son of Samuel Koch, a native of Bavaria, who came to the United States in 1834 and settled in New York city, becoming a successful merchant and manufacturer. Joseph was very successful as a boy in his school studies, and passed through the Free academy, now the College of the city of New York, in 1862, with the degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science. In the spring of 1863 he began teaching school in the metropolis, in the meantime studying law in the law department of Columbia college, where in May, 1865, he took the degree of bachelor of laws, and shortly after that of master of science. He was remarkably proficient in his college career in mathematics and in languages. At the time of finishing his college training he entered the law office of Richard H. Huntley, member of the New York bar, under whom he pursued his legal studies until May, 1865, whereupon he was admitted to practice at the general term of the supreme court. He opened an office, but in the summer of 1865 he went abroad and for about a year studied in the famous University of Heidelberg. He returned to New York and resumed practice in the spring of 1867. In the same year he was appointed a law clerk of the supreme court, and shortly after deputy county clerk, a position in which he served until Jan. 1, 1871, when he took his seat on the bench of the district court of New York. In 1877 he was nominated by the anti-Tammany organization for justice of the marine court of the city of New York, but was defeated by a small majority, and, as was charged, by the use of fraud. In 1881 he was elected to the state senate, where he made himself prominent as chairman of the committee to inquire into the condition of the Adirondack region, which was being devastated by timber thieves. He also served with marked ability on the judiciary and insurance committees. He was secretary of the democratic caucus for the senate, and upon the dissolution of the latter his colleagues presented him with a handsome testimonial. He resumed his professional work in New York and continued in active practice until May, 1885, when Mayor Grace appointed him commissioner of the department of docks, of which he was afterward elected president. In May, 1890, he was appointed commissioner of the board of excise. He has held high position in the state militia, being appointed judge-advocate of the 2d brigade in 1874. Judge Koch is an active member of the Independent order B'nai B'rith, and was president of the grand lodge from 1870 until 1872. He is also an active member of the Masonic order, and has held the offices of grand mar-

Digitized by Google

shal and grand steward, and in 1874 was one of the commissioners of appeals of the grand lodge of the state of New York. Judge Koch is connected with most of the leading German organizations, among which are the Harmonie social club, the Liederkranz and Arion societies, and is a member of the Manhattan, Sagamore and various other social clubs. He has served the cause of education in New York as school trustee and chairman of the board. Judge Koch was married at Nuremberg, Germany, to Hennie Bendit, daughter of a well-known importer and dealer in glass in New York. They have two sons. A fine linguist and possessing a thorough classical education, Judge Koch is a man of marked literary tastes and ability, being thoroughly conversant with the literature of all countries. At the bar he holds a very high rank and enjoys the friendship of the most distinguished members of the legal profession.

LATHROP, John Hiram, first president of the University of the state of Missouri, was born at Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1799, son of John and Prue Lathrop, of Puritan ancestry. He was fitted for college by a neighboring clergyman, and entered Hamilton college, N. Y., in the fall of 1815. After the second year he joined the junior class of Yale college, receiving his degree in 1819. With the determination to study law, he accepted a tutorship at Yale, which afforded him the means of pursuing his studies in the law department of that institution. A short trial, however, convinced him that the practice of the law was uncongenial, however devoted he might be to the study. He therefore decided to give his energies to the cause of education, in which he had become deeply interested. He taught at various points in New England, presided over a military academy at Norwich, and subsequently over the Gardiner lyceum, at Gardiner, Me. From there, in 1829, he was called to Hamilton college, as professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and in 1835 was promoted to the Maynard professorship of law, civil polity and political economy. In 1840 he was elected first president of the University of the state of Missouri, at Columbia, upon which he gave up his labors in the East among older, richer and more cultured communities, and became a pioneer in the cause of liberal education in the then far West. He reached his remote destination by staging across western New York, taking boat at Buffalo around the great lakes, staging again across Illinois, down the Mississippi to St. Louis, and up the Missouri to a landing-place ten miles from Columbia, altogether a six weeks' journey. The university existed only in the appropriation of land made by congress for its establishment, and upon President Lathrop devolved the task of calling it into real life, superintending the erection of buildings, overseeing the sale of lands, and maturing plans for a complete and thorough course of study. Political interference militated somewhat against its early success, and the effort to enlighten the legislatures of that time as to the needs and scope of a university was, perhaps, found to be a more serious undertaking than the instruction of crude youth. But by arduous labor and unremitting effort during his eight years' residence in Missouri, President Lathrop succeeded in organizing a permanent and promising institution, with buildings unusually substantial and commodious for the period, an able corps of instructors, and a curriculum comparing favorably with that of leading eastern colleges. In the autumn of 1849 he accepted the chancellorship of Wisconsin state university, at Madison, to which he had been elected the previous spring. Here his skill and experience as an organizer of a state educational system were brought to bear upon much the same condition of things as he had found in Missouri eight or nine years before. He soon brought order out of chaos, and there arose upon a commanding site a fine building, nobly equipped and pervaded with the spirit of a broad and fruitful culture. After ten years' residence in Madison, Chancellor Lathrop was induced to accept the twice-offered presidency of the Indiana state university, a well-established institution, though under temporary embarrassments, which his administration hoped to relieve. After a year devoted to this end, he laid aside the cares of administration, with which he had been burdened so many years, and accepted a professorship in the Missouri university. He therefore returned in 1860 to Columbia, his first western home, where he was received with the most gratifying expressions of loyal affection and esteem by his old friends throughout the state. The complications of the civil war bringing his administrative power again into requisition as acting president, he preserved the continuity of the university during the four years of convulsion of which Missouri, as a border state, felt the most disastrous effects; and in 1865 was officially confirmed president for the second time. Under the new and promising conditions of peace in Missouri, Dr. Lathrop matured plans in accordance with his cherished idea for making the university such in the fullest sense, by the establishment of schools for the various professions and arts in connection with the academic department. He put on foot efforts for securing the agricultural college fund to the university, and everything seemed to point to a great step forward in the history of the institution, in the midst of which he was suddenly stricken down by an attack of typhoid fever. Dr. Lathrop possessed a clear, logical mind, capable of broad generalization, and disciplined by years of critical study, his grasp of any subject being thoroughly comprehensive and exhaustive. He was an extensive writer, communicating with the public in lectures, pamphlets, addresses and the daily press, upon a variety of subjects for which his varied learning and sound philosophy especially fitted him. Education, finance, free-trade, internal improvements, agriculture, besides the philosophies of his class lecture-room, were some of the matters of general importance that engaged his pen from time to time. He carried on a large literary and social correspondence, and his letters might be taken as models of their kind. During his long and varied professional life he filled every chair of instruction common to the universities of modern times, showing a rare extent and versatility of learning. His favorite department was the philosophy of morals. His lectures on ethics were an original and forcible development of the subject, combining and harmonizing the advanced views of modern thinkers with the fundamental truths and faith of Christianity. It is to be regretted that in the busy routine of his life, he failed to carry out his intention of editing in book form his system of ethics and other valuable matter to which he had given much thought and research. He held many advanced views, some of which were later sanctioned by the logic of events. Early in his life he took the then startling position that there was no necessary connection between the professions of teaching and theology; that either the one or the other should absorb the entire energies of the man, as in law or medicine; the subsequent distinctness of the profession of the educator proving this view of the case to have obtained general recognition. He was of the opinion that no restriction should be put upon the

Digitized by Google

education or vocation of woman, and his belief that the higher institutions of learning would be thrown open to all who could pass the necessary examinations acceptably was sustained by future facts. Dr. Lathrop had no sectarian bias, though late in life he was confirmed in the Episcopal church, having long had a preference for its mode of worship. In an address delivered upon his installation as chancellor of Wisconsin university, he gave his conception of the ideal professor as one "too intensely American to be partisan, too profoundly Christian to be sectarian," which description might well have been applied to his own character. In 1833 Dr. Lathrop was married to Frances E. Lothrop of Utica, N. Y., a niece of President Kirkland of Harvard college. Seven children were born to them, the youngest three — a son and two daughters — surviving him. His eldest daughter, Fannie, was married to William M. Smith, formerly U. S. marshal for the western district of Missouri, a member of the Kansas city bar, and at present connected with the claims department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad company. Tessie, the second daughter, became the wife of Charles C. Ripley, auditor of the Kansas City belt railway company, and treasurer of the Union depot company. The son, Gardiner Lathrop, an attorney at law, practices his profession at Kansas City. He ranks as one of the foremost commercial and corporation lawyers of the West; is curator of the State university at Columbia, and as a citizen of Kansas City and Missouri, is held in high esteem. Dr. Lathrop died Aug. 2, 1866.

WARREN, Josiah, reformer, was born in Connecticut in 1798. His lack of educational training was more than compensated for by his habits of patient observation and profound reflection. From an early age his sympathies were given to the working people. Thoroughly American in every trait, he was one of the most original characters that the country has produced, and his writings, though not many, have left their mark upon the nation's development. He devised and experimented with several practical schemes for improving the condition of society, all of which attempts proved failures. He is the author of the formulas, "Individual Sovereignty," and "Cost the Limit of Price." Mr. Warren died in poverty at Charlestown, Mass., in 1873.

FINDLEY, James, soldier, was born in Mercersburg, Pa., about 1775. He removed to Cincinnati in 1793 and became a member of the territorial legislative council in 1798, and was frequently a member of the legislature after the admission of Ohio to the Union. He commanded the 2d Ohio regiment in the war of 1812 at Detroit, under Gen. William Hill. Upon the establishment of public land offices, he was appointed receiver of public moneys for the district of Cincinnati, which office he held until 1824, when he was elected to congress as a Jackson democrat, serving four terms from 1825–33. In 1834 he unsuccessfully ran on the democratic ticket for governor of Ohio. He died in Cincinnati, Dec. 28, 1825.

MAGEE, Christopher L., was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Apr. 14, 1848 (Good Friday), and received his early educational training at the public schools in that city. He then attended the private school of Prof. Barry, and from there entered the Western university. His will and application in accomplishing a purpose is illustrated in the incident of his school life when preparing to enter the high school two years in age, and one in grade, behind his eldest brother. He contracted with his tutor for extra hours of study, and the two pupils came out of the school in the same class and with the same honors, and entered the high school together. His father died when he was fifteen years old, leaving his mother with three children younger than himself. He therefore left the university and went to work. He secured a clerkship in the comptroller's office, and devoted his earnings to help to support the family. From his mother he received his best training, and she was, for the next twenty-five years, his most trusted and beloved adviser. In 1869 he was made cashier of the city treasury, and in 1871, at the age of twenty-three, was elected treasurer of the city, receiving 2,600 more votes than the candidate for mayor of the city on the same ticket. He was again elected to the office in 1874. He was for ten years fire commissioner and for part of the time president of the commission. As a ruling power in the municipal affairs of Pittsburg, he succeeded in reducing the city debt from $15,000,000 to $8,000,000. He was twice secretary of the republican state committee and has been a delegate in every republican state convention since 1872, and in every republican national convention since 1876. In 1880 he was one of the historic 306 supporters of Gen. Grant at the republican national convention of 1880. In the national convention of 1892 he was one of the leaders of the Harrison forces that finally stupefied the Blaine supporters by an original device of political strategy. His political methods are marked by extreme generosity to the defeated, and his political enemy, if defeated, is sure to receive the first consolation, and help if needs be, from Chris Magee. His action in this respect has been characterized by a co-worker in the political field as follows: "Magee and I have a battle royal with some fellow and get him down. I want to feel sure he isn't going to get up and come at us again, so I spike him to the floor and go to sleep contented. Then after I am sleeping Magee comes back and forgives him and pulls the nails. That's Chris's way." Mr. Magee made considerable money in the early development of natural gas, and used his gains in investments in real estate then rising in value by reason of the gas development and its use as fuel in Pittsburg. In 1884 he bought the "Times" newspaper with 1,500 circulation, which he built up to a circulation of over 60,000, and made it one of the most valuable newspaper properties in Western Pennsylvania. He erected, for its use, an eight-story office building, and personally conducts its business affairs, besides directing its policy and revising every editorial before it is printed. He was the organizer and is the president of the Duquesne traction company, controlling thirty-two miles of street railway. He is also president of the Transverse railway company and an active director of the Citizens' traction company, the Allegheny traction company, the Pittsburg, Allegheny and Manchester traction company, the Pittsburg, Allegheny and Manchester passenger railway company, the Freehold bank, Pittsburg trust company, the Western insurance company, and the Allegheny county electric light company, to each of which he gives personal attention. He has a palatial home with spacious grounds, and with his wife, who was Eleanor L. Gillespie, the daughter of a well-known Pittsburg merchant, he entertains charmingly and frequently. His charities are large and continuous. The people of Pittsburg

Digitized by Google

acknowledge him as their first citizen and trace through his energy and forethought much of their municipal and personal success.

WALTER, Philip, lawyer, was born at London, Eng., Apr. 20, 1843, son of Jacob Walter of Bavaria, and Phebe Saunders of London. He removed with his parents to America in 1849, receiving his early education in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1865 he emigrated to Tallahassee, Fla., and in 1868 was appointed clerk of the U. S. court, which appointment he filled until his resignation in 1872, when he removed to Jacksonville. Here he became deputy clerk of the U. S. court, and in April, 1874, was elected tax collector. In August of the same year he was made clerk of the U. S. court to fill the vacancy caused by the former incumbent's death. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar of the U. S. court, although his many other duties prevented him from ever engaging in extensive practice. For two terms he was a member of the Jacksonville board of aldermen, 1877–78 and 1885–86. He was U. S. commissioner for twenty-five years, was president of the Harrison and Morton club of Jacksonville, secretary of the Republican national league for Florida, a member of the executive committee of the National republican league of the United States, a member of the State constitutional convention of 1885, and a member of the Jacksonville board of trade. He was also prominently identified with the following fraternities: Masons, Odd fellows, American legion of honor, Knights of Pythias, and Benevolent order of elks. Foremost in every public interest, he was connected with all the local Building and loan associations which did so much to improve the city of Jacksonville, and enabled many wage-earners to build homes of their own. He was a director in the Florida savings and trust company and in the Jacksonville loan and improvement company, and as a member and strong supporter of the Hebrew congregation, Ahaveth Chesed, he was in December, 1874, one of the organizers of the Hebrew benevolent society. He takes an active part in all the councils of his co-religionists. Few republicans of Florida have done more for their party than Mr. Walter. He has attended nearly every state and national convention held from 1868 to 1894. A successful business man, a loyal party man, an honorable official and progressive citizen, he holds high place in both the affection and esteem of all who know him. On Dec. 23, 1873, Mr. Walter was married to Sarah Baer of Philadelphia, Pa. They have two children.

GRANGER, Miles Tobey, jurist, was born in New Marlborough, Berkshire, county, Mass., Aug. 12, 1817. When he was two years old, his parents removed to Canaan, Conn., where he has since resided, with the exception of two years spent in the South. He attended the common schools and academy of Amenia, N. Y., and was graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1842. In 1843 he went south, studied law in Louisiana and Mississippi, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In the same year he returned to Canaan, and from 1847 to 1867 practiced law in that place, obtaining high rank as a learned and capable advocate. He was a member of the Connecticut house of representatives in 1857, and of the state senate in 1866–67. In 1867 he was elected judge of the superior court of Connecticut, and in 1876 was raised to the supreme court of the state. He sat on the bench of the supreme court until March 1, 1887, when he resigned, having been a judge for nearly twenty years. He was elected by the democratic party to represent the fourth district of Connecticut in congress in 1886, and sat in that body until March 4, 1889, when he retired to private life. While in congress he served on the committee on Pacific railroads. In 1883 Wesleyan university conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. In 1893 he was appointed a state referee by the legislature, the office being not limited as to time, while the salary is $2,000 per year.

WARE, Ashur, jurist, was born at Sherborn, Middlesex county, Mass., Feb. 10, 1782, nephew of Dr. Henry Ware the elder. Upon his graduation from Harvard in 1804, he was tutor there from 1807–11, and professor of Greek from 1811–15. He was admitted to the Boston bar in 1816. The next year he removed to Portland, Me., where he continued the practice of his profession. Upon Maine's admission to statehood in 1820, he became her first secretary of state. Two years later he was made judge of the U. S. district court, a post which he retained until 1866. He received the degree of LL. D. from Bowdoin college in 1837, published in 1839 "Reports of Cases" in his court, and wrote several articles for Bouvier's "Law Dictionary" (1839), edited the Boston "Yankee" for a year, and for a time the Portland "Argus." He died at Portland Sept. 10, 1873.

NOBLE, William, contractor and proprietor of Hotel Grenoble, was born in New York city June 26, 1851, of English parents. From childhood he had fostered the ambition to become a builder, and after a good common-school education, he was apprenticed to a large building firm, where his energy and natural bent stood him in good stead. In a few years he had mastered all the practical details of the trade, and on reaching the age of twenty-one he formed a partnership with a young man named Noonburg, under the title of Noonburg & Noble. The new firm soon established an enviable reputation as building contractors, its headquarters being at Eighth avenue and Nineteenth street. While still a young man Mr. Noble, by mutual agreement, separated from his partner and launched out on his own account. From this period (1876) his career has been marked by extraordinary success — the more remarkable because he has never sought for resources outside of himself. In all his business ventures the American instinct of common sense has been his guide. He has conducted building operations in many parts of the city, especially on the west side. He early conceived the idea of making Central park west (formerly Eighth avenue) one of the fashionable residence avenues of the city, and with that end in view, erected blocks of superb dwellings, equipped with every modern convenience. His influence and money were also used to induce others to follow his laudable example. In 1883 he completed the Grenoble apartment house, corner of Fifty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, which is regarded as one of the best of its kind, and recently he has filled out the balance of the block by the erection of the handsome Hotel Grenoble on the Fifty-sixth street corner. Both of these costly hotels have proved unusually remunerative investments, and are actually managed under the personal

Digitized by Google

supervision of Mr. Noble, as is also the Fort William Henry hotel at Lake George, which is likewise his property. All with whom Mr. Noble comes in contact, both in private and business relations, recognize not only his energy and integrity, but also his kindly nature and warm heart.

KINGSBURY, James, pioneer, was born in Connecticut about 1765. He was the first white settler upon the Western Reserve of Ohio. His family removed to New Hampshire while he was still young, and there he grew to manhood, married, and became a colonel in the militia, at that time a position of considerable honor. He was about thirty years old when he decided to seek elsewhere a better livelihood than he could extract from a stony New Hampshire farm, in the hard times succeeding the war for independence. He set out for the new West in the spring of 1796, taking with him his wife and three young children, his wife's thirteen-year-old brother, a farm-wagon, a yoke of oxen, a cow, a horse, a supply of provisions, and an old Queen's arms musket. It was a hard and dangerous journey for such a party. They kept to an Indian trail for a month, through the forests between Albany and Oswego. Then, for another month, Kingsbury and his family followed the coast-line of Lake Ontario in a flat-bottomed boat, while the boy, on horseback, drove the cow and oxen along the shore. At Buffalo, they fell in with Moses Cleveland, agent of the Connecticut land company, and he persuaded them to make their destination the Western Reserve. They arrived at Conneaut in the midsummer, and took up their abode in a log hut which had been deserted by some Indian traders. Their first winter in the wilderness was a terrible one. Kingsbury was obliged to make a journey to New Hampshire in the fall, from which he confidently expected to be back by Dec. 1st. But he was prostrated with a fever at his old home, and then was so delayed by heavy snows between Albany and Buffalo that he did not reach the latter place until early December. Between Buffalo and Conneaut his horse was lost in a snow-drift, and he was obliged to buffet a driving snow storm, night and day, for three weeks, with only an Indian guide to help him. When at last he reached his hut, on Christmas eve, he found the children he had left in danger of starvation, and his wife sick and exhausted from the birth of another child. For two weeks he was himself unable to leave his bed, from sheer weakness, but as soon as he could stand upon his feet he started out again on foot, for Erie, and brought back a hand-sled load of wheat and such other provisions as were obtainable. His wife grew worse, however, and could not feed her child. Then the cow, on which the baby's life depended, died from eating poisonous twigs, and so the first white child born on the Western Reserve literally starved to death, while the parents looked helplessly on. For two weeks after its burial the mother remained in an unconscious state. Her life was saved, on her awakening, by the broth of a pigeon which her husband had been fortunate enough to shoot. The family removed to Cleveland in the following spring, where they were soon joined by other pioneers from Connecticut. In 1800 Kingsbury was appointed by the governor judge of the court of common pleas and quarter session, and he held an honorable position in that section of the country during the rest of his life. He died at Cleveland about 1820.

PLATT, Franklin, geologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 19, 1844. He received his early education in the local schools, and afterward entered the University of Pennsylvania, but did not finish his course. In 1863 he enlisted in the 32d Pennsylvania gray reserve regiment, and in the following year was appointed upon the U. S. coast survey, and was attached to the North Atlantic squadron. He afterward received the appointment of chief engineer of the military division of the Mississippi, and was placed on the staff of Gen. O. M. Poe, continuing in this service until the surrender of Johnston's army in 1865. In 1874 he received the appointment of assistant geologist of the state of Pennsylvania, and held this position until he was elected, in 1881, president of the Rochester and Pittsburg coal and iron company. Mr. Platt has contributed frequent papers on geological subjects to the various societies of which he is a member, besides preparing nine volumes of the reports of the geological survey of Pennsylvania. He is the author of several important works, among which are "Coke Manufacture," and "The Causes, Kinds, and Amount of Waste in Mining Anthracite."

De STEFANI, Rafael Esteva, operatic artist and vocal teacher, was born on the island of Cuba. His parents were Spanish, and he was at an early age sent to study law at the celebrated Valldemia college in Mataro near Barcelona, Spain, and afterward finished his education at the University of Barcelona, gaining a first-class degree. The Spanish student's love for music was strongly marked and was liberally gratified during his university course. He appeared in a number of amateur performances of opera in Barcelona, and his evident talent for the operatic stage, attracted much attention. The king of Spain conferred upon him the royal cross of Charles III., and he was advised by the Maestro Obiols, director of the Government conservatory of music, to go to Italy to study the lyric art. In the city of Milan he studied under Massiani, Perini, and Ronconi, adopting the methods of the Romaini school. He made his first public appearance in the city of Alba, Italy, obtaining a complete success. Afterward he sang in many important cities of Italy, Spain, Russia, and America, being everywhere highly appreciated. After a severe illness he decided to settle in Brooklyn, N. Y., and there opened his Italian conservatory on Fulton and Gold streets, which in a short time became one of the leading institutions of the city. He is acknowledged one of the best vocal teachers in America. He teaches wholly on a scientific basis, being a thorough physiologist. He speaks fluently Spanish, Italian, and French. The performances of Italian opera, by his advanced pupils, with orchestra, chorus, and costumes, have been unanimously endorsed by the leading critics of New York and Brooklyn.

LEWIS, Henry Carvill, geologist, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 16, 1853. His ancestors were distinguished both in arms and letters. His father, David Ludewig, was both a courtier and a soldier. In 1873 he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with distinction, and afterward took a post-graduate course in natural sciences. Between 1877–79, twenty-nine communications are recorded to his credit in the mineralogical and geological section of the Academy of natural sciences, Philadelphia. He, in 1879, joined the Geological survey of Pennsylvania as a volunteer member, keeping up his connection with it until 1884. In 1880 he was elected professor of mineralogy of the Academy of natural sciences, Philadelphia, in 1883 to the chair of geology, Haverford college; from 1885 to 1887 was occupied in petrologic studies, and

Digitized by Google

during 1887 and 1888 he continued his geological investigations in America on the origin of the diamond. Prior to this he had read many papers on the latter subject at the meetings of the British association. In the early part of 1888 his health began to fail, and he sailed for Europe. Here typhoid fever soon developed, from which he died at Manchester, Eng., July 21, 1888.

STRIPLING, Joseph Newton, lawyer, was born in Thomas county, Ga., Sept, 29, 1850. His parents were natives of Tatnall county, and connected with the leading families of that section. They removed to Florida in 1856, engaging in farming and cotton planting in Madison county. His early education was limited to inferior private schools, with fifteen months at a classical school in Newton, Mass. He continued to work on his father's farm until he was nineteen years old, when he entered the law office of James L. Seward, of Thomasville, Ga., a representative from Georgia in the U. S. congress. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and returned to Madison, Fla., and began a general practice in the state and federal courts. He soon acquired a business and reputation that placed him among the leading practitioners of the state. In 1889 he removed to Live Oak, where he remained four years, when he made his home in Jacksonville, establishing an office in May, 1893, and soon securing a large business. He was appointed state attorney for the third district by Gov. Hart in 1873, was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1877, serving one term. He was again elected in 1882, and at the expiration of his term was elected to the state senate for a four years' term, where he served on the judiciary committee. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him U. S. attorney for the northern district of Florida, which position he held until 1893, when he resigned. He was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the U. S. congress for the second district as a republican in 1890, and in 1892 was made chairman of the republican executive committee of the second congressional district. His service to his party in the face of an overwhelming democratic majority was continuous and untiring, and his time and talent always at its command. On March 19, 1878, he married Addie Eliza McCall, daughter of Francis McCall of Brooks county, Ga. They have two children. Their home in Jacksonville is recognized as among the most hospitable in a city noted for its hospitality.

PALMER, Walter C., physician and evangelist, was born in New Jersey Feb. 6, 1804. He was intended for the medical profession, and after graduating from the College of physicians and surgeons in New York city, he engaged in the practice of medicine with very considerable success. About 1850, however, he began the work of an evangelist, and for this purpose opened his parlors for a Tuesday-afternoon religious meeting for Christians of every sect and name. The meetings, which were conducted jointly by himself and his wife, Mrs. Phœbe Palmer, became one of the features of the religious life of New York city. Up to the time of Dr. Palmer's death the attendance upon them of Christians from all parts of the world never diminished. The example of Dr. Palmer has been widely imitated, and weekly meetings of a similar kind are now held in most of the principal cities of the country. Dr. Palmer's labors as an evangelist were not confined to New York city. Accompanied by his wife, he made extensive tours through the United States and Canada, holding religious assemblies, in which it was his aim to increase the faith and devotion of Christians, and to arouse attention to personal piety throughout the community at large. One of his most extensive tours, that through Great Britain and Ireland, lasted four years, and awakened great interest. He was never ordained; he was a plain layman who occupied himself in doing good to his fellow-men. For thirty-seven years he edited and published the "Guide to Holiness," a periodical devoted to the advocacy of the view of Christian perfection held by himself and many other Methodists. He was a man of much catholicity of feeling, of a genial temper, and was always disposed to look at life on its sunny side. Up to the end of his career he enjoyed an unusual degree of bodily and mental vigor, and he was in the midst of the work to which he had devoted the best forty years of his life, when he died at Ocean Grove, N. J., July 20, 1883.

NEILL, Joseph C., soldier, was born in Tennessee. He took an active part in the war of 1812, and in the Creek war, being a comrade of the then young Sam Houston. He emigrated to Texas after 1830; was at the storming of San Antonio, Dec. 5–9, 1835; was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and as such succeeded to the command of San Antonio and the Alamo, after Johnson and Grant, under the sanction of the legislative council, had stripped the place of its supplies in aid of their suicidal attempt to march upon and capture Matamoras. Here Col. Neill heroically remained until the arrival of Travis, when, on account of ill-health, he returned home. Later, he sufficiently recovered to serve at the battle of San Jacinto, where he was painfully wounded. During the winter of 1840–41 he led a large expedition against the hostile Indians on the Upper Brazos, which expedition proved fruitless. In 1844 he was appointed commissioner to make peace with the savages, and soon afterward he died at his home in Montgomery county, Tex.

FLETCHER, Alice Cunningham, ethnologist, was born in Boston in 1845. After a liberal education in her native city, she pursued the study of archæology among the relics in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and becoming interested in Indian life was sent, under the auspices of the Peabody museum of archæology and ethnology of Harvard to live among the Omaha Indians, in order to familiarize herself with their manners and traditions. Recognizing the need of a personal ownership in the land, she secured the passage of a law allotting land to this tribe, and was appointed by the secretary of the interior to make the distribution. She interested the Indians in education, and brought a large number of their youth to the Carlisle and Hampton schools. She also established a system, under the supervision of the Woman's national Indian association, by which sums of money could be loaned to Indians desiring to purchase land and build for themselves houses. Her scientific researches have been of great value, covering Indian traditions, customs, religions, and many ethnographic and archæological subjects. At the request of the Indian bureau, she sent an exhibit of the industries of civilized Indians during the last twenty-five years to the New Orleans exhibition in 1884, and her labors on that occasion won for her a diploma of honor. In accordance with a resolution of the senate, Feb. 23, 1845, she prepared her valuable book, "Indian Civilization and Education." She was sent, in 1886, by the commissioner of education to visit Alaska and the Aleutian islands, where she made a thorough study of the condition and needs of the natives, which was embodied in a report. Under the direction of the government she has allotted lands in severalty to the Winnebagos of

Digitized by Google

Nebraska and the Nez Perces of Idaho. Her work in behalf of the Indians has been unwearied and varied, and both scientific and philanthropic. She induced an Indian woman, Susan La Flesche, to become a physician, and has inspired others to study law and other professions, showing what can be done with the Indian by bringing him under the influence of civilization.

NEEDHAM, Elias Parkman, inventor, was born in Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1812, son of Daniel Needham, an architect and builder of considerable local repute. When the son was four years old the parents removed to a farm near Sardinia, Erie county, and here the boy grew up, alternating the hard labor a boy was expected to do on a newly cleared farm with attendance at the log school-house for a few months in winter. He early evinced a taste for mechanics, and while a mere boy planned and erected a two-story house. He then made a bargain for the remainder of his time as a minor, and removed to Buffalo, where he found work by the week as a carpenter and joiner, and for a few years engaged in store-keeping. He became interested in the Ketchum reaping machine to which he contributed his capital and labor for a short time. He was married in 1840 to Lorana Newberry, and in 1845 with a fellow-workman, Jeremiah Carhart, also of inventive genius, who had devised a beliows and system of reeds to improve the then fashionable accordion, he formed a partnership in the manufacture of melodeons. This industry was the inception of the reed organ. In 1848 Carhart & Needham sold their business in Buffalo, and removed to New York city, where they built a spacious manufactory and greatly enlarged their business of melodeon building. They brought the instrument to great perfection and introduced numerous attachments and effects which finally evolved the parlor and cabinet organ as a substitute for the expensive pipe organ. While the first improvement of the accordion and its evolution to the melodeon were the inventions of Mr. Carhart, the reed organ was due to the genius of Mr. Needham. It became known as the "silver-tongued organ," and held its place even after rival manufacturers flooded the market with instruments largely patterned after the first organ of Mr. Needham. During the civil war he devoted a large part of his factory to the manufacture of hand grenades, millions of which were then made for use in the war. In 1864 he patented a system of pneumatic tubes for the transmission of cars and packages, but the system did not come into practical use until long after Mr. Needham's patent expired, and like many another inventor, he lived before the world was ready to adopt his discovery, and never realized any money reward for the same. In 1878 he conceived the idea of using strips of perforated paper for the automatic production of music, which resulted in the mechanical orguinette or automatic organ. This was the last patented invention of Mr. Needham, and was protected by fifteen or more patents. It has proved to be the foundation of an immense business, the value of which, as compared with the slight emoluments it brought the inventor, seems sadly disproportionate. He was blessed, however, with a cheerful and prophetic prevision of these times when the world finds the daily use of his discoveries indispensable. He died at his residence in New York city, Nov. 28, 1889.

SWAN, Joseph Rockwell, jurist, was born in Westernville, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1802. His parents moved to Aurora, N. Y., when he was a few years old, where he received his early education. His uncle, Judge Gustavus Swan, invited him to enter his law office in Columbus, O., where he remained until he was admitted to the bar. He was appointed prosecuting attorney for the county in 1830, and three years later was elected judge of the Court of common pleas, which post he resigned in 1845, though he still practised his profession until 1854, when he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state. It was during this incumbency that he made the important decision in the fugitive slave law. Under a writ of habeas corpus the State supreme court undertook to overrule the U. S. district court in Ohio, in attempt to procure the discharge of a prisoner sentenced for violation of the fugutive slave law. While Judge Swan rendered a decision that the state could not interfere with the action of the U. S. court, he stated that if he were appealed to personally he would protect any slave from his pursuers. Judge Swan introduced many important statutes passed by the legislature, and was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1850. He retired from the bench in 1860 and became solicitor for several railroads, being at one time president of the Columbus and Xenia railroad. He published a number of important law books, notably "Swan's Pleadings and Practice." He died in Columbus, O., Dec. 8, 1884.

NICHOLSON, Joseph Hopper, member of congress, was born in Maryland in 1770. He enjoyed the advantages of a good education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and became a prominent lawyer in his district. For many years he was a conspicuous member of congress, serving between 1799 and 1806. He resigned from congress to fill the position of chief judge of the sixth judicial circuit, being also judge of the court of appeals. On the bench he was highly respected for his dignity and capability. He died in Maryland, March 4, 1817.

ATKINSON, William Elrie, lawyer, was born in Shelby county, Ala., July 24, 1852. His father, William W. Atkinson, was a prominent planter in Georgia, but in 1857 removed to Arkansas. The son, William E., received an academic education, and in 1871 entered upon the study of law in the Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va. Upon the completion of his course, he was duly admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Nevada county, Ark. As a lawyer he advanced rapidly, and secured the respect of friend and foe alike. In 1885 he was sent as delegate to the congressional convention, where by the exercise of his splendid oratorical powers he captured the convention, and gained the nomination of the candidate whom he championed. In 1886 he was sent as delegate to the state democratic convention, where, by the brilliancy of his oratory, and notwithstanding that he failed to secure the nomination of the friend for whom he appeared, he earned for himself the nomination and election, two years later, as attorney-general for the state. At the expiration of his two years' term of office, he was re-elected, and at the end of that term returned to private practice. Mr. Atkinson is a strong adherent of the faith of the missionary Baptist church, and has for many years held prominent positions in its counsels and work. He is a warm friend of education, and one of the leading spirits in founding the Ouachita Baptist college at Arkadelphia. In early manhood he has attained a distinction rarely reached by men of riper years. His affability of manner, tenacity of purpose, devotion to duty, and honorable action in all business

Digitized by Google

relations, have brought success in the past and promise for the future resultant on the respect and confidence of the people of his state.

BALDWIN, Abel Seymour, physician, was born in Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y., March 19, 1811. He was orphaned when an infant, and adopted by an uncle who, being childless, gave to the boy every advantage the times and condition of the society of the neighborhood afforded. He was trained in the district school, and at seventeen years of age was placed under a private tutor who was a physician as well. He afterward attended the seminary at Cagennia, N. Y., where he was prepared for college. He entered Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y., in the class of 1834, and was graduated with honor, receiving the degrees of B. A. and B. S. Upon leaving college he served in the geological survey of Michigan. He afterward re-entered Hobart to study medicine, and was graduated with the degrees of M. D. and A. M. in 1838. In June of that year he was married to Eliza Scott, daughter of Robert Scott, who came from Scotland to represent Sir William Poultney, the owner of extensive grants of land in western New York. In December, 1838, Mr. Baldwin removed to Florida and settled in the then hamlet of Jacksonville. He was instrumental in removing the sand bars from the water front of that place and converting the river into a navigable stream. He obtained from congress an appropriation of $20,000 to test the experiment of closing Ft. George inlet and causing the whole volume of water to sweep the bars of sand from the river front of the town. This was intended to supplement his own experiments, which had proved the feasibility of the plan and in fact had, in a great measure, set the tides to do the work. The appropriation was diverted from the purpose for which it was intended, through the action of Senator Yuler, and the work never completed. In 1852 Dr. Baldwin was chosen to represent Clay and Duval counties in the state legislature and was made chairman of the committee on internal improvements. He obtained the charter for the Florida, Atlantic and gulf railroad, afterward known as the Florida central and peninsular railroad. This road was completed in 1858, and Dr. Marshall was its first president. He was then elected state senator, and served until the civil war called him to take charge, as chief surgeon of the state, of all the hospitals within its limits. In 1863 he was made medical director of Florida and southern Georgia. At the end of the war he returned to Jacksonville to find his property confiscated by the Federal government. He began life anew and soon built up the largest practice enjoyed by any physician in the city. His wife having died of yellow fever in the epidemic of 1857, he in 1866 married Mary Edsell, a native of North Carolina. He organized the Florida medical association and was its first president. He also was among the organizers of the Duval county medical society. He was for thirty years honorary correspondent for the Smithsonian institution at Washington, and gave the first reliable information as to the climate of Florida as adapted for winter homes. Dr. Baldwin is a member of the American medical association, and of the American scientific association. He was for years a member of the Boston natural history society. He was a Washingtonian at the time that society flourished as the great temperance organization of the country, and his earnest fight against liquor saloons in Jacksonville finally cleared every saloon in the city. Through his efforts Capt. Eads visited Florida in 1878 and reported favorably on the possibility of deepening the channel of the St. John's river by means of jetties at its mouth. Congress appropriated $150,000, and the work when only partly completed developed a channel twelve feet deep, and when completed will probably be twenty-four feet deep. He was instrumental in introducing pure water in the city drawn from artesian wells, and in perfecting a system of sanitation that has made Jacksonville almost exempt from epidemic fevers. He was for years president of the board of health, and chairman of the board of trustees who directed the construction of the water works and sewerage system. His services to the city were all gratuitous, and he investigated and signed every bill paid in carrying out the improvements. Dr. Baldwin's long residence in Jacksonville has been a standing illustration of the general healthfulness of the city as now (1894), at the age of eighty-four years, and after a continuous residence in the city for fifty-five years, he is in perfect health, and with all his faculties unimpaired.

A. P. Baldwin

SANDERSON, Joseph, clergyman, was born at Ballybay, County Monaghan, Ireland, May 23, 1823. He was graduated from the Royal college, Belfast, in 1845, emigrated to America in 1846, and for a time taught in New York. In 1849 he was licensed to preach by the Associate presbytery, and took a charge at Providence, R. I. In 1853 he became pastor of the Stanton street Presbyterian church, New York, which in 1860 was removed to a new building on Lexington avenue and Forty-sixth street. Mr. Sanderson resigned this position in 1869, and was for some time disabled, but held a Congregational pastorate at Westport, Fairfield county, Conn., from 1872–78. In 1868 he received the degree of D. D. from a college (now extinct) at Kittanning, Pa. He was assistant editor of the "Homiletic Monthly," 1881–83, and since 1883 has conducted at New York the "Pulpit Treasury." He is the author of "Jesus on the Holy Mount" (1869, reprinted in 1884), and of "Memorial Tributes" (1883).

NEALE, Rollin Heber, clergyman, was born in Southington, Conn., Feb. 23, 1808. He was prepared for college in his native town, entered at Columbian college, Washington, D. C., and was graduated in 1830. While pursuing his college course he was ordained pastor of the Second Baptist church, Washington, and preached there the last two years of his course. He then took a course in theology at the Newton theological seminary, and was graduated in 1833. While at Newton he served as pastor of the South Boston Baptist church. From 1834 to 1837 he was pastor of the First Baptist church, New Haven, Conn. In September, 1837, he accepted a call from the First Baptist church, Boston, and continued in that charge for nearly forty years. His success was marked, and the harmony of his relations with his congregation phenomenal. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Brown in 1850, and by Harvard in 1857. He was for many years a visitor and one of the overseers of Harvard. He made the tour of Europe four times, and visited the Holy Land. His published works include, "The Burning Bush," several sermons, and a Harvard college Dudleian lecture. Dr. Neale died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 19, 1879.

R. H. Neale.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

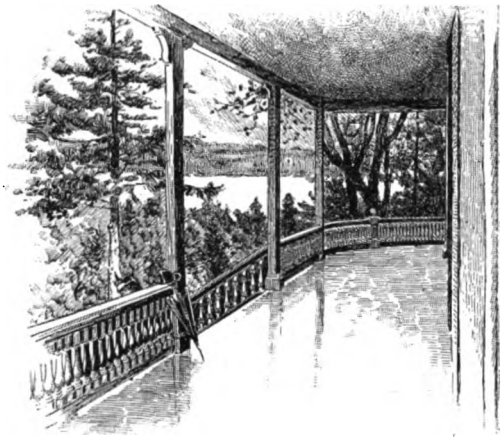
O R Donnan

Digitized by Google

DORMAN, Orlando P., financier, was born at Ellington, Conn., Feb 3, 1828, of ancestry which, on his mother's side, traces distinctly back to Normandy, France, in the tenth century, from whence a branch of the family went to Germany and were made barons, which rights were exercised for eight or ten generations, but afterward lapsed. His father, Orlin C. Dorman, occupied important positions in the Connecticut legislature and in the light infantry, and his mother was Juliana Doane of Tolland, Conn. His paternal grandfather was Amos Dorman, who owned large estates at Ellington, and took a leading position in the community. Thomas Dorman was the first on his paternal side to arrive among the early settlers, having been born in England, A. D. 1600, and landing at Boston, was made a freeman in 1631, and was afterward one of the founders of Boxford, Mass. On his maternal side, John Doane reached Plymouth, Mass., in 1621, either in the Ann or Fortune, the second vessels to arrive after the Mayflower, and was made second governor of the Plymouth colony. Later on Col. Elisha Doane was prominent in the colony, having been made a voter in 1763, and was in his day considered the richest man in Massachusetts, being worth over $600,000. Many of the Dormans have attained great age, and several lived over a century. The stock from which Mr. Dorman sprung endowed him with a sturdy physique in youth, and a versatile tenacity of purpose that after results proved to have been well directed and thriftily utilized in life. Being the eldest son of a medium-sized New England family, whose father's portion of the ancestral estate had narrowed their landed possessions to about 100 acres, young Dorman was called at an early age to exercise the industry, thrift, and ingenuity that the situation required in guiding his younger brothers and supervising the farm and its entire operations in the absence of his father—except during the haying and harvesting season—which developed those self-reliant qualities that afterward gave him success and prominence in life. After he was twelve years of age, the entire management of the farm devolved upon him, and the efficient manner with which he performed his duties at that period well illustrates the vigorous industry that brought to him his success in life. Young Dorman's education was acquired in the schools of his native town in the usual New England fashion of those days, *i. e.*, by school attendance in the winter, alternated by work on the farm in the summer. At the age of seventeen he was graduated from the Ellington high school, and at eighteen he taught school in a town near Hartford, and at nineteen he removed to Hartford and commenced business life as salesman in a store, where a year later he was advanced to the position of manager, and in another year, on attaining his majority, became partner, under the style of Dorman & Baldwin, which two years later became Dorman & Co. For a year and a half longer Mr. Dorman devoted his energies to business in Hartford, but finding the field too narrow, he determined to make an opening in the metropolis, and after disposing of his existing interests, removed to New York and entered into business relations with a leading wholesale Broadway importing house (Lee & Case), as salesman, and in a little over a year became a partner, and was sent abroad to attend to its entire foreign business, and three years later reorganized the house under the style of William H. Lee & Co., and became a leading spirit in the firm. In 1862, when the finances of the country underwent important changes on account of the civil war, and the enormous expenditures it entailed created a vast expansion of business, Mr. Dorman's mind grasped the situation, and although but thirty-four years of age, he promptly severed his connection with mercantile trading and entered upon an aggressive financial career in Wall street. He first established himself under the style of O. P. Dorman & Co., but in 1863 the business had assumed such proportions that he was compelled to admit a partner into its management, and under the re-organized style of Dorman, Joslyn & Co., it was continued until near the close of the war. The business of the firm became something phenomenal, often aggregating $3,000,000 of transactions daily, and during the exciting period of gold fluctuations, when the premium reached two and three hundred, Mr. Dorman never lost his nerve or repudiated a contract, or failed in an engagement. A tradition of the street is that no one could discern from Dorman's demeanor how the game of finance was going with him, as he was always possessed of a genial temperament and happy smile, no matter what the condition of affairs or pressure of unsettled accounts. After the arduous financial campaign incidental to the war period, Mr. Dorman took a season of rest and travel. In 1866 he resumed mercantile pursuits by becoming president of a large manufacturing company, managing the business for the succeeding ten years. In 1875 he visited the Pacific coast, and devoted about a year to studying the problems there presented. On his return to the East he transacted a heavy commission business for about four years and in 1881 he organized a close corporation under the style of the Gilbert manufacturing company, which was devoted to producing ladies' dress linings and dress goods that have reached a national reputation. This undertaking was probably the crowning feature of Mr. Dorman's business career. Mr. Dorman is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a zealous supporter of many quiet, Christian philanthropies. His inclination is toward assisting young men in preparatory work for the ministry. Several have been mainly educated at his individual expense. Mr. Dorman was for a long time senior warden of the church of the Heavenly Rest on Fifth avenue, New York city, and afterward occupied the same position in the Church of the Holy Spirit on Madison avenue. Mr. Dorman is of a mathematical and mechanical turn of mind, which has contributed greatly to his thorough success in life, wherein those around him have benefited, and force and effect have resulted from his vigorous action. His special characteristics are energy, thrift, affability, good judgment, untiring persistence and philanthropy. Extensive travel in his own country and abroad equipped his naturally alert and receptive mind with information which he turned to practical and useful account in working out the successful problem of life, and his career is conspicuously illustrative of the versatility and indomitable perseverance transmitted through Puritan ancestry, which time neither quenches nor obliterates

Digitized by Google

in the descendant. Mr. Dorman married Delia Anna Taylor of Hartford in 1850, and her mother was an Earle who trace their blood back to royalty. His country seat, "Auvergne," at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, is said to be one of the most delightful



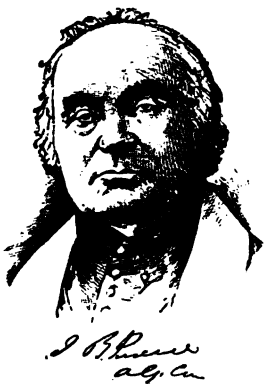
scenic views in the world and is hallowed by many historic surroundings. Whether encircled with friends on the piazza at "Auvergne," and enjoying the beautiful vista up the Hudson, or dispensing hospitality at his West End avenue mansion in the metropolis, Mr. Dorman appears to fitly individualize the Scriptural encomium, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

FENWICK, Edward D., first R. C. bishop of Cincinnati, O., was born in St. Mary's county, Md., in 1768. He was a descendant of the Fenwicks, of Fenwick Tower, Northumberland county, Eng., and of Cuthbert Fenwick, the progenitor of the family in the United States, who was one of the first lawgivers of Maryland. On account of the laws of Maryland, that prohibited Catholic schools in the state, young Edward, at sixteen years of age, was sent to Europe to be educated. He entered the college of Bornheim, near Antwerp, which was conducted by English Dominicans, who had been forced to leave their country. After completing his course in theology he assumed the Dominican habit, and entered the theological seminary at Bornheim. He was subsequently appointed a professor in the college, and procurator of the house. Father Fenwick remained at Bornheim for several years after his consecration. During the invasion of Flanders by the French revolutionary armies he was imprisoned and threatened with death, but was released upon proving his rights to American citizenship. He next went to England, and remained in a Dominican convent in that country until he was appointed superior of a colony of Dominicans that the general of the order sent to America. As soon as he arrived in America Father Fenwick placed himself and companions at the disposal of Bishop Carroll, who pointed out to them the vast missionary field in the West, which was so greatly in need of laborers. Father Fenwick visited the country, and after looking over the situation, purchased a farm in Washington county, Ky., for which he paid with his private means, and in the spring of 1806, in company with his three companions, took possession of the farm, on which he had built the institution of St. Rose, which was to be the centre of his labors. Father Fenwick was called the apostle of Ohio. In his first missionary journey he found three Catholic families in the centre of that state. They numbered twenty in all, and had not seen a priest for ten years. Desirous of devoting himself exclusively to the hardest missionary work, Father Fenwick resigned the position of provincial, and afterward visited Ohio from St. Rose's twice yearly. His labors soon began to make themselves felt, and new acquisitions were made to the church at each visitation. He finally took up his residence in Ohio and in 1819 built the first Catholic church that was erected in Cincinnati, and subsequently started churches at Somerset, Lancaster, Zanesville, St. Barnabas, Morgan county, Rehoboth, St. Patrick's, and at more distant points on the frontier. When Bishop Flaget applied to Rome for the erection of another episcopal see in the West, the new diocese of Cincinnati was created on June 19, 1821, and Father Edward Fenwick was appointed its first bishop, and given charge of the administration of the territories of Michigan. Bishop Fenwick was consecrated by Bishop Flaget on Jan. 13, 1822, in the Church of St. Rose, Washington county, Ky., and in the spring of that year began the official duties of his office. In 1823 Bishop Fenwick went to Europe to seek financial assistance for his impoverished diocese. He was received kindly by Leo XII., who presented him with a fine tabernacle which was for years superior to anything similar in the United States. The pope also gave him a set of candlesticks, chalice and other articles for the Cincinnati cathedral, and presented him with 12,000 Roman crowns to defray the expenses of his journey. He was also the recipient of honors and favors from the cardinal prefect and distinguished members of the Sacred college, the king of France, and wealthy Catholics in that country, Sardinia, Spain, Belgium and Germany. As soon as he returned to America he began work with the donations he had obtained in Europe, and at once started the building of the new cathedral at Cincinnati, the erection of which was begun in 1826. In 1829 Bishop Fenwick attended the first Provincial council, which met in Baltimore. His remaining years were passed in arduous visitations of his see and missionary labors among the Indians. He introduced the Sisters of charity into his diocese, the "Poor Clares," the third Order of St. Dominic, and on Oct. 17, 1831, established the Athenæum, subsequently known as St. Francis Xavier's college. While ministering to those afflicted with the cholera, he was himself stricken with the disease, which caused his death. Bishop Fenwick was a man who "could adapt himself to every emergency, and to every description of character and temperament. Frank, open and sincere by nature, and an American himself, he possessed an instinctive talent for dealing with Americans." He died at Wooster Sept. 26, 1832.

PURCELL, John Baptist, second R. C. bishop of the diocese of Cincinnati, was born at Mallon, County Cork, Ireland, Feb. 26, 1800, son of Edmund and Johanna Purcell. His parents gave him the best education their means and the schools of his native town afforded, and encouraged by the boy's rapid progress, especially in Latin and Greek, they afterward determined to fit him for the ministry. The opportunities for the latter being limited in his native country, he emigrated to America at the age of eighteen, landing in Baltimore without friends or acquaintances. Having no vouchers of efficiency in studies that would commend him as a teacher, he applied to Asbury college for a cer-

Digitized by Google

tificate, where he passed a searching examination with credit. He was at once given a testimonial of competency, and soon afterward found employment as tutor in a private family in the suburbs of Baltimore. Making the acquaintance of some of the fathers of Mount St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, they soon discovered the piety and excellent groundwork of knowledge he possessed, and in 1820 he was admitted as a student in the college. He completed a brilliant three years' course, at the end of which time he was selected by Mr. Dubois, the president of the college, as entitled to the benefit of a more thorough education, and to this end accompanied Bishop Benti to France, where, in March, 1824, he entered the seminary of Issy at St. Sulpice. On May 21, 1826, he was ordained a priest at Notre Dame, being one of a class of 300 students. He immediately afterward went to Ireland with Dr. Eccleston, afterward archbishop of Baltimore, and while there visited his parents. Upon his return to America Father Purcell was appointed to the chair of moral philosophy at Mount St. Mary's, and also assisted the president in the theological classes, besides performing the duties of a priest in the pulpit and confessional. He was soon afterward called to the presidency of the college, and one of the first acts of his administration was to obtain a charter of incorporation for the institution. During his term of office he afforded to many ecclesiastics, who thereafter became famous, the advantages of his superior wisdom and thorough education; among the number was John McCloskey, afterward cardinal-archbishop. His strong and comprehensive ideas on the subject of education, the future of the church in America, and the needs and requirements necessary to the priesthood, were firmly engrafted upon the institution, and placed it at once in the first ranks among the Catholic colleges in the United States. The choice of the see of Cincinnati, made vacant by the death of Bishop Fenwick, took President Purcell from the college to the episcopate. He was consecrated on Oct. 13, 1833, by Archbishop Whitfield, assisted by Bishop Dubois of New York and Bishop Kenrick of Philadelphia. It will illustrate the poverty with which the American bishops often commenced their episcopal career to mention that Bishop Purcell was obliged to borrow $300 to procure an outfit and pay traveling expenses to Cincinnati. He found the see well organized as to work, and took up the heavy burden with courage. His diocese embraced all the territory of Ohio and Michigan. We have but to recall this territory in 1833 to comprehend the travel and labor involved. Sixteen parishes were to be ministered to, and some sort of regularity of visits established and maintained, and this without the aid of railroad or telegraph. The church property was valued at $12,000, and the number of Catholics in the diocese was less than 6,000. The diocese of Detroit was soon afterward founded. In 1847 the diocese of Cleveland was established at Bishop Purcell's request, the Catholic population having in this time increased to 10,000, the churches to seventy, supplied by seventy-three priests. The large influx of Germans in the new territory claimed the early attention of Bishop Purcell, and from the very first he provided for their wants by building in Cincinnati a separate church for their use. He went on foot from house to house, soliciting contributions for this purpose, and in one year dedicated the Church of the Holy Trinity, the first German Catholic church in Cincinnati. He rapidly improved the style of architecture of the churches already established, replacing the log-cabins and wooden structures by substantial, durable, and, in many instances, large and elegant structures. In 1837 occurred the notable debate between the founder of the sect of Campbellites, Alexander Campbell, and Bishop Purcell, which lasted a week, and engaged the attention of the whole American people. This controversy grew out of the great anti-Catholic movement started by Lyman Beecher and Mr. Campbell, to stem the tide so rapidly spreading in the West. Bishop Purcell did not court or encourage any public debate, but was forced into it by the attitude of the opposition, and from danger to the church and its extension, should he hesitate to accept the American plan of hearing both sides, and leaving the people to judge. The growth of the Catholic church in the diocese is the best interpretation of the verdict by the people. In 1880, when Archbishop Purcell resigned the administration of the diocese, he passed to his successor 200 churches, eighteen chapels, sixty stations, 168 priests, 200,000 Catholic population, besides the whole territory of Michigan and the dioceses of Cleveland and Columbus, carved out of the original see, and in which outside territory there were remaining many monuments of his work and love. His charity was unbounded, and a beautiful example is shown in his selling his horses and carriages, the gift of his people, on his return from Rome in 1851, at the time of receiving the pallium from the hands of Pope Pius IX., and applying the money to feed the starving orphans in his asylum. The archbishop multiplied asylums, organized orphan societies, and instituted stated collections in all the churches for their support. At the time of the Chicago fire he opened the doors of his asylums, and cared for the homeless orphans until the diocese had rebuilt other homes. The celebrated theological seminary of Mount St. Mary's of the West was founded by Archbishop Purcell. Few dioceses have surpassed Cincinnati in church building, and where the archbishop found one church he left over thirty-six and the fine cathedral of St. Peter's, as monuments of his zeal and taste. The physical courage he displayed on the occasion of Monsignor Bedini's visit to the see of Cincinnati, when the anti-Catholic manifestations, led by infidels, revolutionists, nihilists, and so-called socialists from Europe, provoked mob-riot and bloodshed, is an historic epoch in his administration and redounds to his advantage and honor. Archbishop Purcell was one of the first of the American prelates to make use of the newspapers to bring to the attention of the people any sentiments he would express on the current topics of the times, and his organ, the "Catholic Telegraph," spoke to people that his voice from the pulpit would not reach, and gave his opinions on subjects of reform, political economy, trades-unions and temperance, which were far in advance of the times, and twenty years afterward have become popular sentiments. In politics Archbishop Purcell was an advocate of the republican party, and outspoken on all occasions, especially during the civil war, when his personal kindness and ministrations to the Federal soldiers was proverbial. Archbishop Purcell had placed the financial affairs of the diocese in the custody of his brother Edward, who was his vicar-general, and in the numerous applications from parishioners for advice as to investment of savings he had invariably referred the matter to his brother, who had his entire confidence, and his ability as an able financier had never been questioned. The trust fund continually increased in volume, and as the needs of the



Digitized by Google

diocese for new churches, asylums and schools presented, it was from this fund that loans were made. The crash in this method of financiering came in 1879, when it was discovered, on the death of Edward from a broken heart, that the indebtedness to depositors was upward of $4,000,000, and the property in which investments had been made was in most cases of but slight value if forced on the market. The property so encumbered was, however, sold for whatever it would bring, and the whole business of the archdiocese for a time came to a standstill in the fruitless effort to repay the indebtedness. So small, however, were the dividends that the effects were for years felt on the working class, who were the largest depositors; yet but little murmuring was heard, and while the unwisdom of the archbishop in trusting so implicitly in his brother's business ability was criticised, no one charged the folly of the investments, or the results of the mismanagement to the archbishop, or coupled his name with any suspicion of dishonesty. It was well known that he had never accepted even the *cathedraticum* of $5,000 a year allowed, until he had first served the diocese twenty-five years. His gifts at the golden jubilee he at once distributed among the needy. When the financial blow fell he offered his resignation, but it was not accepted. He was, however, given a coadjutor, and he himself sought retreat in Brown county, O., and died there July 4, 1883.

ELDER, William Henry, third R. C. bishop of the diocese of Cincinnati, was born in Baltimore, the cradle of American Catholicity, March 22, 1819. He was named after his great-grandfather, William Elder, the ancestor of the American branch of the family. He manifested a studious disposition, and showed signs of great piety at a very early age. After attending a local Catholic school in Baltimore, he went to Mount St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Md., where he completed the regular classical course, including philosophy and *belles-lettres*. While here, after long and earnest prayer, he became convinced that he had been called to the ecclesiastical state. He entered the ecclesiastical seminary of the same college, and, after studying theology there for some years, sailed for Rome, and became a student at the College of the propaganda, which has sent forth so many distinguished prelates of the American church. He pursued his theological studies with zeal, and was ordained priest in 1846, just before the elevation of Pope Pius IX., the successor of Gregory XVI. Immediately afterward Father Elder returned to America. On his arrival he was at once chosen professor of theology at Mount St. Mary's, his old college home. That the selection was a wise one has been evidenced by the large number of young men in the ranks of the clergy who have imbibed their lessons from his lips. He held the chair of theology for ten years. The see of Natchez about this time became vacant through the death of the Rt. Rev. J. O. Van de Velde, who had been transferred from Chicago in 1853, the bishopric of Natchez being at that time considered more important than that of Chicago. Father Elder was chosen to succeed him, and was consecrated on May 3, 1857, removing at once to Natchez, and beginning his active duties in charge of that see. Although his life here was very different from that in the quiet professorship at Emmittsburg, Bishop Elder proved himself fully capable, and showed that he was possessed of executive abilities of no mean order. During the civil war he naturally sympathized with the people among whom he had been born, and among whom his lot had been cast. When he was ordered by the commander of the Federal troops at Natchez to offer prayers for the president of the United States he refused, and was sent away under arrest. But the bishop had the best of the logic of the situation, having based his refusal on the ground that the church in this country was distinct from the state, and the state had no right to direct the services of religion. Another Federal general being soon after sent to Natchez, the order was rescinded, and Bishop Elder returned. In addition to the troubles brought on by the war, the venerable prelate had to sustain the horrors of pestilence, his diocese being the heart of the yellow-fever epidemics which swept over the country about that time. He personally visited the afflicted families, and many times was in danger of death, being reported dead on more than one occasion. In 1878 he was named for coadjutor of San Francisco. His removal was delayed that he might reorganize the diocese of Natchez, which had lost six priests out of twenty-five by the yellow fever of 1878. In 1880 he was nominated coadjutor bishop of Cincinnati, with the right of succession in case Archbishop Purcell should die. This happened on July 4, 1883, and Bishop Elder, who had administered the affairs of the diocese for about three years, became archbishop, receiving the pallium soon after.

PALLEN, Montrose Anderson, physician, was born at Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 2, 1836. His father was a professor in the St. Louis medical college for many years, and the son, after receiving a classical education, was graduated from that institution in 1856. After studying in London, Paris and Berlin hospitals, he began the practice of medicine in St. Louis. During the civil war he was a medical director in the Confederate army, from which he was sent to Paris in 1864, to obtain medical and surgical supplies. Soon after his return he was commissioned to investigate the condition of Confederate prisoners confined on Johnson's island, but being captured, he was detained on parole in New York city until the close of the war. Subsequently, he served on the side of the French in the Franco-Prussian war, and in 1874 he was appointed professor of gynæcology in the New York university, and in 1880 assisted in forming the Post graduate medical college. As a friend of Sir Morell Mackenzie, he was called to consultations at the bedside of Emperor Frederick III. Dr. Pallen made several valuable inventions and contributions to medical periodicals, besides writing several books on diseases of women. He was the first physician to use the ophthalmoscope in this country. He died in New York city Oct. 1, 1890.

TOWER, Charlemagne, lawyer, coal operator and iron master, was born in Paris, Oneida county, N. Y., Apr. 18, 1809, seventh in descent from John Tower, son of Robert Tower, of Hingham, in Norfolk, England and his wife, Margaret Ibrook, who came to America with a colony led by Rev. Peter Hobart, and settled in what is now Hingham, Mass., in 1637. Reuben Tower, his father, born at Rutland, Mass., and married to Deborah Taylor Pearce of Rhode Island, was a member of the New York legislature and was active in the development of the public internal improvement of the state, notably the Chenango canal. He died in St. Augustine, Fla., where he had gone for his health, in 1832. Charlemagne Tower obtained his education at Oxford academy in Chenango county and at the Clinton and Utica academies. He then taught school in his native county for two years, beginning at the age of fourteen, and

Digitized by Google

Charlemagne Tower

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

in 1825 was assistant teacher in the Utica academy. The next year his father placed him under the tutorship of Rev. Caleb Stetson, who prepared him for admission to Harvard college, where he entered the freshman class in 1827, graduating in 1830. Among his classmates was Charles Sumner, with whom Mr. Tower formed an intimate friendship which lasted until Mr. Sumner's death. Mr. Tower began the study of law in 1831 under Hermanus Bleecker of Albany, but owing to the death of his father, the next year, he went to the home of the family at Waterville, N. Y., where he continued his studies, and later entered the law office of John L. and James L. Graham in New York city, and was admitted to practice in the superior court of New York at Utica in 1836. He began his professional career in New York city, and continued it at Waterville, soon winning a foremost place at the bar of Oneida county, and also engaging in manufacturing and commercial pursuits. In 1846 Mr. Tower went to Schuylkill county, Pa., to examine titles to large bodies of mineral lands there. His legal interests in that section induced him to remove to Orwigsburg in 1848, where he lived until 1850, when the county seat was removed from Orwigsburg to Pottsville, where he resided until 1875 and then removed to Philadelphia. His career at the bar of Pennsylvania brought him in contact with the most intricate questions of law relating to land titles, as the great coal fields of the state had become the subject of wide-spread litigation, involving estates of large value. In the conduct of these trials the ablest legal talent of the day was secured. Mr. Tower's professional life during twenty-five years was exceedingly active and laborious. He prepared his cases with wonderful nicety of detail, and was able to meet the most exacting inquiries before the court. His excellent training in early life, his patient labor and untiring industry, as well as his good judgment in questions of law and his treatment of them, won for him a standing among the foremost lawyers of Pennsylvania. His sterling integrity brought him a large practice, and his opinion upon questions of title was valued so highly that it is even now a not unfrequent occurrence to hear him quoted in open court as an authority. As leading counsel in the famous trials lasting for twenty-five years, relating to the Munson and Williams estate, comprising large tracts of coal lands in Schuylkill county, Mr. Tower perfected the title to these lands, which are now owned by the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Tower raised 270 men in a few days at Pottsville, Pa., entered the three months' service with them, as captain of Company H in the 6th Pennsylvania regiment and took part in the engagement at Falling Waters. He provided uniforms for his men, who after their discharge marched to Mr. Tower's residence in Pottsville, Pa., and presented him with a handsome sword "as a token of their respect for him as a man and soldier, and their esteem for him as a friend." From April, 1863, to May, 1864, Mr. Tower was U. S. provost-marshal for the tenth congressional district of Pennsylvania. He then continued the practice of law at Pottsville, until his removal to Philadelphia in 1875, after which time he devoted himself to his private interests in various industries and enterprises. He owned large bodies of coal lands in Pennsylvania; was director in several corporations; was one of the original proprietors of the Honeybrook coal company and took an active part in transforming it into that large corporation known as the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal company. He was actively interested in the construction and management of the Northern Pacific railroad, and a member of its board of directors, the financial support which he gave to the latter contributing largely to its ultimate success. The greatest and most successful work of Mr. Tower's career was the development of the iron resources of Minnesota, known as the Vermilion range. In 1875 he made an investigation of the quantity and value of the iron ores by sending out expeditions to explore them. Vast deposits of valuable ores lay ninety miles northeast of Duluth and seventy miles north of Lake Superior in a densely wooded country, traversed by many small streams and broken by long stretches of almost impassable swamps. The opening and working of iron mines so far from civilization required a great expenditure of money. Mr. Tower accomplished this vast undertaking himself in 1884, at the age of seventy-three years. Having acquired title to lands containing the ore deposits, and large tracts upon Lake Superior, known as Burlington bay and Agate bay, and which he named Two Harbors, he organized, in 1883, the Minnesota iron company and the Duluth and Iron Range railroad company. He built the railroad from the mines, at Lake Vermilion, to Two Harbors on Lake Superior, seventy miles; erected large docks, round houses, machine shops and saw mills, and provided equipment for the transportation of the ore, besides carrying along the development of the mines in order that their product might be ready for shipment at the completion of the railroad. The iron ore lay in veins, tilted into a position almost vertical, extending far more than a mile in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, and varying in thickness from forty to 150 feet. The ore was a hard specular hematite, yielding by analysis sixty-eight per cent. of metallic iron and from thirty-thousandths to fifty-thousandths of phosphorus, free from sulphur and all refractory substance. Mr. Tower carried along this enterprise with vigor and determination until August, 1884, when the railroad was completed and put into operation, and the first shipments of ore were made from Two Harbors to Cleveland. These shipments, after having been largely distributed among the iron and steel manufacturers of Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania, met with great favor, proving the enterprise to be successful. The country opened very rapidly, a town called Tower soon grew up on the shore of Lake Vermilion, and another at Two Harbors, while along the line of the railroad, lumbering interests, the quarrying of granite and various industries sprang up with the increase of population. In 1886 the railroad line was constructed along the shore of Lake Superior, twenty-seven miles, to Duluth. The annual shipments of ore from the mines at Tower, which, in 1884 at the opening of the railroad, were 68,000 tons, increased in 1885 to 225,000 tons, in 1886 to 300,000, in 1887 to 400,000, and, in 1892 to more than 600,000 tons. This industry planted in the space of four years by the energy and courage of a single man, in a remote and difficult country, placed the state of Minnesota, hitherto unknown as a mineral-producing district, among the foremost iron markets of the United States. Fifteen hundred men were employed in its mines, while support, directly and indirectly, was given to more than 5,000 people. It was one of the most remarkable developments made in the United States, while its value to Minnesota, and indeed to the whole Northwest, is almost incalculable. Mr. Tower erected a proud monument to himself as a man and a benefactor of his fellow-men, that will endure and grow

Digitized by Google

greater as time goes on. In 1887 it was found that valuable deposits of ore existed throughout a long stretch of country lying to the east and northeast of the Minnesota iron company's property at Tower. The various individual owners and companies who had explored these were ready to open new mines upon the extension to them of the railroad by which they might reach a market with their product. Mr. Tower concluded that, having carried out successfully his own undertaking, he did not wish to singly build the road to an unlimited extent in order to supply the demands that naturally arose as the country was more fully explored, and neither did he wish to separate his railroad from the mines at Tower by transferring its ownership from the Minnesota iron company. In May, 1887, he therefore transferred his entire property to a syndicate formed in New York and Chicago, which already had large interests to the east of him; retaining, however, an interest considerably smaller than his former holding, in the new organization which they formed, called the Minnesota mining and railroad syndicate. This arrangement was highly advantageous in a financial sense to Mr. Tower, who now had the gratification of having proved the wisdom of his foresight and of having seen his great undertaking carried through to an eminently successful issue. At the request of the syndicate Mr. Tower retained the presidency of the Minnesota iron company, until October, 1887, when he resigned his office; whereupon the Board of directors, composed of the new owners, passed the following resolutions: "Resolved, That in thus severing at his request the active connection of Mr. Tower with the company, we desire to place upon the permanent records of the organization our high appreciation of the great service he has performed in developing and rendering successful the enterprise. Mr. Tower came to its support in its infancy, and has been from the beginning, its promoter and ruling spirit, giving to it always unselfishly the benefit of his ripe judgment and business experience, as well as unlimited aid from his own financial resources. During all the years of his connection with it, including years of general financial distress and anxiety, he has never faltered, and the full measure of prosperity which the company now enjoys is largely due to his personal efforts, and is a sufficient tribute at once to his business capacity and his patient courage. We exceedingly regret that Mr. Tower feels compelled to retire from the service of the company, but beg to assure him that he carries with him the gratitude and best wishes of the board and all interested in the property." Mr. Tower's long life was characterized by integrity, patient labor and great good to his fellow-men. His influence extended throughout the United States. As a citizen, as a professional man, in business and in private life, his brilliant and useful career made him one of the most remarkable men of his country and his time. For many years he was one of the board of overseers of Harvard university. He devoted much time to the collection of rare and valuable books, especially Americana, in which he was deeply interested. He gave attention to the colonial laws of America, and at the time of his death had the most complete collection of these laws in the world. This collection, impossible to duplicate, was, after his death, at the suggestion of his son, Charlemagne Tower, Jr., presented, with other rare books relating to America, to the Historical society of Pennsylvania, where they are now frequently consulted by students from all parts of the United States and from many foreign countries. Mr. Tower died at his country residence in Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y., July 24, 1889.

TOWER, Charlemagne, Jr., lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 17, 1848, son of Charlemagne and Amelia Malvina (Boitte) Tower. He was eighth in descent from John Tower, who emigrated from Hingham, in Norfolk, England, and settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1637. His childhood was spent in Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, Pa., and in Pottsville, Pa. In 1875 the family removed to Philadelphia. His education was begun in the public schools in Pottsville, and continued, in 1862, at the military academy of Gen. William H. Russell, in New Haven, Conn. In the year 1865 he went to Phillips academy, at Exeter, N. H., entering Harvard university in 1868. During his college vacation of 1871, he made a voyage in a sailing vessel from Boston to Cadiz: and, having spent the summer traveling in Spain, went to England, returning thence by steamer to join his class in Cambridge at the opening of the college year. Upon his graduation in 1872, he went again to Europe to devote himself to the study of history, language and literature. He spent the winter of 1872 and the early part of 1873 at Madrid, where he attended lectures at the university. During this time he became, by invitation of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. minister to Spain, an attaché to the American legation in Madrid. Subsequently he spent a year in Paris and at Tours, in France, until the autumn of 1874. Then he went to Germany and continued his studies at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he resided with the family of the distinguished German writer, Herr Heribert Rau, author of "Stunden der Andacht," "Das Leben Mozart's," etc. After three years of study in Spain, France and Germany, he devoted another year to extensive travel through Denmark, Sweden and Russia: visiting, in the summer of 1875, the great fair at Nijnii-Novgorod, and proceeding through the empire to Odessa and the Crimea. Afterwards he crossed the Black Sea to Constantinople, and after a visit to Greece, spent the winter of 1875–76 in Egypt. In the following spring he went to Syria, where he traveled from Jerusalem to Damascus and Baalbec on horseback. In July, 1876, he returned to America after an absence of four years. He entered the office of William Henry Rawle, in Philadelphia, as a law student, in the autumn of 1876, attending at the same time the law lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in September of 1878. Mr. Tower made his home in Philadelphia until 1882, when he removed to Duluth, Minn., to accept the presidency of the Duluth and Iron Range railroad company; which position he held, in conjunction with the managing directorship of the Minnesota iron company, for five years, and during that period was largely instrumental in the opening and development of the great iron deposits at and near Vermilion lake, in Minnesota. In 1887 he returned to Philadelphia, where he accepted in the following year, the vice-presidency of the Finance company of Pennsylvania, and the presidency of that company in the latter part of 1890. He declined a re election, however, in view of an absence of several months in Europe during the summer of 1891. Upon his return to Philadelphia at the end of that year, he devoted himself to the care of his private interests and to his studies, particularly those pertaining to historical subjects, which have since been his chief occupation. In 1893 Mr. Tower engaged in the preparation of a work entitled "The Marquis de La Fayette in the American Revolution." He was married on Feb. 8, 1888, at Oakland, Cal., to Helen Smith, daughter of G. Frank Smith and Susan (Rising)

Digitized by Google

Smith, by whom he has (in 1894) three sons, Charlemagne, Geoffrey and Roderick. Mr. Tower is a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and president of its department of archæology and palæontology. He is vice-president of the Historical society of Penusylvania; also a member of the Academy of natural sciences, and of the American institute of mining engineers, and a director in the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company, the Lehigh coal and navigation company, the New York and New England railroad company, and the Penusylvania steel company. Lafayette college conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

OWENS, John, comedian, was born in Liverpool. Eng., in 1823. His parents, who were of Welsh extraction, came to the United States when he was three years old, and after spending some time in Baltimore, settled in Philadelphia, where the son grew to manhood, and received his education. He made his *début* as an actor at the National theatre, Philadelphia, then under the management of William E. Burton. Desultory engagements followed his first appearance, until August, 1846, when he was again seen in Philadelphia as Jack Humphries, in "Turning the Tables." In 1849–50 he was manager of the Baltimore museum. In 1852 he opened Brougham's lyceum in New York, and soon after made an extended tour through Europe. Upon his return to the United States he managed the Charles street theatre, Baltimore, for one season, and then starred for several seasons. In 1859 he assumed the management of the Varieties theatre in New Orleans, which he directed with success until the opening of the civil war. On Aug. 29, 1864, he commenced a brilliant engagement at Wallack's theatre, New York, which lasted until Apr. 14, 1865, and during which he was seen as Solon Shingle. On July 3, 1865. he was seen in the same character at the Strand theatre, London. Returning to the United States, he traveled through the country as a star for several seasons. During the last years of his life he was a member of various stock companies. He was a comedian of great and exceptional talent, best remembered by his personations of Solon Shingle, Paul Pry, Caleb Plummer and Dr. Pangloss. He amassed a handsome fortune, but lost the greater part of it through unfortunate speculations. He died in 1886.

RODGERS, John, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 5, 1727. He was taken to Philadelphia in infancy, received religious impressions from the preaching of Whitefield, began to preach at twenty, and in March, 1749, became Presbyterian pastor at St. George's, New Castle county, Del. In 1765 he was called by a congregation in Wall street, New York; their members increasing, they built another church at Nassau and Beekman streets, in 1767. Edinburgh gave him the degree of D.D. in 1768. During the British occupation of the city he was away from it, serving as chaplain to Gen. Heath's brigade, to the New York convention, council of safety, and first legislature, 1776–77, and afterward preaching at Amenia, N. Y., Danbury, Conn., and in New Jersey. Meanwhile his two places of worship in New York were used as barracks and as a hospital; returning in 1783, he found them ruined. They were rebuilt, and he served them both without help till 1789, and with a colleague from that date. He was vice-chancellor of the New York university from 1787, moderator of the first general assembly of his communion in 1789, and president of the missionary society from 1796. He was a prominent figure in society, exerted much influence, and was at times consulted by Washington. He published a few sermons only, and died in New York, May 7, 1811. (See his memoir by S. Miller, D.D., (1809), reprinted by the Presbyterian board.)

HUBBARD, Samuel Birdsey, merchant, was born in Wadesboro, Anson county, N. C., June 13, 1833. His father, Charles Hubbard, was a native of Middletown, Conn., but moved South when a young man, and in partnership with several brothers was a prominent merchant in Wadesboro for thirty years. He returned to Connecticut in 1837, settled on a farm, and educated his children there. The Hubbard family came to America about 1650, settled in Connecticut, and from there spread over the continent. The great-grandfather of Samuel Birdsey Hubbard was a captain in the revolutionary army and others of the name aided the patriots with money, among them being Elijah and Nehemiah Hubbard, who were among the wealthiest people in New England. The latter was his mother's uncle. Henry G. Hubbard of Connecticut, who died in 1892, was a descendant of the Elijah mentioned above, and one of the wealthiest men in the state, thus showing that the old Hubbard traits of thrift and work were handed down to the younger generations. At one time (1876), there were three governors of the name in various states, one being the governor of Texas, the second of Minnesota, and the third of Connecticut. Mr. Hubbard is English on both sides, his mother, born Delia Birdsey, being of Anglo-Saxon descent. Her father, Samuel Birdsey, was considered very wealthy for the time in which he lived, and left his children what was then called an ample fortune. She was the mother of seven children. The son did not have many educational advantages in his younger years, being able to attend the public schools in winter only, as all his time was needed on the farm during the working months. After leaving the common schools, he attended the noted preparatory school of Daniel H. Chase, in Middletown, Conn. He remained there four years, then returned to North Carolina, and took a position as clerk in a general merchandise store. At twenty years of age he became a partner in a large store at Pine Bluff, Ark. On account of failing health he was compelled to retire from business in 1860, and return to Connecticut, where he remained until 1866. Continued ill health induced him to visit Jacksonville, Fla., where he opened a hardware store, and met with much business prosperity. His store was burned in 1870, and again in 1885, and again in 1891. Each time he promptly rebuilt. In 1891 Mr. Hubbard organized a company known as the S. B. Hubbard company, to handle his large hardware business, he being its president. He also obtained a special state charter for the Southern savings and trust company, which, with Mr. Hubbard as president, transacts a general banking, savings and trust business, and owns a capital of $150,000. He is also president of the Citizens' gas company, the Jacksonville electric light company, the electric car line, and the Springfield land company. Besides attending to his many business duties, he has given the city his services, having been a councilman and one of the five trustees appointed in 1878 to look after the city improve-

Digitized by Google

ments. He was married to Almira T. Hubbard of Middletown, Conn., Feb. 21, 1860, and is the father of three children, two sons and a daughter. His eldest son is the secretary of the S. B. Hubbard hardware company, and the second is in college at Princeton.

McDONALD, Marshall Franklin, lawyer, was born near Council Bluffs, Ia., March 14, 1854, the son of Adelphia Woods and Milton McDonald, the latter a prosperous farmer, born at Frankfort, Ky., to which his father, one of the earliest pioneer settlers of the state, had emigrated from Scotland about 1800. In 1845 Milton McDonald removed from Kentucky and settled in Pottawatomie county, Ia., near the present site of Council Bluffs, where he took up a large tract of land and engaged in farming, being one of the first white settlers in the county. In 1870 young McDonald determined to seek a wider field, and engage in a more congenial occupation. His choice was the profession of medicine, and to that end he secured a position as clerk in a drug store in Council Bluffs, serving in that capacity for two years. In 1872 he went to Chicago and commenced study at the Chicago college of pharmacy, graduating in 1874. He then began the study of medicine and surgery under Dr. Boyd of Chicago, taking the first year's course. In 1876, when the gold excitement broke out in the Black Hills, Mr. McDonald went there, hoping to make some money and be the better enabled to continue his medical studies. His hopes were not realized, however, and after the loss of all his worldly effects, he was attacked by the mountain fever, and was compelled to make a 300-mile journey in a freight wagon to Cheyenne to procure medical treatment. Upon recovery he decided to establish himself in St. Louis, where he arrived Nov. 28, 1877, and at once took a position in a drug store, continuing in the business until 1879, when, by a chance acquaintance, he interested Joseph R. Harris, circuit attorney for St. Louis, who induced him to take up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar of St. Louis in 1881, and was appointed by Mr. Harris clerk in his office, where his duties were nominally those of clerk, but actually those of assistant prosecuting attorney. Mr. Harris's health declining, the whole duties of the office devolved upon Mr. McDonald. In 1884, at the expiration of Mr. Harris's term of office, Mr. McDonald was elected assistant circuit attorney. He held this office for four years, and developed the powers of an able and vigorous prosecutor, having successfully managed a number of *causes celebres*. Among these were the Maxwell-Preller case, which attracted the attention of the entire civilized world, and is worth special notice in this connection, as Mr. McDonald was the moving element in the prosecution of the case from its inception until Hugh M. Brooks, *alias* Dr. Walter H. Lennox Maxwell, was hunted down and hung. The killing of his bosom friend and benefactor, C. Arthur Preller, by Maxwell, or Brooks, as his real name appears, is one of the most diabolical, dastardly and horrible murders recorded in the annals of crime. The murder occurred at the Southern hotel, St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 5, 1885, and was accomplished by means of chloroform poisoning, an agent of the most volatile character, which soon evaporates, leaving no trace of its former presence about its victim. The body was stripped, placed in a trunk and abandoned by Maxwell, after every means of identity had been carefully suppressed. The whole affair was shrouded in the deepest mystery. Maxwell was easily apprehended in Auckland, New Zealand, and returned to St. Louis; but connecting him with the killing, and fastening the crime upon him was, perhaps, the most responsible, arduous and difficult undertaking a lawyer ever assumed. Mr. McDonald took charge of the case, and, piece by piece, link by link, getting together every scrap of evidence between Hyde, Eng., and Auckland, New Zealand, he succeeded in forging a chain of circumstantial evidence that successfully combated the herculean efforts of Maxwell, and overwhelmingly established his guilt beyond question. The trial consumed weeks, and passed into history as one of the most memorable of criminal trials. The case was one involving the entire range and scope of circumstantial evidence in all its ramifications, and, from a purely legal standpoint, far surpasses any other case of modern times. That it was thoroughly prepared and carefully tried with a view to lasting results is evidenced by the fact that the case was carried, in turn, from the lowest court to the highest tribunal in the land, passing in review before fifteen able judges in all, before all of whom the conviction was fully sustained. The British minister was then appealed to, but without avail, and Maxwell finally met the fate he so richly deserved. In 1888, at the expiration of his term of office, Mr. McDonald retired from the circuit attorney's office, and began a general law practice. Up to that time his entire career as a lawyer had been confined to that office, and he had established his reputation as one of the ablest prosecutors in the land. He had as yet never defended a case, but as a defender he proved equally successful. One of the first cases of importance he defended was the noted Dog-catchers' case, which has also attracted international attention as one of the most extraordinary examples on record of feigned nervous disease. J. K. Bauduy, M.D., LL.D., and professor of nervous and mental diseases and medico-legal jurisprudence in the Missouri medical college, an institution of half a century's standing, was the expert in this instance, being one of the ablest in his line in America. His observations in this case were subsequently embodied in a paper read before the International medico-legal congress held at New York city in 1889 (See Bulletin, 1889, p. 212), and, to use his own language: "On Oct. 13, 1888, whilst the dog-catchers were engaged in their official duties, this boy stoned and exasperated them, and as a result thereof Willie Maier was somewhat roughly handled by the assailed dog-catchers, but was in no respect injured, simply being placed upon the dog-cart, and carried off a block or two on the wagon which contained the captured dogs. As a result of this somewhat unfortunate prelude, it was claimed the boy sustained a grave nervous shock." The dog-catchers were thrown in jail, and their bonds fixed at $15,000 each. So inflamed had the minds of the people become against the poor dog-catchers that it was worth a lawyer's reputation to attempt to defend them; besides, it was generally considered a hopeless case. The dog-catchers hadn't a dollar to employ a lawyer, and had to depend upon the hospitality of the court to appoint one. The court had made several unsuccessful attempts to get attorneys to serve, and in despair asked Mr. McDonald if he would not look into the case. He consented, and his keen eye immediately discovered the deception the Maier boy was practicing; the fraud was completely exposed, and as a result the dog-catchers went "scot-free," to the astonishment of everybody. Dr. Bauduy said of Mr. McDonald and his management of this case: "The defense of the *cause celebre* of Willie Maier by Marshall F. McDonald of this city was, in my opinion, the ablest and most brilliant defense I have ever

Digitized by Google

Marshall McDonald

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

witnessed in my thirty years of enormous experience as a medical expert. I consider McDonald *facile princeps*, as one of our ablest and most erudite jurists. His success in the handling of his cases is phenomenal. In medical jurisprudence and criminal law, in my judgment, he is almost without a peer in this state." The case of the State of Missouri *vs.* Charles F. Vail, charged with murder, another case that Mr. McDonald defended, has also attracted considerable attention. Frank L. James, Ph.D., M.D., president of the American society of microscopists, was the expert, and used the case for the subject of his annual address before that body at Washington, D. C., 1891. In February, 1890, as Charles F. Vail, a young business man of St. Louis, was assisting his wife into a wagon, a pistol that he carried in his overcoat pocket was discharged, penetrating his wife's abdomen and killing her. It was alleged that he deliberately shot her for the purpose of obtaining the $20,000 accident insurance he carried on her life. Vail protested his innocence, claiming that it was an accident; that the pistol struck the wheel. The insurance companies took the case up, employed the ablest lawyers and surest detectives to assist in the prosecution, and every circumstance was warped into evidence of guilt. The detectives circulated the wildest reports, which the newspapers published broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the land, representing Vail as a fiend incarnate, and demanding his blood. Public sentiment was against Vail to a man, and even the women took a lively interest. Mr. McDonald, as usual, at once discovered the decisive point in the case. The overcoat Vail wore at the time the state had taken possession of, claiming it as *their* evidence, and refused to permit the defense to even inspect it. The coat was kept under lock and key and closely guarded, but Mr. McDonald was not to be thus daunted, and he determined to get that coat at all hazards. "And," to quote from Dr. James's address, "after he had exhausted all legal forms of getting hold of it, he determined on a desperate course, to wit, to break into the property-room and take the coat. It might be burglary, and he might be disbarred and sent to the penitentiary for it; but his client's life hung in the balance, and believing the end justified the means, he successfully carried out his plan." The coat was immediately delivered to Dr. James for microscopical tests, and the microscope revealed the position of the pistol in the pocket and the mud on the coat, which completely upset the theory of the state, and "established the innocence of one unjustly accused of one of the most heinous crimes known to man." Again Mr. McDonald had triumphed over a host of opposition. He has also defended numerous other cases of equal importance, and with uniform success. His extensive knowledge of medicine and surgery has turned many a tide in his favor, and confounded some of the ablest physicians. It would be a mistake to assume from what has been said that he is exclusively a criminal lawyer. He has also a very large and lucrative civil practice, wherein he is equally successful. It is chiefly as a criminal lawyer, however, that he has come so prominently before the public. He was married, in 1889, to Anna Isabella Evans, daughter of one of the first volunteers from Springfield, Ill., who was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, and died in Andersonville prison. Mr. McDonald is fond of home and home life, in which he is seconded by his wife. In person he is tall, graceful and prepossessing. All of the elements essential to success in the practice of criminal law are centered in him. He possesses keen perceptive faculties, a vivid imagination, an extensive knowledge of human affairs and the workings of the human heart, and is a logical and forcible reasoner. He studies his cases carefully, with the skill of an artist and the trained eye of a philosopher, and is thus capable of grasping the salient points of every case, and of utilizing every resource attainable.

CARROLL, Anna Ella, strategist, was born in Somerset county, Md., Aug. 29, 1815. She is the daughter of Gov. Thomas King Carroll, governor of Maryland (1830–31). Her mother was Juliana Stevenson, daughter of Col. Henry James Stevenson, who came over during the revolutionary war as surgeon in the British army. At the July session of congress, 1861, Senator Breckinridge made a fiery speech in favor of secession, which Miss Carroll answered in a pamphlet, containing such clear and convincing refutation of his arguments, that a large edition was put in circulation by the war department. Subsequently, being asked by the government to write upon other unsettled points, she published a pamphlet in December, 1861, on "The War Powers of the Government," and, at the special request of President Lincoln, wrote another one upon "The Relation of Revolted Citizens to the National Government." In the fall of 1861, the government had prepared a gunboat fleet to go down the Mississippi and begin the campaign in the Southwest, and Miss Carroll went to St. Louis, and after a careful examination of the plan proposed, wrote to Attorney-general Bates, the author of the expedition, that from her knowledge of the country and position of the Confederates, it would inevitably fail of success, and recommended that the fleet should, instead, be sent up the Tennessee river. She later sent letters, accompanied by explanatory maps, to the war department. She also sent a mass of information relative to roads, localities, and railway connection, which, as the geographical and topographical features of the South were but imperfectly known, were very valuable. These papers were carefully examined, and the great importance of Miss Carroll's plans acknowledged. The original design was abandoned, and the land and naval forces massed on the Tennessee. The first result of this change of base was the capture of Fort Henry, Feb. 6, 1862, which was quickly followed by that of Fort Donelson, and the fall of Columbus, Bowling Green, Pittsburg Landing, and Corinth. This campaign preserved Missouri to the Union, brought back Kentucky and Tennessee, and opened the way to the Gulf states. Miss Carroll continued, during the war, to send plans and suggestions to the war department, and the final capture of Vicksburg was accomplished by following the same line of attack which had previously been advised by her. The authorship of the plan of the campaign in the Southwest was unknown, except to the president and his cabinet, until the close of the war. Ample proof, however, exists of Miss Carroll's claim to the plan, in letters from many well-known public men, and in reports of conversations with President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton. President Lincoln said he hesitated to make the authorship known, because he did not "wish to risk the effect it might have upon the armies if they found out that some outside party had originated the campaign; that he wanted them to believe they were doing the whole business of saving the country." And the military committee of the forty-fifth congress reported that Miss Carroll "furnished the information which caused the change of the military expedition which was preparing, in 1861, to descend the Mississippi, from that river to the Tennessee."

Digitized by Google

WENTWORTH, Sir John, last royal governor of New Hampshire, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 9, 1737, son of Councilor Mark Hunking Wentworth, and grandson of Lieut.-Gov. John Wentworth. He was graduated from Harvard in 1755, and engaged in his father's extensive business. In 1765, or earlier, he was sent to England as agent of the province; his personal charm and social success during this embassy are supposed to be drawn by Theodore Winthrop in "Edwin Prothertoft." Oxford gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1766, an honor repeated by Dartmouth in 1773. The marquis of Rockingham, who was also a Wentworth, was especially his friend, and procured his commission, Aug. 11, 1766, as governor of his native province, and surveyor-general of the king's woods throughout North America. The latter office had a salary of £700 and perquisites; such favors rarely came to provincials. Landing at Charleston in March, 1767, he traveled north and east in the discharge of his duties as surveyor, reached home in June, and began the most useful administration known to any of the colonies: making and improving roads, and doing much to develop agriculture, which in that region "owed more to him than to any other." He gave Dartmouth college its charter in 1769, and its chief support in its early days, in a grant of 44,000 acres; he was also, probably, instrumental in procuring the gifts of the earl of Dartmouth. Dr. Dwight, in his "Travels," calls Sir John "the greatest benefactor to the province, a man of sound understanding, refined taste, enlarged views, and a dignified spirit." At once a patriot and a loyalist, he saw and deplored the causes of the rising disaffection. He wrote to Rockingham in 1768, "More obstructions have arisen to the service from the servants of government than from any other cause," and blamed the "strange superciliousness and publicly expressed hatred to the country" of some in the official class. Murdoch, the historian of Nova Scotia, who knew him in later years, says that he "had a great and sincere love for his native land, and disapproved of most of the measures that produced revolt." He steered a middle course, and stood well with both sides until the collision came in 1774. When the Boston carpenters refused to build barracks for the royal troops, he attempted, at the request of Gen. Gage, to find workmen in his province. At this the New Hampshire committee of safety, headed by one of his uncles, seized his agent, Fort William and Mary was attacked, and the flag pulled down, Dec. 14th, four months before the fight at Lexington. The governor called a meeting of the assembly in February, 1775, but was forced to adjourn it, as it contained "many instigators and ringleaders in the attack." In the fierce zeal of the people for liberty his services and virtues were forgotten—his efforts to mediate repelled with scorn. He retired to the fort, and then to a ship-of-war in the harbor, where he heard of the pillage of his house. After vainly proroguing the assembly, he left the province early in 1776, never to return, and two years later followed his family to Europe. Though he had lost his property and his country, and been subjected to much indignity by those he had loved and served, there was no rancor in his breast. The sweetness of his nature appeared in his encounter with his classmate, John Adams, at a Paris theatre in 1778; and in his letter to Dr. Belknap in 1791, "The independence having been consented to," he wrote, "by the government which entrusted me with its powers, I do most cordially wish the most extensive and permanent blessings to the United States, and rejoice at the establishment of their federal constitution as the probable means of their happiness." After the war his commission as surveyor-general was renewed. He settled in Halifax in September, 1783, and during more than half of each year traveled on the business of his post, never finding "any one man able to go through the whole" of it with him. In 1792 he was made lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, and in 1795 a baronet. He resigned in 1808, receiving a pension of £500. His wife and cousin, Frances Deering Wentworth, was the widow of Theodore Atkinson when she was married to the governor in 1769. She was noted for beauty and social accomplishments; her face survives in a portrait by Copley, and the three parts of her name in those of three New Hampshire towns. She died in 1813. Sir John died at Halifax Apr. 8, 1820, leaving nine MS. volumes of correspondence through the forty years of his official life. His house at Portsmouth was long kept by a relative as he left it.

Wentworth

HAZELTINE, George Cochran, attorney, was born in Chester, Rockingham county, N. H., Jan. 3, 1833, son of William and Mercy J. (Cochran) Hazeltine. Through his father's family he traces his lineage back through many generations to English ancestry, and through his mother's family to an old and noted Scotch family. The homestead where the son was born was also the birthplace of the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. His early education was that of the average New England farmer lad of the period, plenty of hard work in summer and the district schools and chores of the farm-yard mornings and nights during the winter. The period of his boyhood was the time when politics was the subject of family debate, and he became fully versed in the theory of the National bank, the tariff, free trade and slavery from the standpoint of a Henry Clay whig, which was the political faith of his father and elder brothers. Thus the boy's inherited political opinions made him a republican when that party came into existence, and he cherished its principles ever after. When sixteen years of age he attended the academy at Derby, N. H., and was prepared for college at Dummer academy, Oldtown, near Newburyport, Mass. He entered the sophomore class of Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., and graduating in 1858, was the same year admitted to the bar at Malone, N. Y. He practiced at Amsterdam and Schenectady, N. Y., until 1863, when he joined his elder brothers in Wisconsin, settling at Boscobel, Grant county. He had been married in September, 1863, to Ellen Van Antwerp of Schenectady, N. Y., and in a new country the new home was established. His profession gave him an extensive acquaintance, and his practice in the courts soon became profitable, while his natural gifts as an orator commanded attention and secured for him political preferment. He was elected district attorney for Grant county in 1864 and again in 1866. In 1867 he was elected to the state senate and chosen president *pro tempore* of that body, and in 1869 was re-elected. He refused a second renomination, preferring to give five years to his profession, practicing in both the state and United States courts, and soon ranking as one of the leading lawyers of the state. In 1876 he was elected to represent his district in the forty-fifth congress, where he was a conspicuous advocate of specie payment and against the issue of paper money. He was renominated by his party in 1878, and overcoming the united efforts of democrats and greenbackers he took his place in the forty-sixth congress. His speeches against the repeal of the reconstruction measures and in favor of the resumption of specie payment attracted much attention and were widely

Digitized by Google

published and commented on. In 1879 he was invited to canvass California in behalf of the republican party, and his oratory, added to his sound financial theories, went far toward securing the election to his party. He delivered an oration at the Arlington national cemetery on Decoration day in 1880 that won the soldiers' hearts and secured their friendship. In 1880 he was re-elected to congress by the largest majority given in his district for any candidate since the rebellion. At the close of his term as representative in the forty-seventh congress he established himself in the practice of law in Washington, D. C., and declined further elective office, but gave his services to the national committee of his party to speak on the issues of day in the successive presidential campaigns in New York, Wisconsin, Michigan. In December, 1890, Mr. Hazeltine was appointed attorney for the District of Columbia.

NICHOLAS, George, statesman, was born in Hanover, Va., about 1755, son of Robert Carter Nicholas, jurist. He studied at William and Mary college, where he was graduated in 1772. He entered the Continental service at the outbreak of the revolution; in 1777 was major of the 2d Virginia regiment, and afterward colonel. He was a member of the state convention which ratified the Federal constitution, and also of the house of delegates, and is said to have been most influential as a statesman. In 1790 he settled in Kentucky, and was a member of the convention which met at Danville Apr. 1, 1792, and framed the constitution of that state, which instrument was largely prepared by Mr. Nicholas. He was the first attorney-general of Kentucky, and died in 1799.

BATES, Joshua, banker and philanthropist, was born in Weymouth, Mass., in 1788. He came from old New England stock, and his father was a colonel in the revolutionary war. When a lad of fifteen Joshua entered the counting house of William Gray & Son, of Boston, where in a few years he developed such a marked aptitude for business that his employers entrusted him freely with the most complicated affairs. On reaching his majority he formed a partnership with a man named Beckford, but the outbreak of the war of 1812, three years later, brought ill luck to the struggling young house, and Bates gladly accepted an offer from the Grays to identify himself with their interests once more. They shortly afterward sent him to Europe as their foreign representative, where he formed intimate relations with the Hopes, Barings, and other magnates of finance. In 1826 he entered into partnership in London with John Baring, and two years later they were both admitted as members into the great house, Baring Bros. & Co., of which eventually Mr. Bates became senior partner. His career as a banker in London was a long and honorable one. In 1854, when a joint commission was appointed to effect a settlement of the claims between citizens of the United States and Great Britain arising from the war of 1812, Mr. Bates was chosen as umpire between the commissioners of the two nations. In this delicate position he was often called upon to render decisions of vital importance, of which it is enough to say that their fairness was never called in question by the representatives of either side, being evidently framed with a keen apprehension of the niceties of international law. Throughout his life he maintained a lively interest in the welfare of the city of Boston, and in 1852, when he heard that the citizens were endeavoring to establish a public library, he remembered the difficulties he had encountered in boyhood in obtaining good books, and immediately donated the sum of $50,000 toward such a library, on the condition that the interest of the money should be spent in books of permanent value, and that the city should provide adequate and comfortable accommodation for at least one hundred readers. When the library had become an accomplished fact and a recognized influence for good in the community, he presented the institution with 30,000 volumes. After his death the main hall of the library was named in his honor, Bates hall. During the civil war his sympathies with the Union were freely manifested. Mr. Bates died in London, Sept. 24, 1864. (See "Memorial of Joshua Bates," Boston, 1865.)

BENADE, Andrew, Moravian bishop, was born at Kleinwelke in Saxony, Feb. 20, 1769. He passed through the school and college of the *Unitas Fratrum*, was sent to America in 1795, taught till 1799 at Nazareth hall, served for some years as principal of the school for girls at Bethlehem, was pastor at Lititz, Pa., and in 1832 was made a bishop, with charge of the southern district. Four years later he was transferred from Salem, N. C., to Bethlehem, with general supervision in the north. He resigned this post in 1848, and died at Bethlehem Oct. 31, 1859, in his ninety-first year.

WALLER, John Lightfoot, clergyman, was born in Woodford county, Ky., Nov. 23, 1809. His grandfather was the Rev. William Edmund Waller, a descendant of the Wallers of England. His father emigrated to Kentucky at an early age. The son received a good education under private tutors, and at the age of nineteen began to teach school in Jessamine county, Ky. In 1835 he assumed the editorship of the "Baptist Banner," a bi-weekly religious newspaper, published at Shelbyville, Ky. Soon after, he took charge of the editorial department of the "Baptist," published at Nashville, Tenn., and the "Western Pioneer," published at Alton, Ill. The latter being consolidated with the "Baptist Banner," its headquarters was removed to Louisville, the paper taking the name of the "Baptist Banner and Western Pioneer." In 1841 Mr. Waller resigned the editorship, and occupied a prominent position in the organization of the General association of Kentucky Baptists. In 1840 he was ordained to the ministry, and succeeded his father as pastor of Glass Creek church, Woodford county. He established the "Western Baptist Review," a monthly magazine, in 1845. In 1849 he became a candidate from Woodford county to the convention that formed the present constitution of Kentucky, and attained quite a reputation for his abilities as a statesman. In 1850 he again assumed charge of the "Baptist Banner and Western Pioneer," which connection he continued until his death. The year after he took control of the paper its name was changed to that of the "Western Recorder." In 1852 Dr. Waller was active in the movement to organize the Bible revision association, and was elected president of the organization. He was a deep student, a superior controversialist, a famous debater and a ready writer. A volume of his writings, entitled "Open Communion," was published after his death, which occurred in the zenith of his usefulness, on Oct. 10, 1854.

NEWTON, Isaac, naval architect, was born in Schodack, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1794. His father, Abner Newton, was an officer in the patriot army during the revolutionary war. The son received a common-school education, mastered the shipbuilder's trade, and later became an extensive builder of steamboats for the Hudson river and lake trade. He founded the People's line of steamboats between Albany and

Digitized by Google

New York, and built more than eighty vessels, among them, Isaac Newton, The New World, Balloon, Hendrick Hudson, North America, and Knickerbocker. He was the first to use anthracite coal on steam vessels. After acquiring a competence he engaged extensively in the construction of ocean steamers, and was one of the projectors of the New York central, Lake shore, and Michigan southern railways. He was a man of fine executive ability and large public spirit. He died in New York city Nov. 22, 1858.

BURT, William Austin, surveyor, was born at Worcester, Mass., June 13, 1792, son of Alvin and Wealthy Austin Burt. In 1798 he removed with his parents to Montgomery county, N. Y. Although his advantages were few, yet by dint of much industry and effort he succeeded in educating himself, and at the age of fourteen was proficient in both surveying and astronomy. When he was seventeen years old the family emigrated to Erie county, N. Y., and in 1813 he joined the American forces in the war then being carried on against England. At the close of the war he engaged in mercantile pursuits, was elected magistrate of his district, and in 1824 settled near Detroit, Mich. He held various local offices, and in 1833 was appointed U. S. deputy surveyor, in which capacity he surveyed northern Michigan (1840–47).

He was the originator of the solar compass, which, after many honorary awards in America, received the prize medal at the London industrial exhibition in 1851. Mr. Burt also invented an equatorial sextant, but died before bringing it to perfection. He was judge of the Michigan circuit court, and as a member of the legislature in 1852 was prime mover in the construction of the Sault Sainte Marie canal. In 1813 he was married to Phœbe Cole, daughter of John Cole of Erie county, N. Y. Mr. Burt died Aug. 18, 1858.

PARKER, Benjamin, physician, was born at the old Parker homestead, in Bradford, now Groveland, Mass., in 1759. He was educated at the Dummer academy, and was graduated from Harvard in 1782, receiving his A.M. in 1807, and M.D. (honorary), from Dartmouth in 1812. He subsequently settled in Virginia, where he entered upon a large and lucrative practice. He was a ready writer, a close and faithful observer, and dignified and courteous in his bearing. Later in life he returned to the home of his youth, where he passed the remainder of his days. He took a great interest in national politics, but was decidedly opposed to slavery, and fearless in his denunciation of that iniquitous system. His contributions to medical literature were valuable and mostly in the line of therapeutics and general medicine. He was a truly good physician, a man of deeply religious belief, a kind and loving husband and father, a consistent Christian, and a generous, public-spirited citizen. He died at the old homestead of his ancestors in 1845.

JOHNS, Kensey, Sr., the youngest son of Kensey Johns and Susannah Galloway, was born at West River, Md., June 14, 1759, the descendant of an old Welsh family of county Camarthen, Wales, one of whom had, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, settled at the Cliffs, Calvert county, Md. During the revolutionary war young Johns was enrolled as a "minuteman," his elder brothers being in the Maryland line and in the militia. He commenced the study of law with Judge Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, but before his admission to the bar he removed to New Castle, Del., and completed them under George Read, another signer. He married Ann, the daughter of Nicholas Van Dyke, governor and afterward U. S. senator, and soon gained a distinguished position at the bar. He was a member of the convention which framed the Delaware constitution of 1792. In 1794 Gov. Clayton appointed him to the vacancy in the United States senate, occasioned by George Read's resignation. A session of the legislature having intervened after the vacancy occurred, it was deemed by the senate invalid, and Mr. Johns did not take his seat. In 1798 he was made chief justice of Delaware, and in 1830 was appointed chancellor of the state. He possessed a discriminating mind, was thoroughly educated in the principles of his profession, and was a polished gentleman of the old school. John Sargeant, in his decision in the case of the Pea Patch island, speaks of him as having, during his long life, exercised a most wholesome influence by example and precept upon the minds and morals of the community he lived in. He died at New Castle in 1849, in his ninetieth year.

WASHBURN, Cadwallader Colden, representative in congress, and ninth governor of Wisconsin (1872–74), was born at Livermore, Androscoggin county, Me., Apr. 22, 1818. His ancestor, John Washburn, emigrated from England in 1631, and was secretary of the council of Plymouth. Brought up on a farm, he went west in 1839, took part in the survey of Iowa, conducted that of Rock Island county, Ill., and in 1842 was admitted to the bar, and settled at Mineral Point, Wis. There, with his partner, C. Woodman, he founded a bank in 1852, and dealt largely in real estate. He was in congress as a whig and a republican from 1855–61. In 1859 he removed to La Crosse, and afterward to Madison, Wis. In 1861 he was a delegate to the Peace congress at Philadelphia, and went into the war as colonel of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry. Employed at first in Arkansas, he rendered such good service at Grand Coteau, La., and elsewhere that he was promoted to brigadier and major-general of volunteers in July and November, 1862. He bore a part in the operations about Vicksburg, commanded the 13th corps in the department of the Gulf, and a portion of it in Texas, where he took Fort Esperanza on Matagorda bay Nov. 29, 1863. From April, 1864, he had command of the district of West Tennessee at Memphis. He was again in congress 1867–71, and governor of Wisconsin 1872–73. Defeated in his candidacy for a third term and for the U. S. senate, he turned to the care of his extensive lumber interests at La Crosse, built a flour mill at Minneapolis, invested largely in railroads, and was considered one of the leading business men of the Northwest. He was a regent of the State university, president of the Wisconsin historical society, and founder, by gift or bequest, of the Washburn observatory at Madison, of an orphans' home at Minneapolis, and of a library at La Crosse. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1873, and died at Eureka Springs, Ark., May 14, 1882.

C C Washburn

TRAUTWINE, John Cresson, civil engineer, was born in Philadelphia March 30, 1810. After receiving a common-school education in the public schools, during which time he showed great aptitude

Digitized by Google

for drawing, he, at the age of eighteen, began the study of his profession in the office of William Strickland, a prominent civil engineer and architect of the city of Philadelphia, and made such rapid progress that almost alone he prepared a design for the Penn township bank, which was accepted, and its erection given into his charge. He assisted his employer in the construction of the U. S. mint and other buildings in the city. In 1831 he went into the railroad business as civil engineer on the Columbia railroad. In 1835 he was appointed chief engineer of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, and the following year accepted a position on the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad. In the next six years he was employed as chief engineer by the Hiawassee railroad from Tennessee to Georgia. From 1844 to 1849 he, in connection with Geo. M. Totten, constructed the Canal del Dique, between Magdalina river and Carthagena bay, and in 1850, with Mr. Totten, made surveys for the Panama railroad. His report of this work advanced his reputation, and he was selected to examine and report upon the harbor of Arecibo in Porto Rico. Upon his return to the United States he did various work in surveying railroads in Pennsylvania until 1857, when he went to Honduras to survey the route for an inter-oceanic railroad through that country. His next great work was examining and reporting upon the harbor of Montreal, and arranging a system of docks for that city. He retired from active work in 1864, but continued his profession as consulting engineer and expert. Mr. Trautwine's contributions of technical papers to the various societies to which he belonged are numerous and valuable, and his books upon technical engineering are the standard in the country, notably his "Civil Engineer's Pocket-Book," which has had an extensive circulation. He died in Philadelphia Sept. 14, 1883.

DOUGLAS, Beverly B., representative in congress, was born at Providence Forge, New Kent county, Va., Dec. 21, 1822. After a course of study at the common schools, he entered William and Mary college, and afterward the University of Edinburgh, receiving between those two institutions a liberal collegiate education. Returning to America, he studied law at the celebrated school of Judge Beverly Tucker, where he was graduated in 1843. He was admitted to the bar the following year, and for a short time practiced his profession in the county of New Kent, and also in the city of Norfolk. In 1846 he removed to King William county, where he soon rose to distinction in his profession, occupying, while still a young man, a front rank as an eloquent practitioner and able advocate, and enjoying an enviable reputation as a safe and reliable counselor. It was, however, in the trial of causes before a jury that he gained his highest repute, his pre-eminence as an orator being unquestioned. When the convention to remodel the constitution of the state was called in 1850, Mr. Douglas was chosen a member of that body from four counties. In 1852 he was elected a member of the senate of Virginia, in which body he served continuously until 1865, and where, from 1853 to 1858, he served as chairman of the committee on finance, and during the civil war as chairman of the committee on military affairs. He entered the Confederate army as first lieutenant of "Lee's Rangers;" was promoted to captain, and afterward to major of the 5th Virginia cavalry, in which capacity he served until 1863, when he resigned. Politically, he was always a democrat, and in 1860 was a presidential elector on the ticket of Breckenridge and Lane. He was also a delegate to the democratic national convention held in New York in 1868, which nominated Seymour and Blair. In 1874 Mr. Douglas was elected from the first congressional district of Virginia a member of the forty-fourth congress, and two years later he was elected a member of the forty-fifth congress. He took no active part, however, in the proceedings of the house, his most important service being as chairman of the select committee of the forty-fourth congress to investigate the affairs of the Freedmen's savings bank. He was married to a daughter of Robin Pollard, a prominent citizen of King William county. He died Dec. 22, 1878.

MIDDLETON, Arthur, signer of the declaration of independence, was born on the Ashley S. C., June 26, 1742. The family was one of great wealth and prominence: his great-grandfather, Edward, emigrated to Charleston in 1678 and became a large owner of land; his grandfather, Arthur, was governor of the colony (1725–31); his father, Henry (1717–84), was a leading patriot and president of the Continental congress in 1774 and of the Provincial congress of South Carolina 1775–76. Arthur was sent to England and placed at Harrow school, whence in 1757 he passed to that of Westminster, and in 1760 to Trinity college, Cambridge. He was married to Mary, daughter of Walter Izard, in 1764. In 1765 he was elected to the colonial assembly, and continued to represent his parish for many years. Three years of foreign travel having failed to shake his republican principles, he became a leader of the patriotic party at home. In 1775 he was an active member of the council of safety and of the South Carolina congress, urging vigorous measures, and helping to prepare and report a constitution for the state. The next year he was sent to congress, in place of his father, and signed the declaration. While in Philadelphia in 1776–77, he and John Hancock, being men of wealth and representing two distant sections of the country, kept house together, exercising a princely hospitality, and doing much to avert or overcome sectional jealousies. Returning home in 1778, he declined the governorship because the constitution adopted in that year did not meet his approval. He bore a prominent part in the defence of Charleston, in 1779–80, and on the fall of the city was sent to St. Augustine, Fla., and kept a prisoner with the other leading patriots. His estates were ravaged, his mansion sacked, and his income much diminished by the casualties of the war. On his exchange he sailed to Philadelphia, and was again in congress 1781–83, where he took notes of the debates in shorthand. Incited by what he had seen and endured, he denounced Cornwallis as a barbarian, and wished to exclude him from any exchange of prisoners. He wrote a few political tracts, signed "Andrew Marvell," and after the war was in the state senate, where he strove to reconcile opposing elements. He was an accomplished man of high character and eminent in public service. He died in his forty-sixth year at his home on the Ashley river Jan. 1, 1788.

Arthur Middleton

BROOKS, William Robert, astronomer, was borne in Maidstone, England, June 11, 1844, son of Rev. William Brooks, a Baptist minister, born in Maidstone, England, Feb. 25, 1812, who emigrated to America in 1857, and settled in Darien, N. Y. His wife's maiden name was Caroline Wickings, who

Digitized by Google

was born at Staplehurst, Kent, England, Feb. 5, 1810. The son was liberally educated, and, as a lad, while on a visit to Australia, was a daily companion of the captain of the vessel in taking observations, and this interest was his first impulse toward the study of astronomy. In his American home he continued the study, and became familiar with the theme and construction of the telescope and with scientific works. He made his first telescope when fourteen years old. His lack of tools and material obliged him to make repeated journeys to a cabinet-maker four miles distant, who kindly gave him the use of his shop and outfit. The tube of this first instrument was square, and constructed of wood, as was the sliding eye-piece. He completed this rude telescope in 1858, just in time to make observations of Donati's great comet of that year. In 1862 he delivered his first astronomical lecture, illustrated by charts, in his father's church. Experiments in natural philosophy and mechanics were part of his educational curriculum at this period. Invention also occupied his attention, and before he had ever seen a sewing-machine he made one that aroused the wonder of the housewives of the neighborhood. He made detailed drawings for an ocean steamer on the screw principle, with a double revolving hull, which was expected to cross the Atlantic in three days. He experimented in photography in the early days of that science, and from a darkened chamber of the parsonage, with a spectacle-glass for a lens fitted in a board in the window, he, by holding the plate in his hand, and resting it against a standard during exposure, produced an excellent picture of the church shaded by elms. Early in his astronomical work, Mr. Brooks employed photography in his researches, and became convinced that it would be of important service in disclosing objects invisible with the largest telescope, and also in charting the heavens. While yet a youth, he spent three years in the Shepard iron works at Buffalo, where he assisted in the construction of steam engines and heavy machinery, and perfected himself in mechanical drawing. He subsequently filled many important positions as mechanical draughtsman in Syracuse, N. Y., Providence, R. I., Boston and Worcester, Mass. In 1868 he married Mary E. Smith of Edwardsburg, Mich., and in 1870 settled in Phelps, N. Y., as village photographer, and here made his second telescope, an achromatic instrument of two-inch aperture. With this he did much useful work, and secured in 1878 observations of the transit of Mercury. His next instrument was a five-inch diameter reflecting telescope, with which he discovered his first comet Oct. 4, 1881. It was also seen by Denning in England the same morning. He next constructed a silver-on-glass reflecting telescope of nine-inch aperture, the glass of which he ground and polished with his own hands. He spent one year in perfecting the large glass of this instrument, with which up to 1888 he did all his work. Mr. Brooks had meanwhile given up photography, and moved outside the village, and in 1874 established the Red house observatory, which became known wherever tidings reached by wire or cable. In 1888 he removed to Geneva, N. Y., to take charge of the Smith observatory, the erection of which and the installation of the instruments, which are of the highest class, he superintended. Before his removal to Geneva he had discovered eleven new comets, and from the time of his removal up to 1894 he had added to the list eight more. Many of these discoveries are of the highest scientific interest and value. Prof. Brooks's time is not confined to cometary research. Planetary and solar phenomena, transit work for the determination of time, double-star and spectroscopic observations also engage his attention. He latterly devotes much time to the photography of the heavens. The observatory being opened to the people every clear evening, the reception of visitors and lecture courses on astronomy occupy much of his time. In 1887 he was elected a fellow of the Royal astronomical society, and also of the Liverpool astronomical society. He is a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. In 1890 he was elected a member of the British astronomical association, and in 1891 Hobart college conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of arts.

JOHNSON, Frank W., soldier, was born in Virginia in October, 1799. He emigrated to Texas in 1826, and engaged in surveying land until 1831, when he was elected alcalde of the jurisdiction of Austin. In 1832 he led an expedition against the Mexican post of Anahuac. The same year he was appointed chief surveyor of Austin's colony. He entered the army as a volunteer in 1835, and was appointed adjutant and inspector-general successively, by Gens. Austin and Burleson. In December, 1835, he led one of the columns which so gallantly stormed and took the post and city of San Antonio de Bexar, and on the fall of Col. Benjamin R. Milam, the command devolved upon him. In 1836 he made a raid through the country between the Nueces river and the Rio Grande, but was surprised by the Mexicans, and lost most of his command. This was his last public service. He died in 1885, on a visit to the famed hot springs, Aguas Calientes, Mexico.

GOODELL, William, missionary, was born at Templeton, Mass., Feb. 14, 1792. He was educated at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., Dartmouth college, New Hampshire, and the Andover theological seminary, from which he was graduated in 1820. He was ordained at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 12, 1822, and in December sailed for the Turkish empire as a missionary, under the auspices of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. For five years he labored at Beirut, Syria, mastering in the meantime the Turkish and Arabic languages, but upon the breaking out of the Greek revolution he was obliged to withdraw to Malta, where he remained for three years. In May, 1831, he began work in Constantinople, where the rest of his life was spent. He experienced the hardships of war, pestilence and fire, and in 1839 was subjected to a severe persecution which nearly drove him from the country, a society being formed at that time whose object was to get rid of the missionaries by poison. Mr. Goodell translated the whole Bible out of the original Greek and Hebrew into Armeno-Turkish, completing the Old Testament in 1841, and the New Testament about two years later. When the whole was done, he wrote to Dr. Adams of Phillips academy: "Thus have I been permitted by the goodness of God, to dig a well in this distant land, of which millions may drink; or, as Brother Temple would express it, to throw wide open the twelve gates of the New Jerusalem for all this immense population." Later, he thoroughly revised the whole translation. His ability as a linguist is evidenced not only by this great work, but also by the fact that throughout his sojourn at Constantinople he preached

Digitized by Google

every Sunday in five different languages, namely, English, German, Greek, Turkish, and Armenian, and occasionally in French, Italian, and Spanish, as well. He visited this country in 1851, when the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by two colleges, and returned again in 1865. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 18, 1867.

BALL, Thomas, sculptor, was born at Charlestown, Mass., June 3, 1819. From early life he felt himself drawn toward, and destined for, art. The first twelve or fourteen years of his art career were passed in the pursuit of portrait painting in Boston. During his early struggles he supported himself entirely by his musical talents. For many years a famous baritone singer, he may be said to have created the part of Elijah in Mendelssohn's oratorio, he having sustained the principal rôle at the first performance of "Elijah" in America by the Handel and Haydn society in 1848. (See "History of the Handel and Haydn Society," by C. C. Perkins.) Mr. Ball's first piece of sculpture was a cabinet bust of Jenny Lind in 1852. This cantatrice had just made her concert tour through the United States, and the general enthusiasm of the moment offered a great opportunity to the artist. Next followed a statuette of Webster, which proved equally successful. After this the artist spent two years in Italy for the study of his profession. Returning to America, he again settled in Boston, where he modeled his colossal equestrian statue of Washington. Among his best works, besides the above-mentioned, are the colossal Webster in Central park, New York; the actor, Edwin Forrest as Coriolanus, in Philadelphia; Gov. John A. Andrew of Massachusetts, in Boston, and the group, "Emancipation," in Washington, D. C. Among his ideal works, his "Eve," "St. John," and the group, Christ and a little child, are most prominent. Mr. Ball returned to Florence in 1865, where he has since resided, and is now (1894) engaged upon a Washington monument consisting of five colossal figures, busts, etc., for the town of Methuen, Mass.

Thomas Ball

NITSCHMANN, David, Moravian bishop, was born at Zauchtenthal, in Moravia, Dec. 27, 1696. His parents were of the remnant of the ancient Brethren. In May, 1724, he fled from persecution to Herrnhut, and three years later was elected one of its twelve elders and began to travel as an evangelist. In 1732 he and L. Dober established at St. Thomas the first foreign mission of the *Unitas Fratrum.* He was chosen to be the first bishop of the renewed Moravian church and was consecrated at Berlin March 13, 1735, by Bishop D. E. Jablonski, with the sanction of Bishop Sitkovius of Poland, these two being the only surviving representatives of the succession in the old Church of the Brethren, which otherwise had long ceased to exist as a visible organization. In the same year he led a colony to Savannah, going out on the same ship with the Wesleys, on whom the Moravians exerted no little influence. In February, 1736, he ordained Anthony Seifferth, probably the first ordination of a Protestant bishop in the bounds of the United States. In 1740 he was again in America, and on Apr. 2, 1741, purchased a tract of wild land on the Lehigh; here he placed a few dejected colonists from the abandoned settlement in Georgia, and founded Bethlehem, destined to be the chief town of his people in the new world. Here he remained for more than three years, making mission journeys to the north and west, and meeting Zinzendorf in the wilds of Wyoming. On the way back from Europe, four years later, his vessel was taken by Spaniards, and he was held a prisoner for some months at St. Sebastian on the Bay of Biscay. His many travels included another visit to America in 1748, and in 1755 he came back to remain. His labors extended to North Carolina and New York, and he was zealous in preaching to the Indians. He left Gnadenhüthen (now Weissport), Pa., shortly before the massacre there, and lived, always in the simplest and plainest way, at Lititz 1756–61, and afterward at Bethlehem. He had made more than fifty sea voyages, and traveled on foot many thousands of miles. A German life of him appeared in 1842. He died Oct. 8, 1772. His uncle, David Nitschmann, Sr. (1676–1758), bore persecution in Moravia, escaped from prison and went to Herrnhut in 1725; was a missionary at St. Croix in 1833–34; came to America with his nephew in 1740; felled the first tree to build the first house at Bethlehem, and, next to the bishop, was the founder of the town, where he was much beloved and revered as "Father Nitschmann."

PARKER, James Cutler Dunn, organist, was born at Boston, Mass., June 2, 1828. He was graduated from Harvard in his twentieth year, after which he first studied law. After some musical experience, Mr. Parker, in 1851, went to Leipzig for a regular musical course. Three years later he returned home, and accepted the position as organist at Trinity church. Later he conducted singing societies, formed series of classical concerts, and was chosen organist of the Handel and Haydn society. He is now professor of the college of music connected with Boston university. His publications embrace cantatas, minor church music and two manuals on harmony, dated 1855 and 1870.

KENNA, Thomas James, city official, was born in New York city Sept. 13, 1844. He is the son of a native of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1835, and worked as a shipbuilder in New York. The elder Kenna married an Englishwoman of good parentage, and when his son was nine years old settled in Williamsburg, afterward part of Brooklyn. After acquiring an education in public and private schools, the lad began to earn his living as a tally-boy and slate picker, in the yards of the old Pennsylvania coal company. He worked for that company the greater portion of eleven years, the intervals being devoted to assisting his father in the shipyards. Later he was employed as a day laborer by the coal company, and was placed in the engineering department. There he made himself competent for the position of chief engineer, and in 1867 he was promoted to that post. He was appointed to a clerkship in the department of excise in 1870, rising to the secretaryship and chief clerkship in eighteen months, and holding office until the department was abolished in 1873. In that year he was elected alderman and supervisor for the fourteenth ward of Brooklyn, on an independent ticket, but was defeated as a candidate for a second term in 1875. From July, 1876, until the fall of 1877, he was bookkeeper in the police department, resigning to become a successful aldermanic candidate. The study of law had occupied his spare time in these years, and in 1878 he became connected with the law firm of Barrett & Patterson. His admission to the bar occurred in 1881. He was elected civil jus-

Digitized by Google

tice in 1879, and later became associated with Charles J. Patterson in the practice of the law. Appointed police justice in 1884, and reappointed in 1888, he served until unanimously nominated by the democrats for the office of register, to which he was elected in 1891. He was elected president of the Brooklyn "Citizen" association in June, 1894. He is a member of several of the leading social and political clubs of Brooklyn, is popular among people of all shades of political and religious opinion, and is respected for his ability and his acknowledged integrity.

GOODHUE, Jonathan, merchant, New York, was born in Salem, Mass., June 21, 1783, son of Benjamin Goodhue, a member of the U. S. senate for two successive terms. He received his early education at the grammar school of Salem, and in 1798 entered the counting house of Henry John Norris of that town, a wealthy and enterprising merchant, engaged in commerce with Europe and the East Indies. Here the young man remained for several years, acquiring a knowledge of general business, and in 1803 was sent out by his employer as supercargo, making his first voyage to Aden, Arabia, where he remained six months, and from there to the Cape of Good Hope and the Isle of France. He made another voyage at the end of 1805, when he went to Calcutta, and informed himself in regard to the natives of India. In 1807 Mr. Goodhue removed to New York, and started in business for himself. Aided by the assistance and patronage of his early friend and employer, Mr. Norris, by Joseph Peabody, one of the most eminent merchants of his day at Salem, and by Wm. Gray of Boston, he was fortunate enough to gain the business friendship of some of the leading merchants of New York. During the war with Great Britain there was a somewhat disastrous lull in commercial business, but after the peace of 1814, Mr. Goodhue's firm soon extended its relations through all the commercial parts of Europe, East Indies, Mexico, and South America. Mr. Goodhue was remarkable for the retention in service of those employees whom he found honest and faithful. A confidential counting-room porter in the house of Goodhue & Co. held his position for more than thirty years, while the cartman who took charge of Mr. Goodhue's luggage upon the latter's first arrival in New York, was employed until old age necessitated his retirement. Mr. Goodhue was an old-school federalist in politics. In religion he was more than usually liberal, having no special leaning toward any sect or dogma, but being always through life a true and earnest Christian. The firm of Goodhue & Co. continued to exist for many years after the death of its founder, and was always one of the most highly respected mercantile houses in the country. Mr. Goodhue died in New York city in 1848.

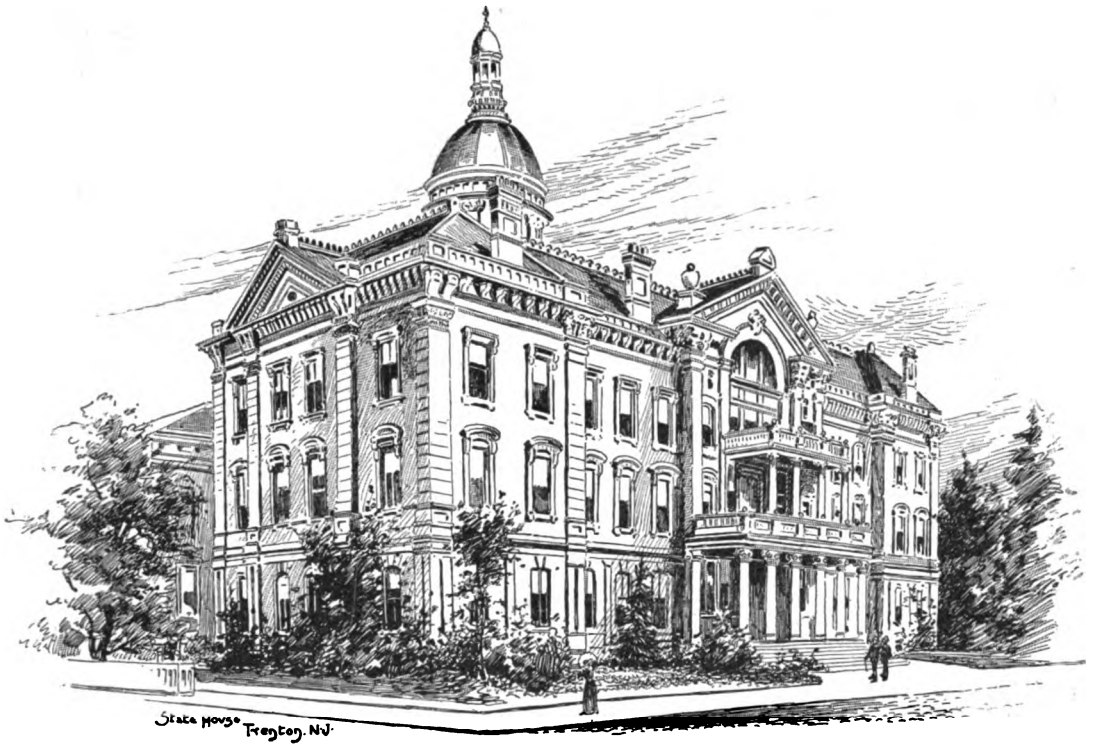
GODDARD, Calvin, representative in congress, was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., July 17, 1768, the son of Daniel Goddard, grandson of Edward Goddard, and great-grandson of William Goddard, who migrated from Norfolk, England, in 1666. Calvin Goddard entered at Dartmouth college, and was graduated in 1786. He then entered the office of Oliver Ellsworth, with whom he studied law; in 1790 he was admitted to the bar, and settled in Plainfield, Conn., where he practised law for some years. In 1791 he was elected a member of the state legislature, in which body he served for ten years, during the last three years being speaker. In 1801 he was elected a member of congress from Connecticut, where he continued until March 3, 1805. He removed to Norwich in 1807, and for the next eight years was a member of the state executive council. He was a presidential elector in 1812, and in 1814 a delegate to the Hartford convention. From 1815 to 1818 he was judge of the superior court of Connecticut. From that time until 1823 he was district attorney for the county of New London, and then for seventeen years mayor of Norwich. He married Alice, daughter of Rev. Levi Hart, and granddaughter of Dr. Bellamy. Of their six children three sons practised law in Ohio and in New York city. Judge Goddard died in Norwich, Conn., May 2, 1842.

KIMBALL, Gilman, surgeon, was born at Hill, N. H., Dec. 8, 1804. He received a classical education, was graduated M. D. from Dartmouth in 1827, and practiced for a year in Chicopee, Mass. After a visit to Europe, and a period of study in Paris, he settled in Lowell, Mass., and soon became a leader in his profession. In 1844 he was chosen professor of surgery in Vermont medical college at Woodstock, and in 1845 was called to the same chair in the Berkshire medical college at Pittsfield, Mass. Later, he was for many years director of the Lowell general hospital, which had been established by the wealthy manufacturers of Lowell for the care and treatment of unfortunate operatives, and in 1861 served for a short time as brigade-surgeon under Gen. B. F. Butler, superintending the organization of the first military hospitals. In 1882 he was chosen president of the American gynecological society. Dr. Kimball has won high rank as a surgeon, and has been a pioneer in the application of electricity to surgery, having been the first to use it in the treatment of fibroid tumors. He has been a frequent and valued contributor to medical journals.

NEW, Anthony, representative in congress, was born in Gloucester county, Va., in 1747. He volunteered in the revolutionary army, and rose to be a colonel, serving throughout the war. In 1793 he was elected a representative in the U. S. congress from Virginia, and served in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth congresses. Having removed to Elkton, Ky., in 1805, he was elected to represent that state in the twelfth, fifteenth, and seventeenth congresses. He died at Elkton, Todd county, Ky., March 2, 1823.

NICHOLS, James Robinson, scientist, was born at West Amesbury, Mass., July 19, 1819. He was educated in the common schools, and the only higher instruction he received was during a year's attendance at the medical school of Dartmouth college. He subsequently was engaged in the drug business in Haverhill and Boston, and in 1866 he founded the "Journal of Chemistry," and was its editor for many years, and was afterward (until his death) senior editor of the "Popular Science News." From 1873 to 1878 he was president of the Vermont state railroad, and from 1873, until his death, a director of the Boston and Maine railroad. He was also a trustee of the George Peabody fund. He was a pioneer in chemical discoveries, in which he acquired considerable wealth, and was also greatly interested in agriculture. He was the author of several volumes, the last of which was entitled, "Whence, What, Where? a View of the Origin, Nature and Destiny of Man," a work of considerable power and originality, and which had an extensive circulation. He died at Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 2, 1888.

Digitized by Google



LIVINGSTON, William, first governor of New Jersey (1776–90), was born in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1723, the son of the first Philip Livingston, one of the patroons of New York, and brother of the second Philip Livingston, a signer of the declaration of independence. His mother was Catharine Van Brugh, of an old Dutch family residing at Albany. William was the fifth child. While a boy he was taken in charge by his maternal grandmother, with whom he lived until he went to college, excepting during a year when he was in the charge of an English missionary to the Mohawk Indians. He went to Yale, where he was graduated at the head of his class in 1741. He studied law with James Alexander, who was at that time one of the most eminent lawyers in the city of New York, and one of the earliest opponents of the British assumption of power in the colonies. In 1745 he married Susanna French, the daughter of a large landed proprietor of New Jersey. In 1748 he was licensed to practice law and soon became a prominent member of the bar, being employed in most of the legal questions of the day, both in New York and New Jersey. In 1752 he was one of the counsel for the defendants in the great chancery suit between the proprietors of East Jersey and certain of the settlers. He was frequently engaged in theological controversies with the Episcopalians, having been himself brought up in the Dutch Reformed church. This brought him into the habit of writing for publication, and he became somewhat noted for his wit and for his power of sarcasm. As early as 1747 he published an original poem of 700 lines, which was afterward several times reprinted, and which was entitled "Philosophic Solitude." While still continuing his law practice he was elected to the provincial legislature from Livingston manor; but in 1760 and during the years immediately following he purchased land in New Jersey, near Elizabethtown, amounting, at least, to about 120 acres, which he improved by importing and setting out various species of fruit-trees. Here he erected a new house, which was generally known, while he occupied it, as "Liberty Hall;" and here he made his home, except when his professional or other duties required his absence. This property, after his death, fell into the hands of a cousin, and from her descended to her grandson, John Kean. In 1774 Livingston was appointed a delegate to the Continental congress, and he was a member of the committee of that body which prepared the address to the people of Great Britain. In January, 1775, he was re-elected delegate to congress, and in 1776 served with Adams, Jefferson and Lee on committees in the provincial congress. Being appointed brigadier-general, he took command of the militia of New Jersey in June, 1776. His family was soon after obliged to abandon their home, which was ravaged by the Hessians during the period when New Jersey was the seat of war. He was, however, soon relieved from his military command, which was very distasteful to him, and on Aug. 28, 1776, was elected the first governor of New Jersey under the new constitution. The state having no seal, it was resolved that the seal and arms of the governor should be used as the great seal of the state until another could be procured. His first message to the two houses of the New Jersey legislature has been quoted as a characteristic specimen of the patriotic literature of the day. Livingston was elected governor year after year, with only slight occasional opposition, as long as he lived. Altogether he held the office of governor and chancellor of the state nearly fourteen years. During the first two years of his service as governor his task was both difficult and dangerous, the state being more exposed and suffering more from the military operations of the enemy than any other. The legislature was obliged to meet first at one place and then at another; sometimes at Trenton, again at Princeton, at Pittstown,

Digitized by Google

and so on. Personally, Gov. Livingston was subject to constant alarm and danger. His determined hostility to the British, and more particularly to the tories, excited the most bitter hostility against him, and numerous efforts were made to capture him, while his family were subjected to every possible annoyance. He was called by "Rivington's Gazette," a New York paper, which was the organ of the British party, "the spurious governor;" "Don Quixote of the Jerseys;" "Despot-in-chief in and over the Rising State of New Jersey;" "extraordinary chancellor of the same;" "Knight of the Most Honorable Order of Starvation and chief of the independents." Livingston's own method of taking these scurrilous remarks is shown by his writing: "If Rivington is taken, I must have one of his ears; Gov. Clinton is entitled to the other; and Gen. Washington, if he pleases, may take his head." Livingston was very popular, however, among the people of New Jersey, although of course he did not escape certain instances of hostility and opposition. As soon as peace was proclaimed, Livingston left Trenton, where he had resided for three years, and returned to his house at Elizabethtown. In June, 1785, he was appointed by congress minister to the court of Holland, but he declined the position. In 1786 he became a member of the Society, in New York, for promoting the emancipation of slaves, and himself emancipated the only two slaves he owned. In May, 1787, he was appointed by the legislature one of the delegates to the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, and was a very constant attendant on its deliberations. In June, 1788, Gov. Livingston received from the faculty of Yale college the degree of LL.D. The following year he had the misfortune to lose his wife, with whom he had lived happily forty-five years. He had thirteen children, of whom six died before him. One son, Brockholst Livingston, became a distinguished lawyer of New York and judge of the supreme court of that state, and during the last sixteen years of his life one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States. The mind of Gov. Livingston was not only notable and impressed with sterling traits, but was also adorned with fanciful qualities, which made him an admirable companion and a graceful and witty conversationalist. At one time he presided over a club of lawyers in New York city called "the Moot," in which imaginary causes were brought up and carried through all the processes of argument and trial, as in an actual court. In 1752 he published a weekly paper opposing the Episcopal church, which he called "The Independent Reflector." It lasted for about a year. Besides the poem already mentioned, he wrote "A Funeral Eulogium on Rev. Aaron Burr" (1757). He also published a "Digest of the laws of New York from 1691 to 1762." His life and letters were published by Theodore Sedgwick, Jr. (New York, 1833). He died in Elizabethtown, N. J., July 25, 1790.

PATERSON, William, second governor of New Jersey (1790–92). (See Vol. I., p. 24.)

HOWELL, Richard, third governor of New Jersey (1792–1801) was born in Newark, Del., Oct. 25, 1754. He was the son of Ebenezer Howell, whose parents came to this country from Wales in 1729. With his twin brother, Lewis, he was educated at Newcastle, and when about fifteen years old his father settled in Cumberland county, N. J., leaving his two boys in Delaware until their education was completed. They rejoined him about 1774, when Lewis studied medicine, and Richard law. In November, 1774, Howell was one of a party who broke into a storehouse at Newcastle, N. J., and took out the boxes of tea which had been stored there, being a recent importation from the brig Greyhound, and burned them. Although the persons engaged in this affair were disguised as Indians, they were recognized and were sued by the owners of the tea; but the case was never brought to trial, owing to the general favor in which the act was held by the people of that section. Early in 1775 Richard Howell was appointed an officer in a company of infantry, and in December of that year was commissioned captain of the 2d regiment of continental troops of New Jersey. The regiment in which he was a captain was ordered to Canada, and he served at Ticonderoga, and also at Quebec. In the following winter his brother Lewis was appointed surgeon of the regiment of which Richard was major. Lewis died from an attack of fever during the progress of the battle of Monmouth in June, 1778. Richard remained in the army until 1778, when he resigned and was licensed to practice law in Cumberland county, where he continued to live for several years. He married, in November of that year, a daughter of Joseph Burr of Burlington county. His reason for resigning from the army is said to have been a special appointment by Gen. Washington to transact certain important private duties, which he could not perform while holding a military commission from congress. It is said, in regard to this matter, that at the time strong suspicions of his patriotism were aroused in the minds of those who were not aware of his authority for his acts, and this to such an extent that he was arrested in his father's house for high treason. Being brought before the supreme court of New Jersey, he produced his orders from Washington; whereupon he was not only discharged, but the judge ordered every proceeding in the case to be erased from the minutes of the court. It is supposed that the duty in which he was employed by Gen. Washington was that of obtaining intelligence of the proceedings of the British commanders at New York and elsewhere. In 1788 Howell was elected clerk of the supreme court of New Jersey. In 1793 he was elected governor of the state, and continued to be elected annually until 1801. At the time of the whiskey insurrection in 1794 Gov. Howell commanded the troops sent from New Jersey, and was assigned to the command of the right wing of the army by Gen. Washington. The victory, however, over the insurrectionists proved to be a bloodless one. Gov. Howell died at his residence near Trenton, N. J., May 5, 1803. He had nine children. Mrs. Jefferson Davis is his granddaughter.

BLOOMFIELD, Joseph, soldier and fourth governor of New Jersey (1801–12), was born at Woodbridge, Middlesex county, N. J., in 1755. He was the son of Dr. Moses Bloomfield, who was a member of the legislature, and of the provincial congress during the revolution. While a boy, Joseph went to a classical school at Deerfield, Cumberland county. On leaving there he studied law with Cortlandt Skinner, who was an eminent lawyer, and attorney-general of New Jersey. In 1775 he was licensed to practice at the bar of New Jersey, and settled at Bridgeton. In February, 1776, he was commissioned a captain in the 3d New Jersey regiment, commanded by Col. Elias Dayton. His company was ordered to Canada, but the news of the retreat from Quebec caused a change, and for a time they were at Fort Stanwix and later at Ticonderoga. Here Capt. Bloomfield was appointed judge-advocate of the northern army, and soon after was pro-

Digitized by Google

moted to be major of his regiment. He fought in the battle of Brandywine and at Monmouth, and in one of these engagements was wounded. In 1778 he resigned from the army, and was chosen clerk of the assembly, and was afterward for several years register of the court of admiralty. Upon the organization of the Society of the Cincinnati, his name was on the roll of members; the following year he was chosen vice-president, and in 1808 president of the society. In 1783, upon the resignation of William Paterson, he was elected attorney-general of the state, and re-elected in 1788. In 1793 he was chosen one of the trustees of Princeton college. He was also a general of militia, and in 1784 commanded a brigade during the whiskey insurrection. In 1792 he was one of the presidential electors. He was an active member, and for a time president of the New Jersey society for the abolition of slavery. In 1801 Gen. Bloomfield supported Mr. Jefferson for the presidency—an act which was considered a change of politics on his part, and he was alleged to have deserted his party. In the autumn of that year he received thirty votes for governor against twenty cast for Richard Stockton, and from that time until 1812 was constantly re-elected. On the declaration of the war of 1812, Bloomfield was appointed by President Madison a brigadier-general, and assigned to the army for the invasion of Canada. He was present in the attack on Fort George, but does not appear to have gained any laurels as a military commander during that war. He returned to Burlington after the war, and in 1818 lost his wife, whom he had married about 1779. She was Mary McIlvaine of Burlington, N. J. He was again married a few years later to a lady who survived him. In 1816 he was elected by the democrats a member of congress, and continued to serve until March 4, 1821. He died in Burlington, N. J., Oct. 3, 1823.

OGDEN, Aaron, fifth governor of New Jersey (1812–13), was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., Dec. 3, 1756. He was the great-grandson of Jonathan Ogden, who was one of the original associates of the Elizabethtown purchase, and whose grandson, Robert, the father of Aaron Ogden, was surrogate for the county of Essex, member of the council, and for several years speaker of the house of assembly. Toward the close of the revolution Robert Ogden settled in Sparta, in the county of Sussex, where he owned large tracts of land, and where he died in 1787. Aaron was carefully educated, and sent to Princeton college, graduating in the year 1773, before he had attained the age of seventeen. After leaving college, he was assistant in a celebrated grammar school, where Brockholst Livingston and Alexander Hamilton were pupils. In the winter of 1777 he entered the 1st New Jersey regiment, and continued in service until the termination of the war in the various grades of captain, brigade major, inspector, and aide-de-camp. At that time Col. Lord Stirling, who was commanding a regiment of militia in that district, organized an expedition to capture a British vessel, the Blue Mountain Valley, lying in New York harbor, which was loaded with coal, flour, and live stock, designed for the British troops at Boston. The expedition embarked in small crafts, and succeeded in boarding the ship and capturing her—an exploit for which those who conducted it were complimented in a formal resolution of the congress at Philadelphia Jan. 29, 1776. Capt. Ogden was present at the battle of Brandywine Sept. 11, 1777, where he acted under the special orders of Washington. He was an active participant in the battle of Monmouth June 27, 1778, as aide to Lord Stirling, was the bearer of important despatches from the commander-in-chief, and was included in the officers who received from congress a vote of thanks. The following winter, while in quarters in Elizabethtown, his regiment was surprised, and Ogden, who volunteered to make a reconnoissance, was astonished to find himself in the camp of the enemy, and, in effecting his escape, received a bayonet wound which nearly proved fatal. In 1779 Ogden commanded a company of light infantry under Maj.-Gen. the Marquis Lafayette. While in this position, he received from Washington, when alone with him, a package addressed to Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, commander of the British forces, and under a flag of truce, with an escort of twenty-five dragoons, delivered the humane offer from Washington to exchange Maj. André for Gen. Arnold. Capt. Ogden was with Lafayette in Virginia, and was present at the siege of Yorktown. At the close of the war he became one of the members of the New Jersey branch of the Society of the Cincinnati. This order was organized at the cantonment of the American army, on the Hudson river, in May, 1783, the following being the constitution then adopted: "It having pleased the Supreme Governor of the universe, in the disposition of human affairs, to cause the separation of the colonies of North America from the dominion of Great Britain; and, after a bloody conflict of eight years, to establish them free and independent and sovereign states, connected by alliances, founded on reciprocal advantages, with some of the great princes and powers of the earth. To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event, as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and in many instances cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American army do hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute, and combine themselves into one body of friends, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and, in failure thereof, to the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members. The officers of the American army, having generally been taken from the citizens of America, possess high veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus, and, having resolved to follow his example by returning to their citizenship, they think they may, with propriety, denominate themselves the Society of the Cincinnati. The following principles shall be immutable, and form the basis of the society: An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature, for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing: An unalterable determination to promote and cherish between the respective states that union and national honor so essentially necessary to their happiness and the future dignity of the American empire: To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers, this spirit will dictate brotherly kindness in all things, and particularly extend to the most substantial acts of beneficence, according to the ability of the society, toward those officers and their families who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it. The general society will, for the sake of frequent communications, be divided into state societies, and these again into such districts as shall be directed by the state society." These were the principal sections of the instrument, the other provisions being merely regulations of details. Each state society was to meet on the fourth day of July yearly, and the general society, composed of delegates, on the first Mon-

Aaron Ogden

Digitized by Google

day in May once in three years. There were originally nine or ten state societies, but considerable clamor was raised against them on account of their badge and the hereditary principle carried out in their membership, to an extent that three or four of the societies were disbanded. Six states, however, continued them, these being Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and South Carolina. The officers, who were entitled to membership, were those who had resigned with honor after three years' service, or who had lost their rank through changes in the army organization, to be followed by the elder and male branches of such as had died, or those who had served to the end of the war. Generals and colonels of the French army were at that time included in the membership. Honorary members were admitted by the state societies in number not exceeding one to every four of the regular members. The badge adopted by the society was a bald eagle, bearing a medal on its breast, the head and tail of silver, suspended by a deep blue watered silk ribbon, edged with white, indicative of the union of France and America. Those in actual use were generally all gold. The eagle for the president-general was adorned with jewels, and was presented to the society by the French naval officers and seamen engaged in the revolutionary war. The motto on the medal and seal, which had upon them the figure of Cincinnatus, was, "*Omnia reliquit servare rem publicam.*" The original funds of the

society were obtained by every officer paying annually into the treasury one month's pay. All the societies have preserved more or less of their funds, some of which have been so invested that they have accumulated. The society obtained its name from the fact of its including so many patriots, who had in many instances left their farms and estates to serve their country, as is related of Cincinnatus. At the second general meeting of the society, in 1787, Washington was elected president-general, and was re-elected every third year of his life. His successors in office were Alexander Hamilton, C. C. Pinckney, and Thomas Pinckney; after whom came Col. Aaron Ogden, who was elected in 1829. The last survivor of the original association was Robert Burnet of New York, who died in 1859. Nearly all the prominent generals of the U. S. army have been, or are now, members of the society. It is alleged that the Tammany society was started for the purpose of opposing the Society of the Cincinnati, on the theory that the latter was established in the interest of the wealthier and more aristocratic classes. It is, however, a fact that the Society of the Cincinnati never has exercised any political influence or authority whatever. Ogden was licensed as an attorney in 1784, and began practice at Elizabethtown. In October, 1787, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Chetwood. In 1799 he was appointed to the command of the 11th regiment of the United States and a deputy quartermaster-general in that army. In 1803 he was elected trustee of Princeton college, from which institution he received in 1816 the honorary degree of LL.D. In 1801 he was chosen by the legislature of New Jersey senator of the United States for an unexpired term; he was also clerk of the county of Essex. In 1812 Aaron Ogden was elected governor of New Jersey, serving for one year. In 1813 he was appointed by President Madison a major-general in the army of the United States, which appointment he declined as he was already commander-in-chief of the militia of the state of New Jersey. In the latter part of his life Gov. Ogden attempted to run a steamboat between Elizabethtown and New York, and came into conflict with the Livingstons and Fulton, who had the exclusive right to navigate the waters of New York state by steamboat for a term of years. The result was a state controversy, as the legislature of New Jersey had granted Ogden and another exclusive privileges in the waters of that state. The celebrated Thomas Addis Emmet appeared against Ogden, and he was defeated. Other litigation in regard to his steamboat speculations ensued until Ogden had sunk his entire fortune, which he never recovered. During the latter part of his life he lived on his pension mainly. In 1829 he settled in Jersey city, where he held a government position in the custom house up to the time of his death, which occurred Apr. 19, 1839.

PENNINGTON, William Sandford, sixth governor of New Jersey (1813–15), was born in Newark, N. J., in 1757. He was the great-grandson of Ephraim Pennington, an emigrant from Connecticut and one of the original settlers of Newark in 1667. William Sandford Pennington was apprenticed to his mother's brother, a farmer, with whom he remained until the breaking out of the revolutionary war, on the generally understood promise that he was to be the heir of his employer. But his uncle was a loyalist, and when his nephew joined the patriots he canceled his indentures and they parted. Young Pennington is said to have served as a non-commissioned officer in a company of artillery, and during an engagement he attracted the attention of Gen. Knox, while actively loading and firing a piece of artillery, quite alone and under fire. It was not, however, until 1780 that he received his commission as lieutenant. He was present at the execution of Major André, and on one occasion had the honor of dining with Gen. Washington. Pennington kept a diary, in which he wrote an account of the mutiny of the Pennsylvania troops at Morristown in January, 1781, after which two of the ringleaders were executed. He was wounded during the siege of Yorktown, and on retiring from the army had the rank of captain. After the war he, for a time, engaged in the business of a hatter, and afterward in some employment in Newark. In 1797, and for three years following, he was a member of the assembly for the county of Essex, and in 1801 member of the council. He afterward entered the office of Elias Boudinot as a student of law, and in 1802 was licensed as an attorney. Two years later he was elected an associate justice of the supreme court. In 1813 and 1814 he was elected governor of the state of New Jersey. In 1815 he succeeded Robert Morris as judge of the U. S. district court for New Jersey, being appointed by President Madison. He died in Newark, N. J., Sept. 18, 1826.

DICKERSON, Mahlon, seventh governor of New Jersey (1815–17). (See index.)

WILLIAMSON, Isaac Halsted, eighth governor of New Jersey (1817–29), was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1767. He was the youngest son, and belonged to an ancient and respectable family of that town. He received only a grammar-school education; studied law with his brother; was licensed to prac-

Digitized by Google

tice in 1791; in 1796 was made a counselor, and in 1804 a sergeant-at-law. He took a high rank at the bar of the state, his practice extending into several adjoining counties besides his own. He was made deputy attorney-general of Morris county, and was considered one of the most satisfactory advisers on intricate questions of law in the state. In 1817 he was elected governor of New Jersey, and was afterward re-elected every year until 1829. He was also chancellor of the state. After the election of President Jackson in 1829 a violent contest occurred in New Jersey, and that year Williamson lost his position. He then returned to the bar and was soon in full practice. In 1831 he was elected a member of the council for Essex county. In 1844 he was a member of the convention which framed the new constitution of the state, and was unanimously elected president of that body. He died in Elizabethtown, N. J., July 10, 1844.

VROOM, Peter Dumont, ninth and twelfth governor of New Jersey (1829–32; 1833–36), was born in Hillsborough township, N. J., Dec. 12, 1791. He was the youngest son of Col. D. Vroom, an old and much respected citizen of Somerset county, who was born in 1745; resided for a time in New York; married Elsie Bogart, like himself of Dutch descent, and was one of the first in New Jersey to raise a military company at the commencement of the revolutionary war. He served as a lieutenant and captain; was promoted to major in 1777, and afterward to lieutenant-colonel. During the battle of Germantown he was in command of a company and he served all through the war. In civil life he was equally conspicuous, being sheriff, clerk of the pleas, justice of the peace, and a member both of the assembly and council. His son was prepared for college at the Somerville academy, and in 1806 entered the junior class of Columbia college, New York, where he was graduated in 1808. He studied law with George McDonald of Somerville, and in 1813 was admitted to the bar. In 1816 he became a counselor, and a sergeant in 1828. His first office was at Schooley's Mountain, in Morris county, where he remained for about eighteen months, and afterward moved about from place to place in New Jersey as new business suggested itself, all the time, however, being in active practice. At Flemington he married Miss Dumont, niece of the wife of Frederick Frelinghuysen, from whom he received the appointment of prosecutor of the pleas. In 1820 he settled in Somerville, where he remained for more than twenty years. Up to this time he had not interested himself in politics, and it was not until 1824, when he supported Gen. Jackson, that he began really to turn his attention in that direction. He represented Somerset county in the house of assembly in 1826, 1827 and 1829. In the latter year he was elected governor of New Jersey, and was re-elected in the next two years, and again in 1833, 1834 and 1835. Upon retiring from office he resumed his practice in Somerville, and in 1837 was appointed by President Van Buren one of the three commissioners designated to adjust claims to reserves of land under the treaty made with the Choctaw Indians. This appointment carried him into Mississippi, where he was occupied during several months. In 1838 he was elected member of congress by the democrats, and continued to hold that position until 1842. On leaving Washington he settled in Trenton, N. J. In 1844 he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention from his native county, and was active in all the discussions and proceedings of that body. In 1846, with others, he was engaged in a thorough revision of the statutes of the state. He afterward declined the office of chief justice of the supreme court of the state, which was offered him. In 1852 Gov. Vroom was a presidential elector and cast his vote for Mr. Pierce. The following year he was appointed minister to Prussia, and remained in Berlin until 1857, when he asked to be recalled, and resumed his profession as a lawyer. While occupying his diplomatic office he devoted himself particularly to the claims of Prussians who had become citizens of the United States through emigration, and who were afterward required to perform military duty in Prussia. In 1860 Gov. Vroom was prominent as a candidate of the Southern democrats for the vice-presidency. In 1861 he was one of the representatives of New Jersey, in a commission including delegates from twenty states, which met at Washington, with the design to effect, if possible, an adjustment of the sectional controversy, but which adjourned without accomplishing anything. During the civil war Gov. Vroom was prominent as a civilian in using all possible efforts to sustain the Union. He was an earnest supporter of Gen. McClellan for the presidency at the election of 1864. In 1868 he was one of the presidential electors, his state casting her vote for Horatio Seymour. Gov. Vroom had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by Columbia college and by Princeton. He published "Reports of the Supreme Court of New Jersey" (6 Vols., Trenton, 1866–73). Gov. Vroom had two sons, Peter Dumont Vroom and Garret D. W. Vroom, the first of whom did good service on the Union side during the civil war, while the other was three times mayor of Trenton. Gov. Vroom died in Trenton, N. J., Nov. 18, 1873.

SOUTHARD, Samuel L., tenth governor of New Jersey (1832–33). (See index.)

SEELEY, Elias P., eleventh governor of New Jersey (1833), was born in 1791. He was a descendant from Puritan settlers in New England, who removed to New Jersey about the year 1698. His father was several times a member of both the assembly and council of the state. He received a common-school education, studied law with Daniel Elmer of Bridgeton, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in 1815. In 1829 he was made a member of the legislative council, and was re-elected constantly for several years. He became governor of New Jersey in March, 1833, upon the election of Gov. Southard to be senator, and only held the position for a few months, when Gov. Vroom assumed it. Afterward he was frequently elected to the legislature. He died in 1846.

DICKERSON, Philemon, thirteenth governor of New Jersey (1836–37), was born in Morris county, N. J., in 1788. He was a brother of Mahlon Dickerson, also governor; received a liberal education, devoted himself to the study of law, and in 1813 was licensed as an attorney; in 1817 was made a counselor, and in 1834 a sergeant-at-law. It may be mentioned that this last degree, which was peculiar to New Jersey and one or two other states, was originally of some importance, as only sergeants could pass a common recovery in the supreme court, which followed in that respect the practice of the English court of common pleas. As for a time the examiners of students were appointed exclusively from sergeants, the distinction was continued until 1839, since which date no sergeants have been designated. Mr. Dickerson removed from Philadelphia, where he had been residing, to Paterson, N. J., in 1812, and there married and began the practice of law, which he

Digitized by Google

continued for the next twenty years. It was not until 1833 that he took any important part in politics, and then he was elected a member of the state assembly, and in 1836 was elected governor of the state by the Jackson party. He held the office, however, only one year. In 1839 the democrats nominated him for congress, and he was probably elected, but owing to irregularities in the returns he failed to obtain a certificate. In 1841 President Van Buren appointed him judge of the district court, an office which he held until his death. He is said to have exhibited, in the few opinions which he had occasion to deliver while he was chancellor, a discriminating mind, and a good knowledge of law and equity. He had a good practice as a lawyer, and as a U. S. judge was held in high esteem. A humorous story is told of him regarding an incident which occurred just after the beginning of the civil war. A zealous republican, who was acting as foreman of the grand jury, proposed that all the jurymen present should take the oath to support the constitution of the United States; upon which Judge Dickerson remarked, in a quiet, businesslike manner, that if any persons in the court were so distrustful of themselves as to think the oath necessary, he was quite ready to administer it. No one responded, and the business of the court proceeded as usual. Mr. Dickerson died in Paterson, N. J., Dec. 10, 1862.

PENNINGTON, William, fourteenth governor of New Jersey (1837–43), was born in Newark, N. J., May 4, 1796, son of William Sandford Pennington, sixth governor of New Jersey. He received his rudimentary education in the schools of Newark and entered Princeton college, where he was graduated in 1813. He studied law with Theodore Frelinghuysen; received his license as an attorney in 1817, as a counselor in 1820, and in 1834 as a sergeant-at-law. He settled in Newark, married, and, having interested himself in politics, represented the county of Essex in the state assembly, and in 1837 was elected by the whigs governor of the state. He continued to be re-elected governor every year until 1843. As chancellor and judge of the prerogative court —positions which he held ex-officio as governor of the state —his decisions gave general satisfaction, and only one of his decrees has ever been overruled by the court of appeals. At the time when he received the appointment of governor Mr. Pennington had an excellent practice as a lawyer; when he ceased to be governor he resumed his business and was soon fully occupied, being especially relied upon for the argument of causes at the bar of the supreme court and in the court of errors. One of the most remarkable cases in which he was engaged, and indeed one of the most remarkable known in the history of the jurisprudence of New Jersey, was an issue which grew out of the will of William Jauncey, which was exceedingly complicated, and yet, as it covered the distribution of millions of dollars, possessed great interest and importance—so much so, indeed, that while Mr. Pennington was selected in New Jersey as a counsel for the appellees, he had joined with him in the case the celebrated Charles O'Conor of New York. It goes without saying that these two distinguished advocates won their case. While Gov. Pennington earned the reputation of being a lawyer of remarkable ability, he also became known as the best leader the whig party had ever had in the state of New Jersey. An important incident during Mr. Pennington's administration of the governorship of New Jersey, and which obtained national significance, was what was known as the "broad seal war." This arose out of the congressional election of 1838. Six congressmen were to be elected in New Jersey by a general ticket, and there arose a discussion as to the validity of the election of five of these. As the governor and council had to decide the question, it became necessary for Gov. Pennington to commission, under the great seal of the state, those persons who should properly represent the state in the house of representatives. Not being allowed by law to go behind the returns, Gov. Pennington commissioned all the whig candidates who, according to the certificates before him, had the greatest number of votes. The situation might not have been serious had it not occurred that, when congress convened, the parties were found to be so nearly divided that it became manifest that the majority would be determined, the speaker elected and the committees organized according to the decision with regard to the five members from New Jersey. The question of the validity of the election of these New Jersey congressmen became, therefore, vital to the organization of the house. John Quincy Adams was made temporary chairman, and an excited debate occurred on the question of the speakership, which resulted in the decision of a small majority that only members whose seats were uncontested should vote as to that question. The result was that Robert M. T. Hunter of Virginia, afterward to become celebrated in connection with our civil war, was chosen speaker, and the five democratic members from New Jersey were admitted to seats in the house of representatives. These were afterward reported, by a committee appointed to take testimony concerning the controversy, to have been duly elected. The testimony filled a volume of nearly 700 pages. Considerable excitement was stirred up in relation to this trouble by the fact that seats were refused to candidates to hold their commission under the "broad seal" of a sovereign state of the United States. In 1858 Gov. Pennington was elected a member of the thirty-sixth congress. This election became important in the annals of congress from the fact that, owing to the excited conditions which preceded the civil war, and which at this time were beginning to be threatening and protracted, a virulent contest for the speakership of the house was continued for nearly two months, with the result that William Pennington was selected as speaker. Such a conclusion, reached by such a body of men, offered the highest compliment to the statesman selected for this position, rendered more than ever important, and more than ever grave, in regard to its responsibilities and duties, on account of the exigencies of the pending situation. Thereafter it was universally conceded by both parties that for fairness and impartiality, and by wise conciliation, where conciliation became necessary, Gov. Pennington had no superiors in his skilled conduct of the difficult office of speaker. He remained in congress until 1861, and on leaving Washington returned to Newark, where he died. In regard to the personal appearance of Gov. Pennington, it is said that, physically, he was six feet two inches high, well proportioned, with regular features, presenting a most imposing appearance. His eye was serious, though kind, and his face beamed with good nature; manliness, genial good-humor and dignity shone throughout his demeanor. His deeper characteristics were his thorough reliability in that no pledge or promise was ever given that was not carried out, and, intellectually, his wonderful common-sense that directed all his motives and on which he based all his conclusions. Few public men possessed so firm and influential a grasp upon the hearts and minds of his fel-

Digitized by Google

lows as Pennington. He was a man of great tact, an excellent man of business, a safe adviser, and thoroughly judicious in the management of property. He was a fine conversationalist and a brilliant story-teller. He died Feb. 16, 1862—his death having been hastened, it is said, if not caused, by an overdose of morphine administered through the mistake of a druggist.

HAINES, Daniel, fifteenth and seventeenth governor of New Jersey (1843–44; 1848–51), was born in New York city, Jan. 6, 1801, son of Elias Haines, a well-known, successful merchant of New York, and grandson of Stephen Haines, who, with his sons, was distinguished during the war of the revolution for patriotic zeal and active service, and who were at one time held prisoners in New York in the "old sugar house." He received his earlier education in a private school in New York, at an academy in Elizabethtown, and entered Princeton, where he was graduated in 1820. He then studied law at Newton with his uncle, Judge Thomas C. Ryerson; was licensed as an attorney in 1823, as a counselor in 1826 and was made a sergeant at law in 1837. In 1824 he settled at Hamburg, Sussex county, where he continued thereafter to reside. Mr. Haines was active in what was known as the "broad seal war" in 1839, being a member of the council, and one of the board of canvassers who resisted the governor in giving certificates of election to the whig candidates. In the debates which occurred in the legislature and council he took a prominent part, and through these his ability was recognized and he was brought forward as a leader. In 1843 he was elected governor of the state. In that position he devoted himself more particularly to advancing the cause of education and to the proposed changes in the constitution of the state, and while in office proclaimed the new constitution. He continued in office one year; was again nominated in 1847 and elected by a respectable majority, although the legislature was of the opposite political party. When his constitutional term had expired, in 1851, Gov. Haines returned to the practice of law. His learning and legal acumen were recognized as of the highest order, and his services demanded in several important suits at law, notably the celebrated Goodyear patents for vulcanizing india-rubber, in which case he was associated with Daniel Webster in the defense. In 1852 he was chosen a judge of the supreme court of the state, being a member ex-officio of the court of errors and appeals. For several years he presided in the Newark circuit, considered the most difficult and important in the state, and he left the bench in 1861, greatly respected by the bar. From 1870 to 1876 he was a member of several judicial commissions relating to state boundaries. He was a very religious man; a member of the Presbyterian church and for many years a ruling elder. He was one of the committee on the reunion of the branches of the church, North and South, and aided materially in accomplishing the result. He was also prominent as a member of the general assembly and of the American Bible society. In 1845 he was appointed one of the commissioners to select the site for the State lunatic asylum, established near Trenton, N. J., and was a member of the first board of managers of that institution. Later he was one of the managers of the local Home for disabled soldiers and a trustee of the State reform school for juvenile delinquents. He was greatly interested in prison reform and frequently acted on commissions appointed by the state to investigate the condition of state prisons; besides being one of the commissioners appointed by Gov. Randolph in 1870 to represent New Jersey in the National prison reform congress, held at Cincinnati. He was vice-president of the National prison reform association, and one of the committee that met in London in 1872 to organize an international congress on prison discipline. At the time of his death he was the oldest trustee of Princeton college. Gov. Haines died in Hamburg, Sussex county, N. J., Jan. 26, 1877.

STRATTON, Charles C., sixteenth governor of New Jersey (1844–48), was born at Swedesboro, N. J., in 1796. After serving four terms in the legislature of his native state, he was elected a representative in the twenty-fifth congress as a whig, serving from Sept. 4, 1837, to March 3, 1839. He was elected to the twenty-sixth congress as a whig, and received his credentials bearing the "broad seal" of New Jersey, but was not admitted. He was elected to the twenty-seventh congress, and served from May 31, 1841, to March 3, 1843, when he was chosen a member of the convention which revised the state constitution, and the following year was the first governor of New Jersey to be elected by the people. Upon the expiration of his term as chief executive of the state Gov. Stratton retired to his farm in Gloucester county, near the historic village of Swedesboro, his birthplace, where he died March 30, 1859.

FORT, George Franklin, eighteenth governor of New Jersey (1851–54), was born in Pemberton, N. J., in May, 1809. After receiving an ordinary school education at his home and in that neighborhood, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he studied medicine, graduating in 1830. He began practice, in which he was successful, but, becoming interested in politics, was elected a member of the state assembly from Monmouth county. In 1844 he was a member of the convention organized to frame a new state constitution, and soon after was elected to the state senate. In 1850 he became governor of New Jersey, which office he continued to hold until 1854. He was then appointed judge of the court of errors and appeals and held other important public offices. He was earnestly interested in the subject of Masonry. A work by him was published in 1875, in Philadelphia, entitled "Early History and Antiquities of Freemasonry." He died in Egypt, Ocean county, N. J., Apr. 22, 1872.

PRICE, Rodman McCauley, nineteenth governor of New Jersey (1854–57), was born in Sussex county, N. J., Nov. 5, 1816. After a preliminary education at New York city and Lawrenceville (N. J.) schools, he passed the examinations of Princeton college, but on account of ill health was unable to continue the course. He afterward studied law for a time, but gave it up in 1840 upon obtaining the appointment of purser in the U. S. navy. His first service was on the steamer Fulton in gun practice in New York harbor, and his second on the Missouri, the first U. S. steam vessel of war that crossed the Atlantic, and which, carrying the heaviest guns then afloat, was the wonder of the European navy. Upon her destruction by fire at Gibraltar, Mr. Price was ordered to the sloop of war Cyane, which, joining the squadron of Com. Sloat at Monterey, Cal., aided in taking formal possession

Digitized by Google

of that country, July 7, 1846. On the same day Mr. Price was appointed prefect and alcalde, in which capacities he exercised the first judicial functions under American rule, continuing in them throughout the military occupation of California. He was also a member of the convention that framed the constitution of California. Upon his appointment as navy agent in 1848, he was active in organizing the city government of San Francisco, advancing the first money to build a wharf in that city. Returning east in 1850 he met with disaster by the burning of the steamer Orleans St. John on the Alabama river, in which he lost large sums of money, papers, vouchers, and accounts, which, subsequently, gave him great trouble in settling with the government. During the same year, he was elected a member of congress from New Jersey and in 1854 governor of that state. Although the youngest man ever thus honored, he proved to be one of the best of New Jersey's governors. Under his administration the public-school system was established, including the common schools, Normal school, Teachers' institute and Model school. He canvassed the state in behalf of this system, laid the corner-stones of the Normal schools at Trenton and the Farnum institute at Beverly, and was recognized as the father of public education in New Jersey. He also recommended and secured the geological survey which aided greatly in the development of the mineral resources of the state. He urged and secured the revision of the militia system and increased its efficiency. The first life-saving apparatus and stations on the New Jersey coast were established through the enterprise of Gov. Price, with the active co-operation of the Chamber of commerce of New York and the Brooklyn philanthropist, Mr. Merriam. The system of working the public roads, as laid down by Gen. E. L. Viele, who made the topographical and physical map of the state, which, in connection with the geological survey under Prof. Cook, did so much to develop both mineral and agricultural wealth, were all accomplished during the administration of Gov. Price. He showed his appreciation of the importance of a non-partisan judiciary by appointing judges of the supreme court from both parties. One of his greatest gubernatorial services was in settling and determining the exclusive monopoly rights and privileges that had been granted in 1830 to the Camden and Amboy railroad company. The original charter of that company prohibited the state from granting the right to any other railroad company to build any other road across the state. The consequent excessive charges in passengers and freight rates that obtained, created great excitement, and violence to the company's property was threatened. The sagacity and tact of Gov. Price at length adjusted the difficulty to the satisfaction of all concerned. A bill was passed by the legislature granting the company present increase of power, but at the same time fixing a not distant date to terminate the exclusive monopoly. In December, 1860, Gov. Price was sent by his state as a delegate to the Peace conference, held at Washington, D. C., which, although called for the purpose of finding some mode of settling sectional differences, stopping secession, and preserving the Union without dissension, was unable to avert the subsequent civil war. Gov. Price on the part of New Jersey, and Gov. Seymour on the part of the state of New York, virtually fixed the external bulkhead and pier lines of the Hudson river, fronting the city of New York on both shores, which rights, although disputed, it was most important to determine in order to preserve uniform currents in the Hudson river. Realizing the advantages of an inland water communication from Sandy Hook to Cape May, Gov. Price had extensive examinations made, and himself explored the route from Tom's river to Cape May, although the construction of the work was never begun. He presented the first petition from citizens of Paterson to congress to admit raw silk free of duty; and by thus inducing capital to invest in silk manufacture, he laid the foundation of this afterward great industry. The struggle between the old state banks with special charters and unsecured circulation, and the banks organized under general law, giving security for their circulation, came up during Gov. Price's administration. Although opposed by the legislature, he arrayed himself on the side of the new banks, and in after years had the satisfaction of seeing the practical success of his principles. At the expiration of his term of office, Gov. Price established the ferry from Weehawken, N. J., to Forty-second street, New York city. He also employed many men in quarrying paving-stones known as the Belgian block, while yet another enterprise was the reclaiming of lands on the Hackensack river and English creek. The paving-stone business became unusually large, going all over the United States, while the ferry became instrumental in establishing a Bull's Head. In the reclamation of lands he was most successful, bringing under cultivation wild marshes that subsequently produced good fruits, vegetables, grasses, and grain, the culture of beets being especially profitable, which gave rise to a distillery for alchohol and sugar. At one time the ferry delivered large portions of live stock to New York city, and large abattoirs were established on the river at Forty-first street. All the ferry property and nearly 200 acres of land afterwards fell into his hands under foreclosure proceedings, he having charge as receiver. Subsequently the property was purchased by Samuel J. Tilden, and still later was owned by the West Shore railroad company. Gov. Price always believed that the larger portion of New York's commerce would one day be done on the New Jersey shore of the Hudson, the termination of the continental railway system, thus giving it the advantage. He was, therefore, active in securing an extensive railroad terminal to accommodate every want of shipping and commerce, and to reduce the cost of handling freight to a minimum. Gov. Price also gave much time and thought to the New York and New Jersey bridge company, having been a commissioner for its construction on the part of his own state. He died June 7, 1894.

NEWELL, William Augustus, twentieth governor of New Jersey (1857–60), was born in Franklin, O., Sept. 5, 1817, a son of James W. Newell and Eliza D. Hankinson, who had removed to that place from Monmouth county, New Jersey, but returned when he was about three years of age. His ancestors on both his paternal and maternal

Digitized by Google

side were among the earliest settlers of New Jersey, dating back to 1632. His grandfather, Hugh Newell, was a soldier of the revolution, as were many of his relatives. He was educated at Rutgers college, New Brunswick, and was graduated therefrom in 1836, in the same class with Joseph O. Bradley, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Courtlandt Parker, and other men of distinction. He afterwards studied medicine and was graduated as an M.D. from the Medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1841. Dr. Newell commenced the practice of his profession at Manahawkin, Ocean county, N. J., but afterwards went to Imlaystown, and finally settled at Allentown, N. J., where he lived for many years, and built up a large and successful practice both as a physician and surgeon, having distinguished himself by notable operations in the latter branch. He has followed his profession through life except when interrupted by official duties. He was a whig in politics, and was elected to congress in 1846, re-elected in 1848, and served until 1851. During this time he secured from congress an appropriation of $10,000, the first made in this or any country, for the purpose of establishing life-saving stations on the coast. The first trial was made on the New Jersey coast between Sandy Hook and Tom's river, and resulted in such a saving of human life that the system was adopted for the entire sea and lake coast of the United States, and by other countries. In 1856 he was elected governor of the state of New Jersey, by the republican and American parties, and continued to hold that office, which he administered with signal ability until 1860. In 1861 among the first acts of President Lincoln was the appointment of Dr. Newell (with whom he had served in congress), as superintendent of the life-saving service of New Jersey, which position he filled with both ability and enthusiasm for the next two years. He was again elected to congress in 1864, and the same year was sent as a delegate to the national republican convention at Baltimore. He always took a great interest in the general welfare of his state, and was for several years president of the New Jersey state board of agriculture. In 1877 he was again a candidate for governor, but was defeated by Gen. McClellan. In 1880 he was appointed governor of Washington territory by President Hayes, and four years later was made Indian commissioner for that territory. After the expiration of his term of office he made Olympia, Wash., his permanent residence, and resumed the practice of his profession.

OLDEN, Charles Smith, twenty-first governor of New Jersey (1860–63), was born in Princeton, N. J., Nov. 19, 1799. He received his early education at Lawrenceville, N. J., and, after leaving school, worked in a country store kept by his father for a time, and in 1823 took a clerkship in a business house in Philadelphia, where he remained three years. In 1826 he went to New Orleans and started in business, which he conducted with such success that eight years later he was able to retire with a competence. He returned to Princeton, which he ever after made his home. He was appointed treasurer of Princeton college, and in 1844 was elected a member of the state senate, where he represented his county until 1850. In 1859 the republicans elected him governor of New Jersey, and at the outbreak of the civil war he used his influence to good effect in obtaining the state's quota of troops to be sent to the front. After he left the chair of state in 1863, Gov. Olden was judge of the court of errors and appeals, member of the court of pardons, riparian commissioner and presidential elector. He died in Princeton, N. J., Apr. 7, 1876.

PARKER, Joel, twenty-second and twenty-fifth governor of New Jersey (1863–66, 1872–75), was born in Freehold, N. J., Nov. 24, 1816. He was the son of Charles Parker, who was a member of the state assembly of New Jersey and state treasurer, and who settled in Trenton in 1821. Here Joel received his early instruction, and having entered at Princeton was graduated in 1839. He had the good fortune to study law in the office of Henry W. Green, chief justice of the supreme court of the state. Having settled in Freehold, N. J., he soon interested himself in politics, both as a speaker and worker on the democratic side, and having made a pleasing popular impression, he was elected in 1847 to the state assembly, where he remained during the next four years. In 1852, and from that year until 1857, he was prosecuting attorney. In 1860 he was a presidential elector, when he cast his vote for Stephen A. Douglas. Having received the commission of brigadier-general of the state militia in 1857, he was made major-general in 1861. He opposed the civil war in its inception, but as soon as it became an established fact, and during its continuance, he worked ardently for the Union cause. He used his personal influence to keep the quota of New Jersey for the army up to its full number, and so successfully managed the finances of the state that not a bond of New Jersey was sold below par during the war, and at its close in 1865 there was a surplus of $200,000 in the treasury of the state. Gov. Parker favored an amnesty toward the Confederates, but was a consistent war democrat throughout the conflict. At the national democratic convention of 1868, which was held in New York city, he was nominated for the presidency, and the New Jersey delegation cast their full vote for him on every ballot. In 1872 he was again elected governor of the state of New Jersey, and at the conclusion of his term became attorney-general. In 1880 he was made a judge of the supreme court and re-elected in 1887. In 1883 the nomination for governor was again offered to him, but he declined it. Gov. Parker received the degree of LL.D. from Rutgers college in 1872. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 2, 1888.

WARD, Marcus Lawrence, twenty-third governor of New Jersey (1866–69), was born in Newark, N. J., Nov. 9, 1812. He was a descendant of John Ward, who was one of the first settlers of Newark, N. J., in the year 1666. His father was Moses Ward, a prominent manufacturer of Newark, who during the first half of the century was an active promoter of its industries. He received an education in the prominent institutions of learning in the town, and after the completion of his studies commenced a mercantile career, which he conducted with eminent success. Although a whig politically, he took no active part in politics, until the breaking up of that party in 1855, when he allied himself with the republicans upon their organization, giving them his earnest interest and support. He was a delegate to the national republican conventions which were held at Chicago in 1860, and in Baltimore in 1864. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Ward abandoned business to give his time and his means to the alleviation of the suffering and privations of the soldiers in the field, and their no less suffering families at home. He devoted much time and attention to visits among the camps and battlefields for the purpose of mitigating the trials of the Federal soldiers—so much so, in fact, that he became known as the

Digitized by Google

"soldiers' friend." At his own personal expense he organized and conducted a bureau for the collection of back pay and bounty of soldiers, and also a system by which the pay of the soldier in the field was collected and transmitted without cost in either case to the soldier or his family. Afterward he was instrumental in the establishment of a hospital at Newark, N. J., which he equipped and which the United States government, in recognition of his humane and patriotic conduct, named the "Ward" U. S. general hospital. After the war this hospital became the New Jersey home for disabled soldiers, in the direction of which Mr. Ward maintained an active interest until his death. Mr. Ward was a candidate for the governorship of New Jersey in 1862, but was defeated. He was elected, however, in 1865, and served three years. In 1866 he was chairman of the national republican committee. He was elected a member of congress in 1873, and served until 1875. Throughout his life he was recognized as an earnest philanthropist and a patron of the arts, besides being interested in all public institutions, especially such as are serviceable to education, culture and charity. He was a member of the New Jersey historical society, the Newark library association, the New Jersey art union, and was identified with the direction of many prominent financial institutions. He died in Newark, N. J., Apr. 25, 1884.

Marcus L. Ward

RANDOLPH, Theodore Frelinghuysen, twenty-fourth governor of New Jersey (1869–72), was born in New Brunswick, N. J., June 24, 1816, son of James F. Randolph, founder, and for forty years editor, of the New Brunswick "Fredonian," and representative in congress from 1824 to 1830. His ancestors emigrated from Nottinghamshire, England, in 1622, and removed from Barnstable, Mass., to Middlesex county, N. J., in 1630. His grandparents were active revolutionists in the war for independence. His early education was received at Rutgers grammar school, and, while still a mere boy, he entered business life as a clerk. In 1840 he went South and lived in Vicksburg, Miss., where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for about ten years. In 1851 he married Fanny F., daughter of N. D. Colman of Kentucky, and a grandniece, on her mother's side, of Chief Justice Marshall. Soon after his marriage he returned to New Jersey and lived in Jersey City, and was successfully engaged in the mining of coal and transportation of iron and ores.

Theo. F. Randolph

He was also for many years president of the Morris and Essex railroad, a position in which he achieved remarkable success, and showed his administrative and financial capacity. He was elected a member of the house of assembly of New Jersey from the first district of Hudson county in 1859, was re-elected in 1860, and was a member of the special session of 1860, convened by a call of the governor on account of the outbreak of the civil war. He was prominent as a war democrat, and served on important committees, including that on federal relations. He introduced, and secured the passage of, the first bill giving relief to the families of volunteers. In 1861 he was elected state senator from Hudson county to fill a vacancy, and in 1862 was re-elected for the full term of three years. He was energetic and efficient in the discharge of his duties, and served on the committees on education, civil service reform, centennial exposition and others. The office of state comptroller was created in 1865 through his instrumentality, and within five years is said to have saved the state $500,000. He removed to Morristown, N. J., where he afterward resided, and was elected governor of New Jersey in the fall of 1868. His administration was vigorous and successful, and measures advocated and secured by him have been of lasting benefit to the state. Among these may be mentioned the establishment of the State riparian commission, which has resulted in a large income to the state school fund; the passage of a system of general laws by which special legislation was avoided, and the repeal of the Camden and Amboy monopoly tax, which had so long burdened the state. He also originated the plan on which the Morris Plains lunatic asylum, one of the largest in the world, was constructed. His firm course on the occasion of a threatened riot in Jersey City on the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne July 12, 1871, was much applauded, not only in New Jersey, but throughout the country. He issued a proclamation, in which, while he deprecated religious and factional strife over issues of the past, he vindicated the American right to the largest liberty of expression of opinion, and followed it by calling out a brigade of state troops to preserve the peace, which they did so that no serious injuries occurred, although on the New York side of the Hudson river many lives were lost on the same day, owing to similar excitement there. He was elected U. S. senator from New Jersey in 1875, and served until 1881, with credit to himself and his native state. He was a member of the committees on mines and mining, military affairs, and commerce, for all of which he was particularly well qualified. Gov. Randolph was prominent in the councils of his party, both in state and national conventions, and was for several years chairman of the national democratic committee. He was a trustee of Rutgers college, a director in many corporations and institutions, and one of the founders and president of the Washington headquarters association of Morristown, N. J. For many years he had been a member of the Presbyterian church, and after his death it was found that he had given away over one-tenth of his income in unostentatious charity. He died in Morristown, N. J., Nov. 7, 1883.

BEDLE, Joseph Dorsett, twenty-sixth governor of New Jersey (1875–78), and justice of the supreme court, was born at Middletown Point (Matawan), county of Monmouth, in that state, Jan. 5, 1821. He is of English descent, and his ancestors were among the early settlers of the state. His father was Thomas I. Bedle, a merchant, and his mother, Hannah Dorsett, whose family came to Monmouth county from Bermuda over a century and a half ago. The chief part of his early education was obtained at the academy in Middletown Point, which was famous in that section of the state. He read law five years, chiefly in the office of the late William L. Dayton, at Trenton, N. J., but during that period attended the law school at Ballston Spa, N. Y., one winter, and also pursued his studies a short time with Henry S. Little in his native town. While engaged in the study of law he devoted much of his time to acquiring knowledge of a historical and literary character, particularly as connected with the profession of law. He was admitted to

Digitized by Google

practice by the supreme court of New Jersey, June, 1853, and immediately settled in Middletown Point, where he soon acquired an excellent practice and reputation, his industry and ability being early recognized. In the spring of 1855, he moved to Freehold, the county seat of Monmouth county. His advance at the bar was so rapid that in March, 1865, when only thirty-four years of age, he was nominated by Gov. Parker, and confirmed by the senate, as a justice of the supreme court of the state to succeed Elias B. D. Ogden, one of New Jersey's distinguished judges, who had lately died. The circuits of Judge Ogden were in the northern part of the state, embracing the counties of Hudson, Bergen, and Passaic, and to these Judge Bedle succeeded. The business was heavy, and a change of residence for convenience, became necessary. For that reason he moved to Jersey City, where he has since resided. The judicial career of Judge Bedle covered about ten years, and during that time, in the supreme court and the court of errors and appeals, and at the circuits he gained a high reputation for faithful, intelligent and just administration of the duties of his office. In the trial of jury cases his judicial qualities were pre-eminent. His prominence upon the bench and satisfactory performance of his duties, naturally drew the attention of the public to him, and in such a way that, while he was in his second term, having been reappointed judge, there grew up a strong disposition to elect him governor. The country was then very much depressed, the times were hard, and there was a tendency in the minds of the people to select an executive who had never entered the arena of politics. Although Judge Bedle had always been a democrat, yet no partisanship had been shown on the bench, and he was looked upon as able to satisfy their demands. The democratic convention nominated him for governor in the fall of 1874, and he was elected by the large majority of 13,233, over a very popular competitor. Previous to his nomination he publicly announced, in answer to a letter upon the subject, that he was not a candidate, and although, if nominated, he would not decline, yet would take no part in the campaign, but would continue to perform the duties of his office as usual, making no personal effort whatever for his election, and that if the people insisted on his serving them as governor he would resign his office of judge, and obey their will. He carried out his purposes without swerving, and was elected to the office of governor, untrammeled and without any entanglements. He was inaugurated Jan. 19, 1875, and served the constitutional term of three years. A writer in a biography of the governor says: "Most unmistakably was he called to his honorable post by the voice of the people, whose expectations were in no sense disappointed. His administration from the first was marked by ability, prudence, and a patriotism inspired by an earnest desire for the public welfare. By his statesmanlike views and noble aims he firmly intrenched himself in the respect and regard of the community." He took an active part in behalf of the state in promoting the centennial exhibition in 1876, and much of the honor of the state in that exhibition was due to him. During his term the famous riots of 1877 occurred. His management at that time, both of the civil and military power of the state, showed judgment and prudence of the highest type, and resulted in the preservation of the peace of the state and the opening of the great lines of travel therein. As governor he was ever a foe to extravagance and fraud, and his administration was wise, pure and economical. Upon his retirement from office in January, 1878, he resumed, in Jersey City, the practice of the law, and from that time to the present has been actively engaged therein. At the close of his term as governor he declined to return to the bench, preferring to pursue his profession while in health and vigor. His success as a practitioner justified his conclusion, and no lawyer in the state has more important matters committed to his hands than he, in all branches of the law. It has been said of him: "As a judge on the bench, as a governor of the state, in his practice at the bar, and in his deportment as a citizen, the weight of exalted character was always conspicuous on his side of the scales." The same writer also says: "Judge Bedle is an instance of a man, who, at a comparatively early age, has achieved the highest honors of his state, apparently without having passed through any of the highways and byways of the politician. Such instances in these days are so rare that they must be set down as exceptional in the history of politics, in this or any other country. His progress to the high positions he has occupied has been quiet, dignified, and, we may say, almost noiseless. We at no time find him pushing himself forth in any of the places he has occupied. A most worthy example surely, and one which we generally have to seek for in the passed and better times of the republic." His manners are affable and kind, yet he is a man of strong decision of character, and his business energy is unflagging. His accomplished wife, Althea F. Randolph, is the eldest daughter of Bennington F. Randoph, of New Jersey. They have living four sons and one daughter, Bennington F., Joseph D., Thomas F., Randolph, and Althea R. Bedle. In 1875 Princeton college conferred upon Judge Bedle the degree of LL.D., having, some years before, given him the degree of A.M.

McCLELLAN, George B., twenty-seventh governor of New Jersey (1878–81). (See Vol. IV., p. 138.)

LUDLOW, George C., twenty-eighth governor of New Jersey (1881–84), was born in Milford, Hunterdon county, N. J., Apr. 6, 1830. He received his early education in the schools of his vicinity, entered Rutgers college at the age of sixteen, and was graduated in the class of 1850. He then commenced the study of law, was admitted to the bar three years later, and started in practice at New Brunswick, N. J. He soon established a reputation in his profession, and won the confidence and esteem of all who came in contact with him by his undoubted integrity and devotion to the interests of his clients. Always an intense democrat, he was wont to take a conspicuous part in politics, but never held office until 1876, when he was elected to the state senate. During his term of membership, he served on some of the most important committees, and throughout one session occupied the president's chair. He declined a renomination. In 1880 he became the democratic nominee for the governorship of his native state, was elected the same year, and came into office Jan. 18, 1881. His term expired Jan. 21, 1884.

ABBETT, Leon, twenty-ninth and thirty-first governor of New Jersey. (See Vol. I., p. 458.)

Digitized by Google

GREEN, Robert Stockton, lawyer and thirtieth governor of New Jersey (1887–90), was born in Princeton, N. J., March 25, 1831. His great-grandfather, Rev. Jacob Green of Hanover, Morris county, was chairman of the committee which prepared the constitution of the state of New Jersey at the provincial congress in 1776. His grandfather, Rev. Ashbel Green, an eminent Presbyterian clergyman, was president of Princeton college from 1812–22. His father, James S. Green, was a prominent lawyer of New Jersey, U. S. district attorney for many years, and a professor of the law school of Princeton college. Robert Stockton Green, after a preliminary training, entered Nassau hall, from which he was graduated in 1850. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853, and became a counselor in 1856. In 1856 he removed to Elizabeth. In 1862 he was elected surrogate of the county of Union, and in 1868 was appointed presiding judge of the county courts. In 1873 he was chosen a member of the commission to suggest amendments to the constitution of the state, which amendments were for the most part afterward adopted by two successive legislatures and ratified by the people. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention at Baltimore, in 1860, which nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency, to the Cincinnati convention in 1880, and the St. Louis convention in 1888. He is among the foremost men in his state in party matters, and is recognized as a leading constitutional lawyer. In 1884 he was elected to congress, and in 1886 elected governor of New Jersey, a trying position at the time, as the legislature, in both branches, for the first two years of his term, was not in political sympathy, resulting in the passage of laws over his veto, encroaching on the prerogative of the executive. On an appeal to the people a democratic senate and assembly were elected, and the obnoxious laws repealed, and his party firmly established in its control of state affairs. His administration was characterized by an earnest, and in the main successful, effort on the part of the executive to reduce the expenses of government; to maintain the non-partisan character of the judiciary; to preserve the rights of the state as to its lands under water; to settle the disputed boundary line between New Jersey and New York; to enforce the collection of taxes from corporations; to sustain the efficiency of the National guard; to complete and furnish the Soldiers' home; to memorialize the devotion of New Jersey soldiers on the battle-field of Gettysburg; to secure the passage of a ballot-reform law, and to establish an intermediary prison. Representing the state, and personally in command of its National guard, he participated in the centennial celebrations at Philadelphia in 1887, and in New York in 1889, entertaining, at his residence in Elizabeth, President Harrison *en route* to the latter event. He was chairman of the meetings of governors of the thirteen original states to promote the erection of a centennial memorial in the city of Philadelphia. In 1890 he was appointed a vice-chancellor of the state, which position he still holds. He was honored by Princeton college, in 1887, with the degree of LL.D. He is regarded as a discreet politician, far-seeing statesman, and worthy citizen. On June 26, 1894, he was appointed by Gov. Werts a judge of the court of errors and appeals, the duties of which office do not interfere with the discharge of the duties of his office as vice-chancellor.

WERTS, George Theodore, thirty-second governor of New Jersey (1893–), was born at Hackettstown, Warren county, N. J., March 24, 1846. His father, who died in 1886, was Peter Werts, and his mother was a sister of Attorney-General Vanatta. In 1849 young Werts removed with his parents to Bordentown, where he attended the high school, with a subsequent course at the State model school at Trenton. At the age of seventeen, he went to Morristown, and studied law with his uncle, Mr. Vanatta. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and began the practice of his profession in Morristown. From May, 1883, to May, 1885, he was recorder of that town, and from 1886 until his resignation in 1892 he was mayor. He served six years in the state legislature, where for some time he was president of the senate, fulfilling the responsibilities of that office with marked ability. While a member of the senate, he drafted the liquor and ballot-reform laws. He withdrew from the legislature in 1892 to accept the office of justice of the supreme court, to which he was appointed by Gov. Abbett, his nomination being unanimously confirmed by the senate. In 1892 Judge Werts was elected governor of New Jersey. His campaign was somewhat remarkable from the fact that, beyond writing his acceptance of the nomination tendered him by the democratic state committee, he took no personal part in it whatsoever.

STAUNTON, William, clergyman, was born in Chester, England, Apr. 20, 1803. He came with his father to the United States when he was about fifteen years of age, and settled in Pittsburg, Pa. He studied for the Episcopal ministry under the Rev. Dr. Whitehouse, in Rochester, N. Y., and was ordained deacon at Oneida Castle, N. Y., by Bishop Onderdonk of New York, June 9, 1833, and priest at Palmyra, N. Y., by the same bishop, Sept. 7, 1834. He was rector of St. James's church, Roxbury, Mass., 1835–37, St. Peter's church, Morristown, N. J., 1840–47, St. Peter's church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1848–51, which church he founded. He then went to Potsdam, N. Y., and was rector of Trinity church, 1852–59, when he removed to New York city, and applied himself to literary pursuits. He was an accomplished musician, and published several volumes of church music. His great attainments in this direction fitted him as one of the editors of "Johnson's Encyclopedia" and writer of nearly all of the articles on musical science in that work. He received the degree of D.D. from Hobart in 1856. He published several ecclesiastical works, the principal of which is a "Dictionary of the Church." He died Sept. 20, 1889.

SPRING, Samuel, clergyman, was born at Northbridge, Worcester county, Mass., Feb. 27, 1746. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1771; read divinity under the direction of Hopkins and Bellamy; was an army chaplain 1775–76, taking part in Arnold's expedition to Canada, and the attack on Quebec, and was pastor at Newburyport, Mass., from 1777. He was a leader of the Hopkinsians, a founder of the Massachusetts missionary society (1799), of the A. B. C. F. M., and of Andover seminary. He received the degree of D.D. from Williams college in 1806, published a number of sermons and several books of a controversial nature. He died at Newburyport, Mass., March 4, 1819.

Digitized by Google

MOTLEY, John Lothrop, historian and diplomat, was born in Dorchester, now a part of Boston, Mass., Apr. 15, 1814. He was the son of John Motley, who married Anna Lothrop, who was the daughter of the Rev. John Lothrop, and granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Checkly, both of whom were Boston clergymen and held in great honor in their day and generation. His father was a successful merchant, a man of decided literary taste and culture, himself an author, who gave careful attention to the education of his children.

His mother is described as a regal beauty, and there is a story current that the father and mother were the handsomest pair in Boston. John Lothrop was of a delicate organism, and, except for skating and swimming, showed but little fondness for outdoor sports. He was a lover of books, and had great aptitude for acting and declamation. Among his early companions and associates in his impromptu melodramas were two remarkable characters, whose careers, though widely different, have left their impress upon the nation's history. They were Wendell Phillips and Thomas Gold Appleton, a brother of Mrs. Longfellow. Young Motley was first sent to school to Dr. Green at Jamaica Plains, and from there to Round Hill, Northampton, then under the charge of Mr. Cogswell and George Bancroft, the historian. He earned an enviable reputation at school. He had remarkable facility for acquiring languages, excelled as a writer, and was the object of general admiration for his many gifts. At the age of thirteen he entered Harvard, and during the first year stood second in rank in an especially able class. He was absorbed in general literature and verse-making, and would study only when he liked, and became so negligent of the regular studies of the prescribed course that he was subsequently rusticated. A tutor once remonstrated with him upon the heap of novels upon his table. Motley replied that he was reading historically, and had come to the novels of the nineteenth century. His *bon mot* in reply to his father's remonstrances upon his tastes and habits has become famous: "I can spare the necessities of life, but not the luxuries." Upon his return to college he worked to more purpose, but with no effort for college rank. He amused himself writing verses and magazine articles, and tempered his college duties with the literature he loved. Although he did not attain a high college rank, the Phi Beta Kappa stretched its rules, which confined the number of members to the first sixteen, so as to include him, a tribute to his recognized ability. He was graduated in 1831, and went abroad to study at the Universities of Berlin and Göttingen. At the latter university he became a fellow-lodger with Bismarck and lived with him in the closest intimacy, sharing meals, and outdoor exercises, which warm friendship continued with unchanging affection until the end. The great chancellor says of him: "He exercised a marked attraction by a conversation sparkling with wit, humor and originality. The most striking feature of his handsome and delicate appearance was his uncommonly large and beautiful eyes. He never entered a drawing-room without exciting the curiosity and sympathy of the ladies." His appearance at this time was striking: he was tall, and graceful in every movement and gesture, and in features resembled Lord Byron. Lady Byron said he was more like her husband in appearance than any other person she had seen. Upon Motley's return to America he began the study of law in Boston, but was too fond of literature to ever become seriously engaged in the practice of any other profession. While idling his time in the pretended study of the law, he was a welcome and admired guest in literary circles, where he met Park Benjamin and his two sisters, both in the bloom of young womanhood. In Mary Benjamin, a woman of great beauty and rare accomplishments, he found the wife to whom his life owed so much of its success and happiness. They were married March 2, 1837. His intimate friend, Joseph Lewis Stackpole, was married about the same time to the sister of Miss Benjamin, thus cementing more closely a friendship which was already almost brotherly. Of the children of Mr. Motley, three daughters have become settled in England, one being the accomplished wife of Sir William Vernon Harcourt. Two years after his marriage he published his first work, an historical novel in two volumes, entitled "Morton's Hope." It was a tentative work, and as a novel was not a success, but it possesses interest as an autobiography, and as a record of aspirations. In the autumn of 1841 Mr. Motley recived the appointment of secretary of legation to the Russian mission, Mr. Todd being then the minister, but he had hardly established himself in St. Petersburg when he decided to leave the place where he had nothing to do and but little to enjoy. He therefore returned to America in 1842 to learn of the death of his first-born. In 1849 he published his second novel, entitled "Merry Mount: A Romance of the Massachusetts Colony." It was a protest against the gloom of puritanism, and while more favorably received than his first effort, it was evident that his genius lay rather in the direction of historical writing than in fiction. He now continued his studies and literary labors, and in 1845 published his first serious historical paper, which was an article of fifty pages in the "North American Review," being nominally a review of two works, one on Russia, the other a memoir of Peter the Great. It was a narration rather than a criticism—a rapid, continuous, brilliant, almost a dramatic narrative. He proved that he could sweep the horizon in a wide general outlook, and manage his perspective and his lights and shadows so as to accent his special characters with their due relief and just relations. The style was fluent, picturesque, with touches of humor, and perhaps a trace or two of youthful lightness not outgrown. His friends, who had shaken their heads over his first novels, were startled by this scholarly essay, and felt themselves justified in their faith in his ability for larger tasks. In the meantime he was studying history for its facts and principles, and fiction for its scenery and portraits. In July he published another article in the "North American Review" on the novels of Balzac, of whom he was a great admirer, which illustrated how great was the fascination for him of the whole range of romance. Two years later the same magazine, which was at that time especially the organ of American scholarship, published an article by Motley on the "Polity of the Pilgrims," which was really a review of a German work on the colonization of America. This able paper disclosed the apt historic sense and fervent love of liberty which forecast his career and which had already determined his studies toward the Dutch Republic, whose story he was to tell with such power. At this time his attention was turned to local affairs and he became interested in politics. He was elected to the legislature of Massachusetts, where he was made chairman of the committee of education. In the latter connection he made an elaborate report, and,

Digitized by Google

as he thought, unanswerable, but Mr. Boutwell, then a young man from the country, rose and, as Motley himself said, demolished the report so that he was unable to defend it. Mr. Boutwell said afterward that the failure of his opponent was not due to want of faculty, but because he had espoused the weak side of an unpopular question. The death of his brother-in-law and intimate friend, Mr. Stackpole, who was killed in a railroad accident, was an irreparable loss to Mr. Motley, he being a man of great intelligence, coolness and discretion, and one who exercised a wholesome control over the author's excitable nature. All this while Mr. Motley had been accumulating the materials for his history of Holland, when he learned that Prescott, then in the full tide of his reputation, was meditating a history which would probably cover the same period that he contemplated treating. With perfect frankness and candor, he went immediately to Prescott and proposed to abandon his enterprise if it would in any degree interfere with Prescott's work. Mr. Prescott's reply is one of the instances of disinterested kindness which, in the history of literature, is as rare as it is noble. Although Mr. Prescott knew that it would intrench upon his field and prove a competitor, he cordially welcomed the younger man to the common ground, urged him to continue his undertaking, offered him the use of his books and manuscripts, and, moreover, in his preface to "Philip II.," published that same year, announced, in a most generous manner, the forthcoming book by Mr. Motley. After spending some years upon this work, the latter found that it could not be properly completed in this country, and that indispensable documents could only be consulted in Europe. He therefore went to Europe, taking up his residence in Dresden, but studying also in Berlin, Brussels and the Hague, and spending one year in Vevay. Six years had passed since he began writing his "History of the Dutch Republic" and it was ready for the press, making three large, formidable volumes. These he took to Mr. Murray, who declined them, a mistake which he afterward acknowledged and regretted, and the work was published in London by John Chapman in 1856 at the author's expense, and by the Harpers in the United States. Its success was extraordinary. All were enthusiastic in its praise, in both Europe and America. Prescott wrote to Motley: "You have more than fulfilled the prediction I once made." Froude, in the "Westminster Review," said: "It will take its place among the finest stories of this or any country;" and of its author, "his place will be at once conceded to him among the first historians in our common language." A general chorus of approbation followed the enthusiastic praise of the foremost scholars and reviewers of the world, and Motley's name was placed beside the three great historians, Bancroft, Irving and Prescott. Guizot superintended a translation into French, and himself wrote the introduction. A citizen of the world, Motley returned to Boston with his family, where he spent the winter of 1856–57. In 1858 he revisited England, where his fame had preceded him, and for the next two years he was the honored guest in the highest circles. He was the center of the brilliant world that gathered at Holland house, which was also graced by his striking presence, princely manners, and the attractiveness of his personality. When the "Atlantic Monthly" was projected he was much interested, and contributed to its first and second numbers an article, entitled "Florentine Mosaics," which was a description of churches and public buildings and the art treasures contained in them. In 1868, for the same magazine, he wrote a review of Sarah Edwards Henshaw's history of the work of the northwest sanitary commission, which was all the time he could spare from what he considered the work of his life. His method of collecting materials was thorough and laborious. He ransacked the British, Holland, French and Venetian archives, and by the favor of the Belgian government was permitted to read papers never before made public. He unearthed old letters, hitherto undecipherable, which proved a mine of historical wealth. He was not satisfied in his search unless he reached the foundation stone—the original contemporary documents. "He leans over the shoulder of Philip II. as the king spells patiently out, with cipher-key in hand, the most concealed hieroglyphics of Parma, or Guise, or Mendoza." The scheme of his work, while it covered the Dutch commonwealth, in reality embraced the history of European liberty, and was the one great event of that whole age; and his later work, "The History of the United Netherlands," was the second epoch of the great drama. In 1860 the first two volumes of this second work were published, and were received even more enthusiastically than the first, and increased the reputation he had already gained. The London "Quarterly" said: "He is not oppressed by his materials, but has sagacity to estimate their real value, and he has combined with scholarly care the facts which they contain." The Edinburgh "Review" said: "Fertile as the present age has been in historical works of the highest merit, none of them can be ranked above these in the grand qualities of interest, accuracy and truth." In 1861 the outbreak of the civil war brought Mr. Motley back from the struggle of the sixteenth century to the struggle of the nineteenth a champion of liberty. He was greatly hurt and incensed to find the English people taking sides with the South, and wrote two long letters to the "Times," in which he attempted to make clear to Englishmen and to Europe the nature and condition of our complex government, the real cause of the strife, and the mighty issues at stake. These timely letters made a deep impression upon England, and did great service to America, which had more to fear from the cabinet councils of Europe than from the armies gathering against her. Mr. Motley's unyielding fealty to his love of liberty and the aspirations of his native land are conspicuous in these papers. He hastened home in 1861, and was soon afterward appointed by Mr. Lincoln minister to Austria in place of Mr. Burlingame, who was not a *persona grata* to the Austrian government. He held this post for six years, during which time the civil war was fought to a close. The all-absorbing interest in that drama prevented him from pursuing his studies, and he lived only in the varying fortunes of the day, but upheld by a profound conviction of the ultimate success of the principle at stake. He was an early advocate of an unequivocal emancipation. Meanwhile his most important official negotiation was concerning the expedition of Maximilian to Mexico, by which he arrested the march of the Austrian forces which were being equipped to be sent to the relief of Maximilian. When Bismarck went to Vienna to settle terms of peace at the close of the Danish war, he dined twice with Motley and renewed the friendship of their college days. Owing to a scandalous letter sent to the state department, which called forth questions from Mr. Seward which by Motley were considered an indignity, the latter resigned in 1867 and returned to his studies. Of the character and value of his official papers, John Jay, his successor, a most competent witness, bears generous testimony: "I had occasion to read most of his dispatches, which exhibited a mastery of the subject they treated, with much of the

Digitized by Google

clear perception, the scholarly and philosophical tone and decided judgment which, supplemented by his picturesque description, full of life and color, have given life to his histories." In 1868 the two concluding volumes of the "History of the Netherlands" were completed and published simultaneously in London and New York. They fully sustained the reputation won by the previous works and were received with the same generous praise. Mr. Motley then returned to Boston, and shortly after delivered an address before the Parker fraternity, entitled "Four Questions for the People at the Presidential Election," which was considered an electioneering speech, though full of noble sentiments and eloquent expression. In December he delivered an address before the New York historical society, on "Historic Progress and American Democracy," where he was introduced by its president, Hamilton Fish, as one "whose name belongs to no single country, and to no single age; as a statesman, diplomatist and patriot, he belongs to America; as a scholar, to the world of letters; as a historian, all ages will claim him in the future." In 1869, soon after the election of Gen. Grant to the presidency, Mr. Motley received the appointment of minister to England to succeed Reverdy Johnson, who, after negotiating the Alabama treaty with England, which was rejected by the senate, was recalled. Mr. Motley held the office for one year, when he was recalled suddenly and in a manner which he felt to be peculiarly humiliating, and which his friends believed showed him to have been an innocent victim of political and personal resentment, as the government at large had distinctly approved his course. It was a cruel blow, which took him entirely by surprise, and from which he never recovered. He therefore returned to his historical labors, contemplating a work of wider range than yet attempted. Meanwhile in 1873 he brought out "The Life and Death of John Barneveld, Advocate of Holland, with a View of Primary Causes and Movements of the Thirty-Years' War." This work is, in point of fact, more of a history than a biography, for though William the Silent was the founder of the independence of the united provinces, Barneveld was the founder of the commonwealth, and this work connected the acts in the drama of the "Eighty Years' Tragedy," which was intended to extend to the peace of Westphalia in 1648. This work greatly enhanced Mr. Motley's reputation, and shows his strong feeling for religious as well as political liberty. The "Edinburgh Review" said: "We can hardly give too much appreciation to that brain that has enabled him to produce the vivid, graphic and sparkling narration which he has given to the world." The London "Quarterly" said it was a "narration which will remain a prominent ornament of American genius, while it has permanently enriched English literature." The most authoritative of Dutch critics speaks of it as perhaps the most classical of Motley's productions. Shortly after finishing this work the author suffered an apoplectic attack, which was followed the next year by the death of his wife, which broke his heart, and from which he never rallied. He returned to Boston, where he passed the summer of 1875. His attack left him enfeebled in body and mind, which made him relinquish all idea of continuing his literary activities. He spent the winter of 1874 in Cannes, where he was seized with a violent internal inflammation, but recovered, and continued in delicate health until again stricken down suddenly while living in Dorsetshire, where he died before the physician could reach his bedside. He was buried in Kensall Green cemetery by the side of his wife. In Westminster Abbey Dean Stanley spoke of Motley in words which those who knew him best fondly echo, as the high-spirited patriot, the faithful friend of England's best and and purest spirits, the brilliant, indefatigable historian, the ardent, laborious soul. The Historical societies of Massachusetts and New York paid him the highest tributes of respect, and the literary world united in doing him homage. The list of honors conferred upon him is long, and includes degrees from the highest universities abroad and at home, besides honorary membership in the learned societies of the world. The last honor conferred upon him was that of Foreign associate of the French academy of moral and political sciences, which is the highest title the academy can confer. He died in Dorsetshire May 29, 1877. W. W. Story, in his "In Memoriam," closes with these lines:

"If faith and hope are not a wild deceit,
The truly living thou hast gone to meet—
The noble spirits purged by death, whose eye
O'erpeers the brief bounds of mortality;
And they behold thee rising there afar,
Serenely clear above Time's cloudy bar,
And greet thee, as we greet a rising star."

SULLY, Thomas, artist, was born at Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England, June 8, 1783. He was taken to Charleston, S. C., by his parents in 1792. His sister's husband, M. Belzons, a French miniature painter, was his first instructor in art. In 1799 he joined his brother Laurence, a miniature painter, in Richmond, Va., and painted there and at Norfolk until Laurence's death in 1804. In 1806, having married his brother's widow, he removed to New York, and, excepting for a brief residence in Boston for instruction from Gilbert Stuart, he lived there until 1808, when he returned to Philadelphia. In 1809 he went to London, England, studied several months under Benjamin West, and coming back in 1810, settled permanently in Philadelphia. He again visited England in 1837 and '38, and in the latter year painted from life a full-length portrait of Queen Victoria. Between 1820 and 1840 he exhibited ten portraits at the Royal academy. His works include portraits of Com. Decatur, Thomas Jefferson, George Frederick Cooke, Queen Victoria, Charles Kemble, Frances Anne Kemble, Rembrandt Peale, Lafayette, Charles Carroll, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Gen. Jackson and "Washington Crossing the Delaware."

HARPER, Olive, author, was born in the Wyoming valley, Pa., and at the age of nine removed with her family to Oakland, Cal. She married young, and was soon left a widow with three children to support. She became a contributor for various San Francisco journals, and traveled much for the "Alta California," at the same time writing constantly for eastern periodicals. In 1873 she visited the Vienna exhibition as the representative of American journals, and later traveled through Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumelia, and Russia. She spent a year in Constantinople, and another year in England. While in England she published four novels, "The Lotus of the Nile," "A Drift of Sand," "Becky," and "The Tame Turk." She married, in 1875, a resident of Constantinople, by whom she has had one son. She returned to the United States in 1876, attended the centennial exhibition as a reporter for the press, and lectured through the West on Turkey and its dependencies. Then she was for a time secretary of the Woman's national industrial league, and collected and published a great deal of matter relating to female labor. She is a fluent, graceful, and versatile writer. She is now a resident of New York city.

Digitized by Google

RICKETTS, Robert Bruce, soldier, was born in Orangeville, Columbia county, Pa., Apr. 29, 1839. He was educated at the Wyoming seminary, and was reading law when the war broke out He promptly entered the Union service, and, having assisted in recruiting a battery, was mustered into the 1st Pennsylvania light artillery, battery F, July 8, 1861. He was promoted to first lieutenant, captain, major and colonel, the last position May 15, 1865. In September, 1861, the battery joined Gen. Banks's corps, one section being under command of Lieut. Ricketts, and from that time until the close of the war he was constantly at the front, taking part in all the engagements of his command. His battery fought with especial bravery and credit at the battle of Gettysburg. During part of the winter of 1864–65 he was in command of the 2d army corps batteries in the 9th corps line; afterward inspector of artillery for the 9th corps, which position he held until Gen. Lee's surrender. At the close of the war Gen. Hancock urged Col. Ricketts to join the regular service, as an appropriate place could be easily secured for him; but he preferred to return to private life. He took part in politics, and was a delegate to the National democratic convention that nominated Gen. Hancock for the presidency. In 1886 he was urged to become a candidate for lieutenant-governor, but positively declined. When the convention met he was nominated, however, and, through the urging of friends, accepted the honor. In 1888 he was urged to become a candidate for governor, but refused to allow his name to be mentioned. Col. Ricketts is a member of the G. A. R., Loyal legion, of the Pennsylvania Gettysburg monument commission, and of the World's Columbian commission.

McNEIL, John, soldier, was born in Halifax, N. S., Feb. 4, 1813. He attended the public schools, went to Boston and learned the trade of a hatter, which he carried on in St. Louis, Mo., for twenty years. In 1844–45 he served in the Missouri legislature, and was president of the Pacific insurance company 1855–61. When the civil war opened he joined the national forces with the rank of colonel under Gen. Nathaniel Lyon. At the head of 600 men he routed Gen. David B. Harris at Fulton, Mo., July 17, 1861, after which he was in command at St. Louis under Gen. John C. Frémont. On Aug. 3, 1861, he became colonel of the 19th Missouri volunteers, and early in 1862 took command of a cavalry regiment, and later of the district of northeast Missouri, which he freed almost entirely of guerrillas. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862, and served in the defence of Cape Girardeau in the spring of 1863, and during Price's raid in October, 1864. Gen. McNeil was mustered out of the army in 1865, served as sheriff of St. Louis county, Mo., in 1866–70, clerk of the criminal court 1875–76, was U. S. commissioner to the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, and inspector in the U. S. Indian service in 1878 and again in 1882.

TALIAFERRO, William Booth, soldier, was born in Belleville, Gloucester county, Va., Dec. 28, 1822. He studied for a while at Harvard, and then entered William and Mary college, where he was graduated in 1841 Afterward he joined the U. S. army and became captain of the 11th infantry, Apr. 9, 1847, major of the ninth infantry, Aug. 12, 1847, and was mustered out Aug. 26, 1848. When the civil war commenced, he entered the provisional army of Virginia, and was appointed colonel May 1, 1861. He rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the Confederate service, March 4, 1862, and to that of major-general Jan. 1, 1865. He was in command of Confederate troops during the engagement at Gloucester Point, Va., May 1, 1861, and at Carrick's Ford, Va., July 13, 1861, and participated in most of the battles of the army of northern Virginia, until March, 1863, when he was placed in charge of the district of Savannah, Ga. In July of that year he commanded the troops and defences at Morris island, S. C., and in August following the forces on James island. In February, 1864, he was in Florida, at the head of a division of four brigades. In May, 1864, he assumed command of the 7th military district of South Carolina, and in December he was put in charge of the general district of that state. In January, 1865, he led a division composed of the brigades of Elliott, Rhett and Anderson. After the war, Gen. Taliaferro served in the general assembly of Virginia for ten years, and was a democratic presidential elector in 1856. He was grand master of the Virginia Masons in 1876–77, and subsequently at various times, a member of the board of visitors of Virginia military institute, of the mechanical and agricultural college of the state, of William and Mary college, and of the state normal school.

TURNER, Thomas, naval officer, was born near Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1808. He was appointed midshipman in April, 1825, and was made passed midshipman in June, 1831, and lieutenant in December, 1835. He took part in the "Macedonia" exploring expedition of 1837 and 1838, and the destruction of the Malay pirate towns of Quallat Battoo, and Mucke in the island of Sumatra in 1839. He participated actively in the naval operations of the Mexican war, and while in command of the Saratoga in March, 1860, captured in the harbor of Anton Leyardo, Mexico, the steamers Marques de Habana and Miramon, which had been purchased in Spain by the Mexican revolutionists, and had attempted to blockade the harbor of Vera Cruz. He was promoted to be captain on July 16, 1862, and commodore Dec. 13, 1863. He commanded the frigate New Ironsides in the attack on the defences of Charleston Apr. 7, 1863, and was warmly commended by Adm. Du Pont for his skill and bravery. From 1864 until 1868 he performed special and ordnance duty in New York and Philadelphia. He was created rear-admiral May 27, 1868, and in 1869 and 1870 commanded the Pacific fleet. He was placed on the retired list Apr. 21, 1870, and died in Glen Mills, Pa., on March 24, 1883.

Digitized by Google

PATTERSON, Joseph, lawyer, was born near Pittsburg, Pa., Apr. 10, 1783, of Scotch-Irish ancestry; that is, his ancestors settled in Ireland from Scotland about 1670, and were sufferers in the famous siege of Derry. His father, the Rev. Joseph Patterson, who was born in Hillsborough, County Down, Ireland, in 1752, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and the brother of Robert Patterson, LL.D., vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania. The Rev. Joseph Patterson was the first Presbyterian minister to be ordained by that church west of the Alleghany mountains. Joseph Patterson was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, Pa., in the class of 1804. Adopting the legal profession, he studied in the office of Obadiah Jennings, of Steubenville, O., afterward the Rev. Dr. Jennings. The practice of the profession not being in accordance with his tastes, he abandoned a favorable prospect of success at the bar, and established and conducted the first steam paper-mill west of the Alleghany mountains, in which he was eminently successful. The profits of the business he invested, with remarkable foresight, in real estate in what was then the insignificant city of Pittsburg. The correctness of his judgment was attested before many years by a large fortune arising from these early investments, annually augmenting with the increasing prosperity of the city. He was offered a colonelcy in the war of 1812, but did not accept on account of his many interests in various enterprises in Pittsburg, in erecting buildings and projecting improvements, as well for the benefit of others as for himself. The first edifice of the Western theological seminary, destroyed by fire some years ago, and the St. Clair hotel, at the time of its erection perhaps the largest hotel in the West, were built under his personal superintendence. The same energy and love of progress were manifested in public matters. He was the first to suggest the present system of supplying the city with water, and, as a member of the common council in 1827, pushed forward that advantageous measure with indefatigable zeal. He was also an early and efficient friend and promoter of the Pennsylvania canal and Portage railroad, and was a delegate from the county of Alleghany in 1825 to the convention at Harrisburg in favor of that measure, and one of the committee appointed by that convention to address the citizens of the state of Pennsylvania in support of that system, which superseded the cumbrous stage-coaches and immense wagons that were then the only means of conveyance between Pittsburg and Philadelphia. Profoundly patriotic, his sympathies with the government in its struggles with the late rebellion were such as became a true lover of his country. On the sovereignty of God, and on abstract metaphysical and theological questions he loved to ponder. In questions of philosophy and problems of finance, and in the events of past and current history, he was deeply versed. He was a warm supporter of railroads, as he fully appreciated their influence in developing and increasing the prosperity of the country. A record of the families of Patterson, Ewing and DuBois was privately printed in 1847 in "Whitmore's American Genealogy." Mr. Patterson died in Philadelphia in 1868.

Joseph Patterson

KING, Rufus, soldier and journalist, was born in New York city Jan. 26, 1814, son of Charles King of Columbia college, and grandson of Rufus King, the American statesman. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy at West Point, in 1833, and was immediately appointed lieutenant of engineers. He resigned from the army Sept. 30, 1836, to accept the position of assistant engineer on the Erie railroad. From 1839 to 1843 Mr. King served as adjutant-general of the state of New York, and during a part of the time was connected with the editorial staff of the "Albany Evening Journal." He resigned that position to become editor of the "Albany Advertiser," which position he filled for six years. He then removed to Wisconsin to take charge of the publication of the "Milwaukee Sentinel." He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of Wisconsin, and served as regent of the state university. In 1849 he was a member of the board of visitors to the U. S. military academy, and was appointed U. S. minister to Rome in 1861, serving in that capacity for five months, when he resigned to take part in the civil war. He remained in the army until 1863, commanding a division at Yorktown, Manassas, Fredericksburg, Groveton, and Fairfax. During the latter part of 1863 he resigned his commission, and was reappointed minister to Rome, where he remained until 1867. From 1867 to 1869 he served as deputy controller of the state of New York. His health failed some time before his death, and in consequence he retired entirely from public life. He died in New York city Oct. 13, 1876.

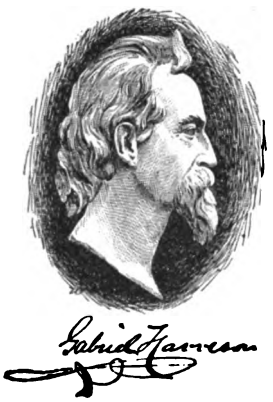
ALLEN, William Vincent, senator, was born in Midway, Madison county, O., Jan. 28, 1847. His father was Rev. Samuel Allen, of English descent, whose ancestors emigrated to New England many years before the revolution. Mr. Allen's great-grandfather, Ananias Allen, was a gallant revolutionary captain. Daniel Allen, his grandfather, moved with his family to Ohio about the year 1810, and located at what was then known as the "New Purchase." His mother, Phœbe Pugh, whose Welsh ancestors came after the revolution to what was subsequently Marion county, O., was a woman of remarkable strength of character, and to her encouragement and advice her son ascribed whatever was good in his after life. In 1857 his stepfather settled in Iowa, where the boy worked on a farm as a common laborer, his whole early life being a constant struggle. He gained his education in Iowa common schools, attending the Upper Iowa university at Fayette for a time, although without graduating. He enlisted as a private soldier in the civil war, in Company G, 32d Iowa volunteer infantry, serving the last few months of his service on the staff of Gen. James I. Gilbert. After the war he read law with L. L. Ainsworth at West Union, Ia., was admitted to the bar May 31, 1869, and immediately entered upon the successful practice of his profession. In 1884 he removed from Iowa to Nebraska, and in 1891 he was nominated by the populists, and elected judge of the ninth judicial district of that state. His able administration of the bench caused his election on Feb. 7, 1893, as U. S. senator, by the joint votes of the populists and democrats, for the full term, beginning March 4, 1893, and ending March 3, 1899. On May 2, 1870, Senator Allen was married to Blanche Mott at Fayette, Ia. Four children have been born to them — three daughters and one son. As a lawyer, judge, and senator, he has established an admitted leadership. In his labors as a lawyer, he won a large general practice of wide range, though in later years he figured more particularly in the defense of criminal cases. Of an

W. V. Allen

Digitized by Google

analytic mind, he explored every feature of a case, and reasoned upon the fundamental principles of the law; his final presentation of facts being remarkably clear, comprehensive, and coherent. In his practice at the bar he prepared and conducted his trials with a view to the strongest presentation in the appellate court, if lost below. As a judge he made a state reputation for his masterful, rapid, and impartial administration of justice. In the senate he took high rank. The great silver debate brought him out in a notable fifteen hours' speech, that was without a break in its sustained excellence of argument, diction, logic, statement, physical endurance, and smooth, forcible delivery. It was a marvel of senate oratory. He spoke continuously from 5 P. M. to 8 A. M. the next day, consuming the entire night. He at once became the unquestioned populist leader in the entire congress. He was the chairman of the committee on forest reservations, and a member of the committee on claims, on Indian affairs, and on public lands, and a member of the special committee on transportation and sale of meat products. Senator Allen is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, whose fine physique and face typify his intellectual and moral manhood.

HARRISON, Gabriel, actor and author, was born in Philadelphia, March 25, 1818, son of Charles P. Harrison, who was a bank-note engraver, born in England, 1783. His great-grandfather was the celebrated John Harrison, inventor of the chronometer for determining the longitude within sixty, forty, or thirty miles respectively, and who as a reward of merit received £10,000 from the British government. His grandfather, William Harrison, was bank-note engraver to the Bank of England, and map engraver for the East India company. Soon after the revolutionary war, the State bank of Pennsylvania wrote to the Bank of England, requesting that a first-class engraver be sent to Philadelphia to engrave some bank-note plates. William Harrison was sent, and remained six months, when, having completed his task, he returned to England for his family, brought them to Philadelphia, and remained there the rest of his life, and educated all his sons in the art of engraving. Charles P. Harrison removed to New York city with his family in 1822. He was a man of classical education, very hospitable in his nature, and his house became a social resort of the leading artists and authors of the day. He engraved a portrait of Queen Victoria, shortly after her coronation, upon a copper plate within the circumference of a sixpence, around the edge of which was the Lord's prayer in Roman capitals so small that, seen with the naked eye, it appeared like a hair-line. Gabriel Harrison's maternal grandfather, whose name was Foster, was a weaver, and wove the coronation robes of George III. His grandfather Porter was a revolutionary soldier under Washington at Trenton, who suffered all the hardships at Valley Forge. His cousin, David R. Harrison, was employed by the American bank note company until he was nearly ninety years of age. He was also organist for twenty-seven years in St. Patrick's R. C. cathedral, and it was said by Gottschalk that he was one of the finest sight readers of music he had ever met. Gabriel Harrison's sisters were all fine musicians. Lucretia Harrison married A. J. Morales, senior professor of Spanish literature and *belles-lettres* in the New York college. She was for many years leading singer and organist at Christ church, and also the Church of the Transfiguration. His brother, Lafayette Harrison, built Irving hall in New York city, and did much to encourage concert music. Gabriel Harrison discovered his future calling after having seen Edwin Forrest at the Park theatre, New York, in the character of Damon. From that moment he determined to be an actor. He joined the American histrionic society, and soon became known as one of the leading amateurs. He appeared in the character of St. Pierre in Sheridan Knowles's play of "The Wife." In 1838 he played the part of Rolla at the Histrionic society, and was so successful in his rendering of this difficult part, that the elder Wallack, who was then manager of the National theatre, gave him an opportunity to make his public *début* at that establishment in November of the same year, when he appeared as Othello, with Mr. Wallack as Iago and Emma Wheatley as Desdemona. Mr. Harrison exhibited the most extraordinary versatility of talent. When, in 1839, Daguerre made public his discovery of the new method of producing portraits by sunlight, Mr. Harrison became one of the most prominent exponents of the new art, and his pictures were among the best that were produced, and brought his employer, John Plumb, several gold medals from the American institute. In 1851, when in the employment of Martin M. Lawrence, he took a bronze medal at the Crystal palace, London; in 1853 another bronze medal at the World's fair, New York. He is said to have taken the largest daguerreotypes ever made on silver plates, 16 x 22 inches. It was through his efforts that Trinity corporation was induced to erect the monument now standing to the memory of Capt. Lawrence, with its inscription, "Don't give up the ship." In 1845 Mr. Harrison became a member of the Park theatre, New York, where he supported Charles Keane in his Shakespearean revivals so much to Mr. Keane's satisfaction that the great actor presented him with a dress sword as a token of his regard. In 1848 he removed to Brooklyn, and appeared at the Brooklyn garden theatre, and in 1851 he founded the Brooklyn dramatic academy, a society which gave performances at the Brooklyn museum. From time to time Mr. Harrison formed companies, giving performances in towns near New York, and in 1859 he became the lessee and manager of the Adelphi theatre, Troy, N. Y. There he played two seasons with fair success. William E. Burton's last engagement was at Troy, under the management of Mr. Harrison. On Sept. 14, 1863, he opened the Park theatre, the first established in Brooklyn. He was the first to create an American opera company, and introduced William Castle and S. C. Campbell on the operatic stage, with Theodore Thomas as conductor. In 1864 Mr. Harrison received a brilliant testimonial from the citizens of Brooklyn at the Academy of music, the occasion being the 300th anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare, and the play "Twelfth Night." Frequently after this he was the lessee and manager of the Brooklyn academy of music, where he was assisted by Matilda Heron, Kate Bateman, James W. Wallack, John Dillon, and other noted artists. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Brooklyn academy of design, and soon became its corresponding secretary. In 1866 he wrote a tragedy, "Melanthia," for Matilda Heron. The play was produced at the Olympic theatre in St. Louis with great success. Mr. Harrison was one of the first to interest himself in the organization of the Long Island historical society, to which he presented a dramatic library, comprising over one thousand plays, and several rare manuscripts. During all his industrious life, Mr. Harrison devoted much of his time to landscape painting; among his noted works



Digitized by Google

were, "Swallow's Roost," "Solitude," "A Look between the Trees," and "The Falls of Minnehaha." In 1872 he was one of the organizers of the Faust club of Brooklyn, and it was at his suggestion, and through his great efforts that the first bust of John Howard Paine was procured and erected by the club in Prospect park, Brooklyn. Mr. Harrison wrote and published "The Life and Writings of John Howard Paine," an octavo volume of 400 pages, and his efforts awakened such a public interest in the author of "Home, Sweet Home," that it resulted in the measures taken by Americans to restore his grave at Tunis, and finally led to the removal of his remains to America by W. W. Corcoran of Washington, D. C. Mr. Harrison is the author of a number of plays. His first effort was entitled, "The Author," written in blank verse when eighteen years old, and performed at the American histrionic association of New York city, he performing the part of Sanguine, the hero of the play. In 1878 he dramatized Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," and produced it at the Court square theatre, Brooklyn, performing the part of Roger Chillingworth, and his daughter, Viola, that of Hester Prynne. It was a success and the play was published. He has contributed many interesting stories to periodicals. He also wrote, and published in sumptuous style, "The Life of Edwin Forrest, the Actor and the Man, Critical and Reminiscent," "The History of the Drama, Art, and Music," in Brooklyn. For many years he has been professor of elocution and has added several prominent members to the dramatic profession and the rostrum.

RUGER, William Crawford, jurist, was born in Bridgewater, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1824. He received a classical education, later studied law, and gained admission to the bar in 1845. He practiced for some years in Bridgewater, and then removed to Syracuse, N. Y., where he became, in the course of time, the leader of the bar. In 1875 and 1876 he was counsel for the defendants in the "canal ring" prosecutions begun by Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, and conducted the cases with a skill and acumen that brought him prominently before the state and nation. He early allied himself with the democratic party, was twice nominated for congress, but failed to secure an election on each occasion, and in 1872 was prominent in the national convention that nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency. In 1876 he was instrumental in calling the convention that formed the New York state bar association, and served as its president. In 1882 he was nominated and elected chief judge of the New York court of appeals, which position he has since filled with honor and distinguished ability. Judge Ruger was retired from the bench on account of age Feb. 1, 1894.

STAFFORD, Aaron, soldier, was born in Cheshire, Mass., in 1787. He was descended from Thomas Stafford, a colonist who settled in Portsmouth, R. I., in 1638. At the age of fourteen he went with his father to live in that section of New York state now Oneida county, then a dense forest, the Staffords' farm being the original site of Waterville. Young Stafford's success as a farmer was interrupted by a call for volunteers, when he enlisted, organized a company, and joined the N. Y. militia. Subsequently he filled the position of adjutant of the 16th regiment, New York detached militia. He was fearless in battle, and was promoted to the rank of major by Gen. Scott, for his gallant conduct in crossing the Niagara river in command of a detachment under the enemy's fire. He was so severely wounded, however, that he was obliged to return home, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was active on his farm until quite advanced in years, and kept well abreast of the age. The important changes brought to the nation by the Mexican and civil wars, the railroad and the telegraph, were all witnessed by Mr. Stafford. He had voted for every democratic presidential candidate from Madison to Cleveland, and had seen twenty-two presidents in office. The campaigns against the British and Indians, the civilization of the West, were to him personal and distinct recollections. His sterling mental and moral qualities secured to him many friends among the three generations who knew and honored him. Nearly a centenarian, he died in 1886, at the beginning of his ninety-ninth year.

CHASE, George Lewis, fire underwriter, was born in Millbury, Mass., Jan. 13, 1828, and was educated in Millbury academy. At the age of nineteen he engaged in the fire insurance business as the agent of the Farmers' mutual insurance company of Georgetown, Mass., and was subsequently elected a member of that company. His business was mostly obtained in southern Massachusetts and eastern Connecticut, driving through the country with a horse and buggy, placing risks. He afterward added agencies of other companies, including the Holyoke mutual of Salem, Mass. In 1848 he was appointed traveling agent of the People's insurance company of Worcester, remaining with them until 1852, when he became assistant superintendent of the Central Ohio railroad, and removed to Ohio, and soon after became superintendent of the road. He assisted in the organization of the first association of railroad superintendents at Columbus, O., in 1853, being one of the five who met there for that purpose. In 1860 he became general western agent of the New England fire insurance company of Hartford, Conn., and in 1863 assistant general western agent of the Hartford fire insurance company. His remarkable ability and thorough understanding of the fire business led the directors of this company to place him at the head of the company in 1867, and since that time he has been its president and attained a national reputation in the profession of fire underwriting. He successfully conducted the business of his company through all the crises that proved disastrous to many others. In 1876 he was elected president of the National board of fire underwriters, and was active in promoting needed legislation and reforms tending to place the business on a safe financial basis. Mr. Chase has been prominent in the directorate of many banking and financial institutions of Hartford, and is active in religious and charitable work. As a leading member of the Hartford board of trade he has contributed largely to the properity and growth of the city. He married Calista M. Taft. One son, Charles E. Chase, is associated with him, being assistant secretary of the Hartford fire insurance company.

FLETCHER, Dolphin Samuel, life underwriter, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 9, 1847, and accompanied his father to Shelburne, Vt., when only nine years of age. He was brought up on a farm, and educated in the district schools and at Hinesburg academy, where he was graduated in 1868. Shortly after, he removed to Brandon, Vt., and engaged in a general insurance business, and was special agent and adjuster for several leading companies. His quick perception and habits of research led to a comprehensive knowledge of underwriting, and after a long and successful career in the busi-

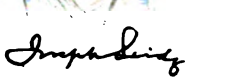
Digitized by Google

ness in Brandon and Rutland, Vt., he removed to Hartford, Conn., the home of insurance interests, and in 1885 organized the National life association, and has since been its general manager. The plans of this association being new and original, it was for some time looked upon with disfavor by those accustomed to the old established plans, but by tireless and persistent effort on the part of Mr. Fletcher, augmented by able assistants of his choosing, the single-premium system has become an established component in the business of underwriting, and acknowledged generally as a safe and equitable plan of insurance. As at the end of eight years the association has over $18,000,000 insurance in force, nearly $4,500,000 assets, and over $600,000 surplus, it is also fair to assume that its plan is a popular and successful one. Profiting by the experience of English companies in the insurance of under-average lives, a fair, equitable, and original plan has been adopted that insures perfect safety, and the National life is the pioneer in this line of insurance in this country. Mr. Fletcher possesses remarkable executive ability, and his faculty for gathering around him able and loyal assistants, coupled with systematic methods, has resulted in the growth and prosperity of the association. He is a director of the Northern trust company of Minneapolis, Minn., of the Syndicate lands and irrigation company of Kansas city, Mo., and of the Guarantee savings, loan and investment society of Washington, D. C.

THOMAS, Benjamin Franklin, jurist, was born in Boston Feb. 12, 1813, grandson of Isaiah Thomas, publisher of the "Massachusetts Spy." He was taken to Worcester in 1819, was graduated from Brown university in 1830, studied law at Cambridge, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He was a member of the legislature in 1842, judge of probate for Worcester county 1844–48, judge of the state supreme court 1853–59, and a member of the thirty-seventh congress. From 1859 his office was in Boston. In 1868 he was nominated by the governor for chief justice of Massachusetts, but not confirmed. He was president of the Antiquarian society, and wrote a memoir of its founder in 1874. He published "A Digest of the Massachusetts Laws Concerning Towns and Town Officers" (1845), and some pamphlets. His degree of LL.D. came from Brown in 1853, and from Harvard in 1854. He died at Salem, Mass., Sept. 27, 1878.

THOMAS, John R., song-writer, was born at Newport, Wales, in 1830. He came to the United States in his boyhood, and later taught singing in Brooklyn and in New York city. He was a baritone vocalist, sang in oratorios, became a conductor of church choirs, and in 1852 appeared as a leading member of an English opera company. For many years Mr. Thomas wrote songs with pianoforte accompaniment that were far beyond the quality of ordinary drawing-room lyrics. Among them were, "Some One to Love," and "'Tis but a Little Faded Flower." He also wrote juvenile cantatas, an operetta, "Diamond Cut Diamond," and in 1863 published a collection of church music. What befell him latest as a musician is to us unknown. We can only finally recall him as a member of a band of negro minstrels, performing for several years under an assumed name.

LEIDY, Joseph, naturalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 9, 1823. His ancestors, both maternal and paternal, were from the valley of the Rhine. At the age of sixteen he left school, and, having shown there a marked talent for drawing, he decided to become a draughtsman; his work in this line being of a character that has been of great service in his scientific career. So much taste did he show for drawing that it is certain the world has lost a distinguished artist in gaining an eminent naturalist. At an early age he began to dip into the sciences, and, procuring for himself text-books of mineralogy and botany, he pursued these studies without an instructor. He was at this time a clerk in a drug store, where he discharged his duties with such ability and fidelity that he was recommended to the charge of a store alone. Meanwhile he continued his studies with the addition of comparative anatomy, in which he became so engrossed that he abandoned all idea of becoming either an artist or a pharmacist. He devoted himself entirely to more congenial studies, and in 1840 began the study of medicine, giving the first year entirely to practical anatomy. He attended three full courses of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and presented a thesis on his graduation on the "Comparative Anatomy of the Eye of Vertebrate Animals." He received his degree of M.D. in the spring of 1844, and immediately after his graduation entered the university as assistant in the chemical laboratories. In the autumn of 1844 he commenced the active practice of his profession, which he continued but two years, when he determined to devote himself entirely to teaching. As a student he had attracted the attention of Dr. Horner, professor of anatomy in the university, through whose influence he secured an appointment as prosector to the chair of anatomy, 1845, and in 1846 he was elected demonstrator of anatomy in Franklin university, but resigned at the conclusion of the first term, in order to return to Dr. Horner, with whom he went abroad in 1848, where he had for the first time the satisfaction of visiting the museums and hospitals of England, Germany, and France. Upon his return to America he delivered a course of lectures on microscopic anatomy. In 1850 he again went to Europe, in company with Dr. Geo. B. Wood, to assist in collecting illustrative specimens, models, and drawings for the University of Pennsylvania; in 1853 he was elected professor of anatomy of that university, and in 1871 was appointed professor of natural history in Swathmore college. His drawings and dissection in Dr. Bundy's work on the terrestrial air-breathing mollusks, are said to furnish the most important and novel additions to science. His studies of terrestrial gasteropods excited the attention of the leading naturalists of Philadelphia, and at once brought him in communication with the prominent members of the Academy of natural sciences, of which he was nominated a member in July, 1845. At the annual election in 1846 he was made chairman of the curators, a position he occupied without interruption. He continually declined election to the president's chair. For a number of years he was chairman of the library and publication committee, and for a long period after he published his work on fossil horses. He was the sole American author who gave attention to the study of *extinct vertebrata*. His next most important paleontological contribution was a "Description of Vertebrate Remains, Chiefly from the Phosphate Beds of South Carolina." This work was recognized by the council of the Boston society of natural history, which awarded



Digitized by Google

him the Walker prize of $500, and on account of his extraordinary researches doubled it to $1,000. Among his published articles are, "The Extinct Mammalian Fauna of Dakota and Nebraska," "Contributions to the Extinct Vertebrate Fauna of the Western Territories," "Special Anatomy of the Terrestrial Mollusks of the United States," etc., all of which have stamped his career as great in his extended field. It made him equally happy to acquire or to impart knowledge. Dr. Leidy died at Philadelphia Apr. 30, 1891.

SPENCER, Elihu, clergyman, was born at East Haddam, Conn., Feb. 12, 1721, great-great-grandson of Jared Spencer, who came to Newtown, Mass., in 1633, to Hartford in 1635, and settled at Haddam in 1660; and brother of Joseph Spencer, a major-general of the revolutionary army. He was graduated from Yale in 1746; labored as missionary to the Oneida Indians in 1748–49; was Presbyterian pastor at Elizabeth, N. J., 1750–56, and at Jamaica, L. I., 1756–58; chaplain to the New York troops under Gov. De Lancey, and then ministered at Amboy, Shrewsbury and adjacent points in New Jersey. He became guardian, or trustee, of the College of New Jersey in 1752, and in 1759 wrote to E. Stiles, then of Newport, a notable letter on the "State of the Dissenting Interest in the Middle Colonies." By direction of the synods of New York and Philadelphia, he, with Alexander McWhorter, went to North Carolina in 1764 to visit and organize the scattered flocks of their persuasion. In 1775 the patriot legislature of that colony invited them to return. Mr. Spencer, whose fluency won him the nickname of "Ready Money Spencer," was pastor at Trenton, N. J., from 1769 until his death. His degree of D.D. came from the University of Pennsylvania in 1782. He died in Trenton Dec. 27, 1784.

SMITH, George H., physician, was born in Milton, Ulster county, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1843, son of Alanson Smith (born in Connecticut in 1793). Having laid the foundation of a broad culture by a thorough course at the academy of his native town, he entered upon the study of medicine with a zest and enthusiasm born of a keen love of his work. Circumstances forced him to earn the money to pay for his medical education, and he cheerfully accepted the conditions. He was graduated from the New York homeopathic medical college in 1869 with an excellent record, and started immediately to build up a new practice. He is a typical family doctor of the old type. He has never been a specialist, written text-books, or attached himself to exacting hospital work. He has just visited the sick, year in and year out, day after day, without easing the strain, and night after night without seeking his bed. He has never spared himself. His industry is prodigious, and his practice has grown apace, with resultant growth of wealth and reputation. What spare time he finds he gives to his family, with now and then a day in the woods with a gun and a dog. Dr. Smith's family and professional necessities demand two houses: his residence being in the large brown-stone house on the corner of Greene and Reid avenues, Brooklyn, his office occupying the adjoining house.

JARVIS, George Cyprian, physician, was born in Colebrook, Conn., Apr. 24, 1834, the youngest son of George Ogilvie and Philamela (Marshall) Jarvis. Dr. Jarvis, the elder, was a noted physician and surgeon, and, being of an inventive turn of mind, his genius and skill were largely exercised in that direction. He gained an enviable reputation through the success of his "adjuster," an improved instrument for reducing and replacing fractures and dislocations. His genius and ability were recognized in London, where, by special invitation, he delivered a course of lectures on "Fractures and Dislocations." These lectures were published in the London "Lancet," and the Society for the promotion of arts and commerce presented him the largest gold medal ever received by an American, by the hand of Prince Albert, president of the society. The Jarvis families of the United States and British America, who have furnished so many of the men distinguished in the arts, sciences and learned professions, are of English extraction, though primarily from Normandy, from whence they emigrated to England. The original name was Gervais, and the first name found on record is that of Jean Gervais of Bretagne, who lived there about the year 1400. George Cyprian obtained his early education in Portland, Conn., to which place his parents removed when he was six years of age. Subsequently he attended the Military academy at Norwich, Vt., and spent one year studying with Rev. S. M. Emery at Portland. Entering Trinity college in 1851, he left there at the end of the junior year in 1853, and during the next three years was a drug clerk at Middletown, where he acquired a practical acquaintance with *materia medica*. Soon after, he commenced the study of medicine with his father, whose extensive surgical practice gave unusual facilities for illustrations in this branch of the profession. Subsequently he studied one year with the distinguished gynecologist, Dr. J. Marion Sims, and attended the lectures at the medical department of the University of the city of New York, from which he received the degree of M.D. in 1861. He commenced the practice of his profession at Stamford, Conn., but, after a few months, entered the army as assistant surgeon, 1st battalion, Connecticut cavalry, his commission dating December, 1861, and in October of the following year he was promoted to the position of surgeon of the 7th Connecticut volunteers, and served with honor and distinction until mustered out in September, 1865. He was at different times in charge of large hospitals, and held other positions of trust and responsibility, and was present at many battles. With an army record in which he was noted for bravery and gallantry, as well as for skill as a surgeon, returning from the front he settled at Hartford, Conn., where he soon became one of the leading surgeons of the state, and has received a very large general and consultation practice. In 1869 he was appointed pension examiner, and on the organization of the Hartford board was elected its president. For six years he was a member of the examining committee for conferring degrees at the medical department at Yale college, and for twenty years he has been one of the visiting surgeons of the Hartford hospital.

KINGSFORD, Thomas, manufacturer, was born at Wickham, Kent county, England, Sept. 29, 1799, son of George and Mary Love Kingsford. The family dates back to the time of King John, who, hated by the English and pursued by the French, came late one night to the brink of a rapid stream, with no means of passage at hand, whereupon he was borne over on the shoulders of a stalwart subject, thereafter

Digitized by Google

dubbed "King's Ford." Later, a member of the family distinguished himself in the wars of the roses, and so earned the rose branch that afterward embellished the family coat of arms. Thomas Kingsford passed his youth in his native country, and at seventeen, being forced to support his widowed mother as well as himself, began business as a baker in London. At the end of five years he obtained employment in a chemical works, where he developed a marked ability for chemical research, and acquired a practical knowledge which proved of good service in his later experiments. Ill health obliging him to give up this occupation, he again turned baker, first at Deptford, then at Bow, Middlesex, and later at Kensington. At the latter place he dealt in other wares also, keeping a general store. Overtaken by financial reverses, he was forced to return for a time to Canterbury, a former residence, but leaving there after a brief period, he went to Headcorn, Kent, where, assisted by his wife, Ann Thomson, a woman of much energy of character, whom he had married in 1818, he opened a school. Although this venture met with considerable success, Mr. Kingsford determined to seek further fortune in America, and he accordingly landed in New York city on Dec. 12, 1831, with but an English half crown in his pocket. In April, 1832, he obtained a position in the starch factory of William Colgate & Co., at Harsimus, Bergen county, N. J., one of the largest firms engaged in that manufacture, which was then in its infancy in America. But a brief time before, the production of starch had been confined principally to the family, and was only furnished by laborious processes, yielding scanty results, which made its use almost a luxury. Small quantities of an inferior article had been for some time produced commercially from potatoes, which under the best processes then in use yielded but a limited percentage of starch. The use of starch in America in the manufacture of textile fabrics was then as limited as were those manufactures themselves, although in Great Britain the development of the cotton manufactures and calico printing had created a wide demand for it. As a laundry adjunct, it had received its first impetus in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, from the enormous ruffs and frills then fashionable with both sexes. Later, it played an important part in the hair powdering, so popular during Queen Anne's reign. Its limited production put its use beyond all but the wealthy; however, sumptuary laws were enacted to restrain its use, and great was the need of a cheap and plentiful source of starch supply. When Mr. Kingsford became interested in the problem, the makers were largely using wheat as a raw material. In 1833 he sent for his family to join him in America, after which he for some years devoted himself to mastering every detail of his business. He early became convinced that there was to be found a raw material capable of yielding starch in sufficient quantities to meet the demand now fast outrunning the supply. Noting the quality of Indian corn, he suggested to his employers the practicability of extracting starch from it. They, however, did not care to experiment in so totally untried a field, and from other starch makers he likewise met with nothing but incredulity and often ridicule. So strongly was he assured of the possibilities of ultimate success, however, that in 1841 he began to experiment on his own account. Every expedient resorted to failed to separate the starch from the corn. Finally, as has been the case in so many discoveries, the process for which he had so long and so faithfully searched was revealed to him by an accident. His employers, who had come to look on him as a dreamer and enthusiast, were thus compelled to admit the truth of his theories, and in 1842 Mr. Kingsford succeeded in preparing a quantity of starch for market made from Indian corn. In 1846 he resolved to engage in the manufacture on his own account, and in company with his son, Thomson Kingsford, established a small factory at Bergen, N. J., which within one year outgrew the demands made upon it. In 1848, with the aid of capitalists from Auburn, N. Y., a stock company with a capital of $50,000 was formed, and Oswego, N. Y., a point where the raw material would be easily obtained, where pure water was abundant, and where there were ample facilities for shipping the product, was chosen as the site of the manufactory. Except to his son, Thomson Kingsford, the secret of his process was never revealed, and during the more than twenty years that he profited by it, either the father or son personally superintended the various processes of manipulation. The growth and development of the business was phenomenal. Beginning in 1848 with sixty-five workmen, the output of starch for the next year was 1,327,128 pounds. Five years later this had increased to an average annual production of above 3,000,000 pounds, and in 1859 the annual output was 7,000,000 pounds. Even the universal business depression caused by the civil war failed to affect the prosperity of the Oswego starch factory, its sales during that period amounting to 10,000,000 pounds yearly. Other manufacturers were quick to fall in the wake of the pioneer firm, and in 1870 the number of starch factories had grown to 195, while the invested capital was $2,741,675. In the face of such formidable opposition, Kingsford's Oswego starch has ever held its own, both in quality and commercial prosperity. T. Kingsford & Son ever maintained the position at first assumed of being the originators and the leading manufacturers in the world of starch from ripe Indian corn, as was proved again and again by the official rewards granted them at all the great industrial exhibitions, beginning with the great London exhibition of 1851. Mr. Kingsford's uprightness and business ability won him many warm friends, this being nowhere more evident than in the cordial relations that existed between his employees and himself. He held many positions of importance in Oswego, being vice-president of the Marine bank, the first president of the First national bank, and an active co-operator in the establishment of the Oswego water works. Mr. Kingsford was, in 1864, one of the presidential electors who cast the vote of New York state for Abraham Lincoln. He was a member of the Baptist church; was prominent in founding the first Baptist church in Harsimus, afterward Jersey city; and, subsequently assisted in organizing the West Baptist church of Oswego. He was liberal in his donations to all charities. Mr. Kingsford's first wife died in 1834, and in 1839 he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Austen. He died Nov. 28, 1869, his son, Thomson Kingsford, being his sole surving child.

KINGSFORD, Thomson, manufacturer, was born at Headcorn, Kent county, England, Apr. 4, 1828, son of Thomas and Ann Thomson Kingsford. (For ancestry of Kingsford family, see biography of Thomas Kingsford.) At five years of age he, with his sisters and mother, sailed to New York and joined their father, who had immigrated two years before. In his boyhood young Kingsford exhibited much mechanical skill, and served an apprenticeship to the machinist and draughting business, during which time he made a steam engine of about six horse-power, which was the first used by his

Digitized by Google

father in his newly discovered process of extracting starch from Indian corn. Young Kingsford finished his apprenticeship in 1845, and the following year received a diploma from the American institute for the best mechanical drawings. The same year he was admitted by his father as a partner in the firm of T. Kingsford & Son, manufacturing starch at Bergen, N. J. All the machinery of the new factory was designed, made and put up by Thomson Kingsford, and during the remainder of his father's life he was identified with him in the starch manufacture, and originated most of the mechanical improvements used. In 1848 the business was moved to Oswego, N. Y. From this time on, Mr. Kingsford's inventive genius was never allowed to rest. He was continually producing new labor-saving contrivances and machinery for expediting the production of the factory. As his father grew older, the management of the business devolved more and more upon the son, his ability as a manager and his financial aptitude being as well recognized as his mechanical skill and inventive power. The capacity of the works continued to expand after the death of the senior Mr. Kingsford, in 1869, until in 1876 it reached 21,000,000 pounds annually or about 35 tons a day, the largest amount of starch produced by any factory on the globe. The product found a market in every civilized country, its agencies being in all parts of the United States, and on the continent of Europe and in Great Britain. The factory was the largest manufacturing establishment in northern New York, employing between seven and eight hundred hands, and directly and indirectly giving employment to thousands of individuals. The grounds occupy seventeen and a quarter acres. The buildings are of stone, brick and iron with a frontage of 733 feet and a depth of 200 feet. About one million bushels of Indian corn are consumed annually in the production of starch. The capital of the company has gradually increased from $50,000 to $500,000. Mr. Kingsford continues to sustain the same relations with the Oswego starch factory as was held by the firm of T. Kingsford & Son on its incorporation in 1848; that is, the son alone holds the chemical secret for separating the starch from the corn, thus practically acting as the manufacturer for the company. He is a trustee of Madison university and Wells college, a director of the National marine bank, the First national bank, the Oswego water works company, the Oswego and Syracuse railway company, and the Oswego gas light company. His influence was also recognized in the republican councils of his state, and he is actively identified with the West Baptist church and with many leading philanthropies of Oswego. In 1851 Mr. Kingsford was married to Virginia, daughter of Augustus and Mary Pettibone of Oswego. Their two children are Thomas Pettibone Kingsford and Virginia Kingsford, wife of John D. Higgins, mayor of Oswego.

Thomson Kingsford

RITTER, Frederic Louis, composer, was born at Strassburg, Alsace, June 22, 1834. In his sixteenth year he went to Paris for study, and not long afterward returned to Alsace. Subsequently he taught in a seminary at Fénéstrange, Lorraine, being then not yet eighteen. In his twenty-seventh year he emigrated to America, landing in New York city. He afterward went to Cincinnati, where for several years he taught music, organized and conducted the Cecilia and Philharmonic societies, and devoted much of his time to musical self-improvement. He returned to the Atlantic seaboard in 1862, and settled in New York city, where for seven years he conducted the Sacred harmonic society and the Arion, a choral society. Afterward he accepted the position of music-teacher at Vassar college, which position he held at the time of his death. In 1878 he was made doctor of music by the University of the state of New York. The death of his wife occurred in March, 1891. Within the year he sought relief from close confinement to the class-room in a voyage to Europe, where he died shortly after his arrival at Antwerp. He published: "Lectures on Music," "Practical Harmony," "Student's History of Music," "Manual of Musical History," "Musical Diction," "Music in America," "Music in England," besides detached pieces for the orchestra, organ, pianoforte, 'cello, clarinet, some chamber music, sacred music, choruses, part songs and songs. In connection with Rev. Dr. J. Ryland Kendrick, he also compiled "The Woman's College Hymnal" (1887), and edited "The Realm of Tones." As a musician he was industrious, progressive and well-equipped in many directions, without being distinguished in any special department. Dr. Ritter died at Antwerp, Belgium, July 6, 1891.

ATKINSON, Henry Morrell, bank president, was born in Brookline, Mass., Nov. 13, 1862. His father was George Atkinson, whose progenitor, seven removes back, Theodore Atkinson, a native of Bury, Lancashire, Eng., and a man of note, came to Boston, Mass., in 1634. His great-grandfather, Amos Atkinson, was a revolutionary hero, serving as a minuteman in the historic battles of Concord and Lexington, and became an officer in the 17th foot regiment—one of the first raised. His mother was Elizabeth Staigg, born in Yorkshire, Eng., whose brother was a celebrated portrait-painter, and executed famous miniatures. His father and mother were married in Newport, R. I. He was educated in Boston, and was a member of the class of 1884 at Harvard. He went South in 1885, and located in Atlanta, Ga., becoming one of the leading factors in her progress, identified with some of her best and most prosperous business institutions, and doing remarkable work of public utility and development. He was connected for three years with the firm of S. M. Inman & Co., in their large cotton business. In 1889 he established the Southern banking and trust company of Atlanta, with $300,000 capital, one of the best conducted and most prosperous financial institutions of that progressive city, becoming first its vice-president and afterward its president. He established in 1891 the Georgia electric light company, of which he was made the president, which inaugurated the valuable matter of electric house-lighting in the city, and which, under his direction, has become a very successful corporation. Mr. Atkinson married, in April, 1888, a daughter of Col. Richard Peters, of Atlanta, one of the early pioneers and most solid citizens of that place, and they have two children. Mr. Atkinson has taken firm rank among Atlanta's business leaders. Few men of his age have, in the short period of eight years, been able to take so strong a position, and so signally impress themselves upon public respect. Mr. Atkinson has shown an undoubted capacity for creating and organizing. His labors have been singularly valuable to the city. He has been actively

H. M. Atkinson

Digitized by Google

engaged in developing the general banking business, and has brought large amounts of money to Atlanta to be invested in manufacturing industries and erecting buildings. His electric company has become one of the finest electric lighting and power plants in the country, and has developed the electric interests in Atlanta remarkably in the last two years. He is a member of the leading clubs, notably the Capital city and Commercial of Atlanta, and the Reform and Harvard, of New York. He is identified with many manufacturing enterprises, and takes an interest actively in whatever benefits his city.

SMITH, Thomas, World's fair commissioner, was born in London, Eng., Jan. 18, 1835. When but eleven years of age he came to America with his father, who was a manufacturing jeweler and refiner, and who made the first rolled-gold plating in the United States, at 12 Dutch street, New York city, and after a short residence in Jersey City, N. J., they removed to Wisconsin. After living in Oshkosh and Fond du Lac for several years, they returned East in 1858, and afterward resided at Newark, N. J. The son through energy in mercantile pursuits and dealing in real estate, in which he has been very successful, accumulated a large fortune. He was married Aug. 19, 1863, to Jennie, daughter of James Thompson, one of the first manufacturers of varnish in Newark, who subsequently removed to New York, and became a member of the legislature of that state. By this marriage he had three children. The mother died a few years after, and in 1887 Mr. Smith married Amanda, daughter of John I. Conklin, of Holyoke, Mass., a prominent paper manufacturer and dealer of that place, well known throughout New England, and particularly so from the fact that he reached the position he occupied in business and society in spite of adverse circumstances, and after having in early life been deprived of an arm and leg. Mr. Smith has long been identified with the Masonic fraternity, with the I. O. O. F. and the Ancient order of Druids, and is a member of the Jeffersonian club. From his youth he took a great interest in public affairs, and has always been identified with the democratic party, by whom he has frequently been honored. Previous to 1889 he was for twelve consecutive years elected a member of the Essex county board of freeholders, and for five years a commissioner of the Essex public road board. In 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison with Gen. Wm. T. Sewell to represent the state of New Jersey on the National Columbian commission of the World's fair at Chicago. He was assigned to the committees on classification, manufactures, and buildings and grounds, and, as alternate to Gov. Waller, of Connecticut, on the board of reference and control. He was elected a member of the legislature of New Jersey for the year 1890, and was re-elected for 1891 and 1892. During the sessions of 1891 and 1892 he served as chairman of the committee on municipal corporations, and filled other important positions. In 1891 Mr. Smith introduced the bill providing for an appropriation and the appointment of a state commission for the World's fair at Chicago, in favor of which he made an earnest and successful appeal which attracted much attention. At the first session of the Columbian commission at Chicago, Mr. Smith had the courage to offer and insist on an amendment increasing the number of the Board of lady managers contemplated by act of congress, from one (as originally proposed by one of the commissioners) to two members from each state and territory and the District of Columbia, together with nine from the city of Chicago. He was ably supported by Gov. Waller of Connecticut, and the amendment was carried. His energetic action and success in this matter were highly appreciated and commended by the ladies throughout the whole country. He was in attendance with the national commission on the grounds during the greater part of the exposition, and was untiring in his efforts in behalf of both exhibitors and visitors from his state. He was also especially active in furnishing the leading papers of New Jersey with interesting and valuable information concerning the great fair. In 1893 he was elected alderman of the third ward of Newark. Owing to his well-known experience and ability in public affairs, he was at once appointed chairman of the finance committee, and served on it with signal ability.

Thomas Smith

STANTON, Joseph, senator, was born at Charlestown, R. I., July 19, 1739. He served in the French and Indian war in 1759, being a second lieutenant in a regiment which was raised by the colony of Rhode Island in that year to accompany the expedition against Canada. From 1768 to 1774 he was a member of the Rhode Island general assembly, and two years later of the committee of safety of that state.. In 1790 he was a delegate to the state convention to consider the adoption of the constitution of the United States. In the same year he was elected U. S. senator from Rhode Island as a democrat, and served until 1793. After that he was for a time a member of the lower house of the Rhode Island state legislature; and then a representative in congress from 1801 to 1807. The date of his death is not known.

SPENCER, Theodore, clergyman, was born at Hudson, N. Y., Apr. 24, 1800, son of Ambrose Spencer, the eminent jurist. He entered the U. S. military academy at West Point, but did not graduate. He turned to the law, opened an office at Auburn, N. Y., and was district attorney for the county. His convictions led him to enter the Congregational ministry, and he held a charge at Rome, N. Y., and afterward at Utica. On account of impaired health he had to retire from the active ministry, and was made secretary of the Home missionary society for his section of the state. He wrote "Conversion: Its Theory and Process Practically Delineated" (1854), and other books on theological subjects. He died at Utica, N. Y., June 14, 1870.

SPALDING, Rufus Paine, representative in congress, was born in the town of Tisbury, Dukes county (Martha's Vineyard), Mass., May 3, 1798. He removed with his father, Rufus Spalding, to Connecticut, in childhood, received the rudiments of his education at the Plainfield and Colchester academies, was graduated from Yale in 1817, became a lawyer at Little Rock, Ark., in 1819, removed to Ohio in 1821, and practiced at Warren, Ravenna and Cleveland. He was married, in 1822, to a daughter of his preceptor, Chief Justice Zephaniah Swift, of the supreme court of Connecticut. He was in the legislature, 1839–42, and speaker the last two years; judge of state supreme court 1849–52, and was elected to represent his district in the U. S. congress as a republican 1863–69. An active mason in early life, he did much to rehabilitate the order after the discredit which came upon it in consequence of the supposed murder of William Morgan in September, 1826. A democrat for many years, he joined the free-soil party in 1852, and bore part in organizing the republican party in 1856. He died at Cleveland, O., Aug. 29, 1886.

Digitized by Google

COCHRAN, Jerome, physician, was born at Moscow, Tenn., Dec. 4, 1831, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Shortly after his birth his family removed to a cotton plantation in Marshall county, Miss., where from his twelfth to his nineteenth year he was alternately engaged in farm work and in study at the neighboring old field school, where he acquired the rudiments of an English education. Subsequently he supplemented this meagre beginning by extensive reading and private study. His thirst for knowledge and his faculty of acquisition were phenomenal. He became an encyclopedic scholar and is recognized as one of the most learned men in the South. After he was nineteen years of age he taught school, making some money, accumulating books, and continually widening his field of study. In 1855 he became a student of medicine in the Botanico-medical college of Memphis, whence he was graduated as doctor of medicine in 1857. After practicing his profession for two years in Mississippi he entered the medical department of the University of Nashville, receiving the regular degree of M.D. in 1861. From college he went almost immediately into the Confederate army and served three years as full surgeon. In June, 1865, he began the practice of medicine in Mobile. From 1868 to 1873 he was professor of chemistry in the Medical college of Alabama; and in 1874 the faculty of that institution created for him the chair of public hygiene and medical jurisprudence, which he resigned in 1877. In 1870 he drew up the ordinance establishing the board of health of the city of Mobile and filled the position of city health officer for four years, and especially distinguished himself by the prompt extermination of a wide-spread epidemic of smallpox which prevailed there in 1874–75. His account of this epidemic is the most elaborate paper on the public hygiene of smallpox that has ever been published in America. He was member of the yellow fever commission of 1878, and of the Board of yellow fever experts in 1879, and wrote all the propositions on yellow fever included by that board in its report to congress. He has written many articles on yellow fever, including: "The Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1873," "The Theory and Practice of Quarantine" (1880); "The Quarantine Code of Alabama" (1889); "Problems in Regard to Yellow Fever and the Prevention of Yellow Fever Epidemics" (1888); article on "Yellow Fever" in Hare's "System of Therapeutics" (1892); article on "Yellow Fever" in the new German "Handbuch der Spegiellen Therapie Junerer Krankbreiten." He has published more than sixty papers on a wide range of subjects in medicine, biology, public hygiene, and general science. But his most important work has been in connection with the new organization and new constitution of the Medical association of the state of Alabama, adopted in 1873, and which has made this association the best-disciplined and most powerful medical organization in this country. In this association Dr. Cochran has been for more than twenty years senior censor, as chairman of the business committee which has full control of the association. The health laws of Alabama, establishing and regulating a state board of health and a board of health in each county, were all written by himself, and for the last fifteen years he has been the state health officer, and charged with their administration. He is a member of several learned societies, an instructive and interesting talker, and a consummate master of debate; and occupies the highest position of influence and responsibility in the Alabama medical profession.

ALLEN, William Henry, naval officer, was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 21, 1784. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy in 1800. By 1807 he had reached the grade of third lieutenant; was serving in that capacity on board the Chesapeake when she was defeated by the Leopard, and was prominent among those who arraigned the conduct of Capt. James Barron on that occasion. In 1809 Allen was promoted to be first lieutenant, was attached to the frigate United States, and greatly distinguished himself in the engagement with the Macedonian on Oct. 25, 1812. Early in 1813 he was commissioned master commandant, and as commander of the Argus conveyed U. S. minister William H. Crawford to France. The same year he engaged as a privateer in preying on British commerce on the high seas, and succeeded in capturing numerous merchantmen and destroying their cargoes. His uniform good fortune was reversed on Aug. 14, 1813, when he fell in with the British brig Pelican, and in the engagement that followed his vessel was captured and he received wounds from which he died on Aug. 15, 1813. His death cut short what promised to be a brilliant and useful public career.

DOREMUS, Elias Osborn, builder, was born at Orange, N. J., Jan. 17, 1831, the only son of Peter C. Doremus, whose ancestors were Huguenots and emigrated from Middlebury, Isle of Zutland, Holland, in 1695, and settled near Acquackanonck (now Passaic), N. J. His mother was a daughter of John H. Osborn of Bloomfield, N. J., and a granddaughter of Zophar Baldwin, a soldier of the revolution, whose ancestors emigrated from Milford, Conn., among the early settlers of Newark, N. J. He was educated at the public schools of Orange; subsequently he learned the trade of a carpenter, which gave him a practical knowledge of the building business in which he engaged on attaining his majority, and successfully conducted for twenty-five years. About the year 1865, in connection with Moses H. Williams and Samuel W. Baldwin, he purchased a large tract of land north of Main street, Orange, N. J. They opened and extended many of the streets through what was then farming land, but which in a few years became closely built and comprised the finest residence section of the town. Mr. Doremus has always been a republican in politics, and prominent in his town and county. He was elected a member of the legislature from the second assembly district of Essex county in 1873, and re-elected in 1874, in which year he was chairman of the committees on ways and means and on education. During his term in the legislature, the general railroad law, of which he was a staunch supporter, was passed, and many other important laws were enacted which received his earnest support. For a period of sixteen consecutive years he was elected a member of the Essex county board of chosen freeholders, and annually for the last seven years of that time was unanimously elected director and presiding officer of that body, a longer term of service than has been accorded to any other member in that position. He was for many years a director of several corporations, including the Orange national bank, the Orange savings bank, the Newark city national bank; the United States

Digitized by Google

industrial insurance company of Newark, and the American insurance company of Newark. In 1881 he was elected vice-president of the American insurance company, one of the pioneer insitutions in the country. Mr. Doremus was married Jan. 17, 1855, to Harriet, daughter of William Peck of East Orange, by whom he has three children: Fannie, who married Geo. F. Bassett, Frederick H. Doremus, a member of the firm of Geo. F. Bassett & Co., of New York, importers of chinaware, and Edwin P. Doremus. Mr. Doremus is a member of the Newark board of trade, of the New England society of the Oranges, of the New Jersey historical society, of the Sons of the American revolution, and of the Masonic fraternity.

MacARTHUR, Robert Stuart, clergyman, was born in Dalesville, Quebec, Canada, July 31, 1841, to which place his parents went from Scotland. His father and mother were of ancient Highland stock, and they used in conversation with each other, and with intimate friends, their ancestral Gaelic. Among the original lairds of the rocky shores of Loch Awe is found the clan MacArthur, which in later times was merged into the clan Campbell. His mother was a Stuart, and some members of the clan are able to trace the family line back to Prince Charles Edward Stuart. His parents were both of Presbyterian tradition and training, but the mother, when quite young, came under the influence of the preaching of the celebrated Haldanes, and was led from conviction to unite with the Baptist church after going to Canada. Young MacArthur at the age of nine was converted, and at thirteen years of age joined the church of his mother. When only sixteen he was accustomed to conduct religious meetings, and spoke to the people with an unction, force and intelligence which foreshadowed the coming divine. He prepared for college at the Canadian literary institute, at Woodstock, Ont.; was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1867, and from the Rochester theological seminary in 1870. As a scholar he took high rank, and was especially distinguished for oratorical power, taking, at the time of graduation from college, the senior gold medal for superior ability as a writer and orator. During his theological course he supplied different pulpits in the city of Rochester, and became well known as an effective sermonizer. After receiving and declining flattering invitations to other pastorates, he decided to accept the unanimous call to the Calvary Baptist church of New York city, which was extended to him Feb. 25, 1870. Immediately upon his graduation from the seminary he came to Calvary church, and began his official services May 15, 1870, and from that time he has labored without cessation. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester in 1880. For twenty-four years Dr. MacArthur has filled his present position, and the success which has attended his ministry during this time has been phenomenal. When he assumed the pastorship of Calvary church the congregation was small, and all the interests of the church were in a waning condition. In a short time there were signs of improvement and of advancement under his active ministry. Not only did the audiences increase, but very soon the finances of the church were very much improved. The spacious edifice on Twenty-third street soon began to be crowded with earnest listeners. Large offerings were made for benevolent objects, one offering for Home and foreign missions amounting to the sum of $71,000, and there was new life in every department of church work. The edifice on Twenty third street was sold after a few years, and a magnificent structure on Fifty-seventh street was erected in 1882–83, and opened for public worship Dec. 23, 1883, and consecrated Feb. 3, 1884. From the commencement of his labors there has been an extraordinary growth in numbers and financial strength. This church edifice is the most costly erected by Baptists on either side of the Atlantic. During that portion of his ministry of twenty-four years ending with May 15, 1894, the church has given for its own work and outside benevolent and missionary purposes over $2,000,000. In addition to ever-widening pastoral labors, Dr. MacArthur has been busy with his pen. He is the regular correspondent of the Chicago "Standard," is editorially associated with the "Christian Inquirer," writes articles for other religious journals, and is a frequent contributor to magazines and other publications. He has also acquired so wide a reputation as a popular lecturer that he is asked for in every part of the country. He has been a keen observer in extended travels in Europe, and has gathered valuable material which has been skillfully utilized. His lectures upon the "Russian Empire," the "Land of the Midnight Sun," the "Story of the Huguenots," "Glimpses of Sunny Spain, "Elements of Success in Life," and other subjects, never fail to attract overflowing audiences. He is obliged to decline many invitations to preach at conventions, dedications and before colleges and theological institutions. In New York city he is constantly sought after to deliver addresses before clubs and kindred associations. He has taken an active part in municipal, state and national politics, and although only a naturalized citizen, he is widely known for his loyal Americanism. His church is thronged on Thanksgiving and other national days when it is known that he is to speak on patriotic themes and other living subjects. Dr. MacArthur has published two volumes of sermons, has compiled the "Calvary Selection," and other hymn-books that are widely known in Baptist churches, and it is his purpose to issue a volume of sermons each year. He was chosen to fill the place of the lamented Spurgeon in furnishing sermons to the "Christian Herald." Dr. MacArthur's sermons are characterized by graceful diction, clearness of expression, richness of illustration, directness of appeal, and forcibleness of argument. Free from all rigidity of mannerism, sometimes dramatic in action, but never aiming to be sensational or eccentric, at one time closely analytic and strongly argumentative, and at another strikingly pictorial and vividly descriptive; with a voice well modulated, strong, deep, sympathetic, and carefully trained; at times witty, never wearisome, but always fresh and suggestive, he speaks with an unction, directness, power, earnestness and eloquence which never fail to awaken the attention, arouse the enthusiasm and convince the judgment of the hearer. Dr. MacArthur has proved during his ministry that great congregations can be gathered and held without the use of sensational methods, but simply by preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ. In the membership of his church there are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, editors, authors, and men and women of culture and intelligence; in the same membership there are the poor, who are recognized and made as welcome as the rich. Pastor and people believe in a Christianity which reaches and blesses all classes in the community. During his pastorate Dr. MacArthur has received into the church over 3,000 persons; two colonies have been sent out to form new churches, and its present membership is about 2,000. It liberally aids in sustaining the New York city Baptist mission, and carries on a vigorous and prosperous

R. S. MacArthur

Digitized by Google

mission station of its own. The influence of this great church reaches out in every direction, and its pastor is widely known as one of the most eminent divines in the American pulpit.

CADY, Ernest, lieutenant-governor and manufacturer, was born at Stafford, Conn., Sept. 6, 1842, the son of Garner and Emily (Green) Cady. The Green and Cady families were among the earliest settlers of Connecticut. Mr. Cady's boyhood and youth were passed at Stafford. His education obtained in the public schools was necessarily limited, as his father was accidentally killed when he was but nine years of age, and being the oldest son in a family of six children, the support of the family largely devolved on him. He attended Highland academy at Worcester, Mass., a short time, and for three years was engaged as clerk in a country store. In 1862 he enlisted as a volunteer in the U. S. navy and was honorably discharged after serving thirteen months. He then attended Eastman's business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and soon after formed a partnership with R. S. Beebe under the firm name of Beebe & Cady, general merchants at Stafford, which expired by limitation in 1868. He then took an extended trip through the West and South. He re-entered business as a partner in the firm of Cummings & Cady (grocers) of Hartford, in 1870. In 1871 he removed the business to Norwich, Conn. Returning to Hartford in 1877, he assisted in the organization of the Steam boiler appliance company, of which he was secretary and treasurer, and large stockholder. This corporation, formed in 1878 and capitalized at $50,000, did a successful business until 1882, when it became by special act of the legislature, the Pratt & Cady company, with a capital of $100,000, and Mr. Cady was continued as secretary and treasurer. The capital was afterward increased to $300,000, and 350 men employed. Mr. Cady received the nomination for the office of lieutenant-governor of the state in 1892. It was a complete surprise to him at the time, as he had not any knowledge that he was to be a candidate, not being in politics. He was elected, and although he had never held a public office of any kind before, proved a good presiding officer over the senate, which consisted of twelve republicans and twelve democrats. He is a director of the Mercantile national bank and the Society of savings of Hartford, a member of the corporation of Yale college and of the board of trade, as well as many other organizations that have contributed largely to the growth and welfare of the city. He is a member of the G. A. R., and of the Masonic fraternity. In January, 1871, he married Ellen E., daughter of Ephraim H. Hyde, who was lieutenant-governor of the state from 1867 to 1869. They have two sons, Ernest H., now (1894) a junior at Yale college, and Charles W., a student at the Hartford public high school.

MORSE, Frank Rogers, clergyman, was born in Warner, N. H., Nov. 2, 1839, and is of Puritan ancestry. He was fitted for college at the New London literary and scientific institution, now Colby academy; was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1861, and from Newton theological seminary in 1865. His first settlement was over the Baptist church at Cambridge, Mass. He afterward went to Lowell, later to Albany, and then to Brooklyn, and finally became assistant pastor in the Calvary Baptist church, New York. During his ministry he has received into the church he has served nearly 2,000 persons. He has done, during his pastoral life, a large amount of newspaper correspondence and general editorial work, having been one of the owners and editors of the New York "Watch-Tower;" he has frequently lectured before institutions of learning upon theological, scientific and other subjects. Dartmouth college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. Dr. Morse came to the Calvary church with the experience of years of successful pastoral labor, with the ripeness of judgment which comes from such experience, and from the development of a noble character, and with a breadth of scholarship whose foundations were laid in college, and whose superstructure has gone up silently by scholarly tastes, wide reading and careful thinking ever since. Dr. Morse has done excellent service in every church of which he has been pastor, not only in the church itself, but for all municipal, national and patriotic causes. Alike by ancestry, by taste, by study and by conviction, he is a true American patriot. He combines the characteristics of the refined gentleman, the cultured scholar, the devoted friend, and the consecrated minister.

BURNHAM, Frederick A., lawyer, was born at Burrillville, R. I., Jan. 7, 1851. He comes from an old English family which, on the accession of Charles II. to the throne, was compelled to emigrate to America. His primary education was secured at the old Bacon academy in Colchester, Conn. He then continued his studies at Middletown, and after graduation as the valedictorian of his class, took a course at the Albany law school, and was admitted to the bar in 1873, when he removed to New York city, and commenced the practice of his profession, giving his particular attention to commercial and insurance law. In these fields he gained a large practice, and to him were entrusted numerous important suits involving large interests, the results of which placed Mr. Burnham at the head of the junior bar of New York city. His early life had been directed in the channel of charities and benevolence, and he made a thorough study of their several organizations. In 1877 he joined the society of Free masons, and passed through the several subordinate stations with signal ability. He was chief commissioner of appeals for many years, and his opinions were noted for their clearness of expression, and the strength of their logic. On June 7, 1893, he was unanimously elected Grand master of the state of New York, and throughout his administration the craft has reached a degree of prosperity and usefulness hitherto unknown in its history. Mr. Burnham is the head of the legal department of the Mutual reserve fund life association, and in this important position the company has found in him an able legal adviser, and by his ability and care he succeeded in detecting and frustrating various frauds that saved many thousands of dollars annually. In commercial undertakings, as well as at the bar and in fraternal relations with his fellow-man, Mr. Burnham has always been a leader and director.

LYTE, Eliphalet Oram, educator, was born near Bird-in-hand, Pa., June 29, 1842. His early years were spent at home, working in his father's nursery in spring and summer, and attending the

Digitized by Google

public schools in winter. While preparing for college, he left school during the early part of the civil war to join the Federal army, where his service lasted nearly three years. Entering as a private in an infantry regiment, his soldierly bearing and qualities soon won for him promotion, and he received a commission in a battery of light artillery, in which he served until the close of the war. He frequently commanded his battery, filled several difficult and responsible positions, and participated in a number of the great battles of the army of the Potomac, receiving a wound at the battle of Chancellorsville, from the effects of which he has never recovered. For two years after returning from the army he continued his studies and taught in the schools of his native county. He then entered the Pennsylvania state normal school at Millersville, graduating from there in 1868, and later completing the scientific course. He was at once elected a member of the faculty of the normal school, his first position being that of teacher of rhetoric and bookkeeping. He subsequently filled the chair of pedagogy and English grammar for many years. Franklin and Marshall college conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1878, and Ph.D. in 1887. Owing to his success as an instructor Dr. Lyte in 1887 was elected principal of the state normal school, in which he had taught since 1868. He immediately instituted improvements in every department, and by his executive and scholastic ability, well-directed energy and professional enthusiasm, soon placed the institution in the front rank of the normal schools of the United States. The attendance of students has materially increased under his principalship, the numbers being largely in excess of any similar institution in the state. At the same time the courses of study have been broadened, and the school made more distinctively a training school for teachers. A gymnasium, library building, building for the physical sciences and mechanic arts, and other structures have been erected, the main buildings remodeled and enlarged, and altogether the facilities for study and for receiving a thorough professional training greatly strengthened. For several years Dr. Lyte's special studies have been along the lines of language, philosophy, and pedagogics. He is the author of an excellent series of text-books on language, a text-book on bookkeeping, and several music books. An impressive and popular speaker, he delivers annually a large number of addresses upon educational and literary subjects, and has well-matured and progressive ideas on all topics connected with public education. In addition to his duties as principal, he fills the chair of psychology and logic in the institution over which he presides. In 1891 Dr. Lyte was elected president of the Pennsylvania state teachers' association. He is a life member of the National educational association, served several years as a director of the association for Pennsylvania, and is a member of the council of education connected with that body. He belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church, is a member of the American academy of political and social science; the military order of the Loyal legion of the United States; the Grand army of the republic; the Society of the sons of the revolution, and is a prominent mason, the thirty-third degree having been conferred upon him in 1885. In politics he is a republican. He has declined to consider several important and lucrative positions in the educational field and elsewhere, preferring for the present to devote himself to the one interest that he has so completely made his own. His best energies are concentrated upon its further development, with the satisfying result of winning for it a national renown. The library building connected with the school is especially noteworthy, being one of the finest library buildings belonging to any institution in America.

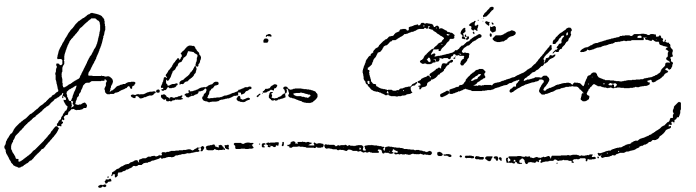
WARNER, Charles Mortimer, manufacturer, was born at Van Buren, Onondaga county, N. Y., Apr. 8, 1845. He received his early education in the public school of the neighboring town of Jordan, and at the age of eighteen engaged in the grocery business for himself at Peru, N. Y. At twenty-one he returned to Jordan, where he embarked first in the milling business and subsequently in that of coal and lumber. In 1879 he engaged in the malting trade in Syracuse, N. Y., and soon built up an establishment which, in 1894, was the largest of its kind in the world, having branches in nine different cities. He is identified with the asphalt paving companies of Rochester and Syracuse, and has also large interests in the electric light and street-car plants in Fall River, Mass., and several western cities. He is president of the board of police commissioners of Syracuse and was respectively postmaster and mayor of Jordan, N. Y. In 1875 Mr. Warner was married to Alice Emerick of Jordan, who died in 1893. On June 6, 1894, Mr. Warner announced to the city of Syracuse his intention to erect a monument to the memory of his wife and to the honored soldier-dead of Onondaga county. The cost of this gift is estimated at $100,000, making it one of the handsomest memorials in the country.

STEELE, John, soldier, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Aug. 15, 1758. He was intended for the ministry, but entered the army in 1775, was wounded at the battle of the Brandywine Sept. 11, 1777, became a captain in 1779, and had command of Washington's life guard in 1780. He was at the siege of Yorktown, and served until the end of the war. During 1804–5 he was in the Pennsylvania senate, and its speaker during the latter year. In 1806 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the U. S. senate, being defeated by Andrew Gregg. He served as one of the commissioners to adjust the damages claimed by settlers for losses sustained at the hands of Indians in the Wyoming troubles. Later he became brigadier-general of Pennsylvania militia, and from 1808 was collector of customs at Philadelphia until his death Feb. 27, 1827.

THAYER, Simeon, soldier, was born at Mendon, Worcester county, Mass., Apr. 30, 1737. He served in the French and Indian war under Frye and Rogers, and was captured at Fort William Henry in August, 1757. At the opening of the revolutionary war he was commissioned captain of Rhode Island troops by the assembly, in May, 1775, and joined Arnold's expedition against Quebec, and was again a prisoner for some eighteen months, being promoted to major before his exchange. He was prominent

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google

in the victory at Red Bank, and the defence of Fort Mifflin. He received a sword from the Rhode Island assembly for his conduct in the latter affair. He was severely wounded at Monmouth in 1778. He was still serving in New Jersey in 1780, but resigned Jan. 1, 1781. His "Journal of the Invasion of Canada in 1775" was edited, with notes, by E. M. Stone (1867). He died at Cumberland, R. I., Oct. 14, 1800.

FEHR, Julius, physician and pharmacist, was born at Castle, near Mayence, in the Grand duchy of Hesse, Germany, March 29, 1825; was educated in the schools of Darmstadt, and at sixteen years of age was apprenticed to a druggist in the city of Hanau, with whom he remained four years; he then went to Colmar in Alsace, where he spent a year in the same business. Soon after this he enlisted in the French army and served four years in Algiers, being discharged as a non-commissioned officer, when he returned to his native town in Germany. In 1850 he emigrated to America, landing at New York in May of that year. He at once obtained employment in E. & S. Fougera's pharmacy, and remained in that business in different positions in New York city until 1855. During that year he removed to Hoboken, N. J., where he had charge of the pharmacy of C. V. Clickner & Co. for four years, when he purchased the business himself and continued in it until 1877. During this time he pursued the regular medical course of the College of physicians and surgeons of Columbia college, New York city, and was graduated in 1869, and for a time practiced in Hoboken. Dr. Fehr was one of the founders of the New Jersey pharmaceutical association in 1871, and at the meeting in Newark that year, was elected vice-president. After experimenting for several years with talcum, the silicate of magnesia, a substance which, although known for many centuries, had been entirely overlooked by therapeutists and dermatologists, Dr. Fehr succeeded in perfecting his celebrated preparation of compound talcum. In 1874 it was exhibited at the meeting of the American pharmaceutical association at Louisville, Ky.; in 1875 at Boston, and in 1876 at the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia—at all of which places it was given marked attention. In 1890, on invitation of Dr. Wales, surgeon-general of the United States navy, the preparation was placed on exhibition at the Museum of hygiene, founded in the city of Washington for permanent exhibition of meritorious hygienic discoveries and inventions. From a small beginning, in 1873, the manufacture of Fehr's compound talcum had grown to be a large and increasing business, extending not only throughout the United States but to foreign lands. In 1867 Dr. Fehr married Mrs. Eliza Broquet. Their son, Louis Julius Fehr, is a prominent physician of Hoboken. His stepson, Dr. Edward Broquet, is a well-known practising physician of New New city. After the death of his first wife, Dr. Fehr in 1883 married Antonia, daughter of Francis Heger. He is a member of the Manhattan liberal club of New York, founded by Horace Greeley.

Julius Fehr

SPALDING, Benedict Joseph, clergyman, was born near Lebanon, Marion county, Ky., Apr. 15, 1812, brother of Archbishop M. J. Spalding. He was educated at St. Mary's college, near his birthplace, and studied theology at St. Joseph's, Bardstown, Ky., and at the College of the propaganda in Rome, where he took the degree of D.D. in 1837. Returning, he taught in Kentucky, was for a time agent of the college at Bardstown, and its vice-president 1842–44; pastor there 1844–49, and from 1849 rector of the cathedral at Louisville, and vicar-general of the diocese. He was a man of high character, devoted to his work, generous with his private means, and greatly respected by people of all communions. He died at Louisville Aug. 4, 1868.

THACHER, Oxenbridge, lawyer, was born at Milton, Mass., in 1720, grandson of Peter Thacher, clergyman (1651–1727). He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1738, and studied theology, but turned from the ministry to the law, became eminent at the bar, was a member of the Massachusetts general court, and associated with James Otis in the controversy of 1763 as to writs of assistance, which was "nothing more nor less than the cause of independence." He put forth, in 1760, a pamphlet on the gold coinage, and in 1764 another, which carried great weight, against the navigation act. He died in Boston July 8, 1765.

THACHER, Thomas, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 24, 1756, son of Oxenbridge Thatcher, the celebrated colonial patriot. He was graduated from Harvard in 1775; was pastor at Dedham, Mass., from 1780, and a member of the Massachusetts convention which ratified the Federal constitution, and earnestly advocated its adoption. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. He published several sermons (1804–11). He died in Dedham, Mass., Oct. 19, 1812.

HARPER, John Geddes, dentist, was born in Crawford county, O., Apr. 18, 1848, son of Mary Ann (Lydick) and James W. Harper. His parents removed to Marion county, Ill., in 1850, the journey being made by wagon, as at that time there were no railroads in the West. At eight years old the boy began to attend the district school, working on the farm during the vacations, which he continued to do until the removal of the family to Fillmore county, Minn., in 1864. From 1869–71 he taught school, and in 1871 entered the University of Minnesota, remaining there two years. In May, 1873, he commenced the study of dentistry with Dr. J. A. Bowman of Minneapolis. In October, 1874, he entered the Missouri dental college, now the dental department of Washington university, St. Louis. Here his studies were interrupted in the middle of the term through lack of means, caused by the panic of 1873. He next practiced for six months in Odin and Salem, Ill., returning to St. Louis in June, 1875, where he became associated with Homer Judd, M.D., D.D.S., the founder of the Missouri dental college. Mr. Harper was graduated in 1877, and became demonstrator in his alma mater during the same year, and in 1880 became professor of mechanical dentistry. Always prominent in society work, he has twice been president of the St. Louis dental society, for five years was recording secretary, and afterward corresponding secretary, and was president of the Alumni association, Missouri dental college. He was a member of the Missouri state dental association since 1878, serving one term as president, and five terms as recording secretary; was elected in 1892 an honorary corresponding member of the Illinois state dental society, and is also a member of the American dental association. He is a frequent contributor

John G. Harper

Digitized by Google

to dental literature, most of his writings having been published in the Missouri "Dental Journal," afterward the "Archives of Dentistry," of which he was editor for two years. In 1879 Dr. Harper was married to Mary E., daughter of Samuel Moore and Mary E. Hendon Houston. They have five children: Mary, Eva, Hannah, John G. and Will Hendon.

LOCKWOOD, David Benjamin, lawyer, was born at Weston, Conn., Jan. 7, 1827, son of David and Abigail (Gray) Lockwood, and a descendant in direct line from Robert Lockwood who settled in Fairfield, Conn., about 1640. His grandfather, Reuben Lockwood, was a soldier in the revolutionary war. David spent his boyhood upon the farm and in the district school, took a university course at Staples academy at Easton, and was graduated from Wesleyan university in 1849. He commenced the study of law at Bridgeport, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and practiced his profession there until 1856. From 1856 to 1861 he continued his practice in New York, returning in the latter year to Bridgeport to enlist as a private in the 2d Connecticut light battery. He was afterward promoted to first sergeant and was three years in active service. He participated in the battles of Fort Morgan, Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay and Gettysburg, and at Blakely after Lee's surrender. At the close of the war he became assistant editor of the Waterbury (Conn.) "Daily American," but in 1866 resumed the practice of law at Bridgeport, to which he has since devoted his time, and has built up a large and successful business. He has held the office of city clerk and city attorney, and for three years was judge of the city court. In 1875 and 1883 he was a member of the general assembly, and from 1882 to 1887 was a trustee of Wesleyan university. He was one of the original board of directors of the Bridgeport public library, and largely instrumental in changing it from a private to a public institution. Judge Lockwood drew up the public act providing for county law library associations, and gave the initial movement to the Fairfield county law library, which is the most important county law library in the state. He is a member of the American bar association and of the Connecticut society of the sons of the American revolution. Judge Lockwood's first wife was Caroline A. Redfield, who died in 1865. Their son, Lester B. Lockwood, is a successful attorney of Tacoma, Wash., and their daughter became the wife of Charles H. Baker, of New York city. In 1868 he married Lydia E. Nelson. Their eldest daughter became the wife of Charles S. Evans, messenger of the superior court, and the younger the wife of Ernest P. Lyon of the banking house of Marsh, Merwin & Lemmon, of Bridgeport. The son, Sidney N. Lockwood, is a student at the Yale law school.

David B. Lockwood

LANDIS, John Herr, state senator, was born in Manor township, Lancaster county, Pa., Jan. 31, 1853, a descendant of a prominent family who were among the early settlers of southern Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and at the Pennsylvania state normal school at Millersville, where he excelled as a debater in the literary societies in the discussion of current questions of public interest. Upon leaving the normal school, he engaged in the occupation of his father, who for many years had been a prosperous farmer and miller. Very early in his career Mr. Landis began to take an interest in politics, and before he was old enough to vote was active in the local councils of the republican party. He made a diligent study of political economy and the affairs of government, and participated as a public speaker in state and national campaigns. He thus acquired influence in his county, and in 1877 was sent as a delegate to the republican state convention. In 1878 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, was re-elected in 1880, and again in 1882. Although one of the youngest members of that body, he attained prominence on account of the impressive force and earnestness with which he advocated, and urged to final passage, measures of needed reform in state legislation. Among these was a bill regulating primary elections in Pennsylvania. In 1884 he edited with vigor "The Plumed Knight," which did much to bring about the phenomenal majority that Pennsylvania gave to James G. Blaine in the presidential contest of that year. In 1890, by appointment of President Harrison, Mr. Landis supervised the taking of the government census in the second district of Pennsylvania, embracing the counties of Lancaster, Chester, Delaware, and York. In 1892 he was elected to the state senate from Lancaster county. During his first session, Senator Landis was chairman of the committee on retrenchment and reform, and a member of the committees on agriculture, education, banks and banking, and public buildings. Among the important bills he introduced was one fixing the minimum school term in the state at seven months, and one defining and punishing bribery at elections. This wise and patriotic course as a representative of the people gave him high rank among the legislators of his native state. Senator Landis was president of the Agricultural society of Lancaster county from 1885 to 1892, and from 1890 to 1894 was secretary of the Farmers' protective tariff league of Pennsylvania.

John H. Landis

CRANE, Elvin Williamson, lawyer, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1853. His mother, born Williamson, belonged to an old New Jersey family, her grandfather having been a general in the war of 1812. His father, Samuel Crane, was a retired manufacturer, the son of a Presbyterian clergyman of Sussex county, who is prominently mentioned in the annals of that church. Until his seventeenth year the son attended the public schools. He then began the study of law in the office of Bradley & Abell, and in February, 1875, was admitted to the bar as attorney, and as counselor in 1882. Upon the appointment of Mr. Abell as prosecutor for Sussex county, young Crane became his assistant in 1878. During the eleven years of Mr. Abell's incumbency and the five years of his successor, Oscar Keen, Mr. Crane retained this office, and was himself appointed prosecutor, in 1888, upon the retirement of Mr. Keen. In 1886 Mr. Crane was elected to the legislature; here his natural qualifications and wide ex-

Elvin W. Crane

Digitized by Google

perience won for him a substantial reputation. He was connected with many celebrated criminal cases, among others, that of Fales, the boy murderer. For many years he has been a trustee of the Newark city home, and is a member of the Jeffersonian club. His business firm, known as Crane & Knight, are attorneys for the Guarantee and accident Lloyds company of New York, and the Guarantors of Pennsylvania. Mr. Crane is equally popular in social as in business life.

KENYON, William Colgrove, founder and first president of Alfred university (1857–67), was born in Richmond, Washington county, R. I., Oct. 23, 1812. His parents being extremely poor, he was, at an early age, bound out on a farm, where he worked early and late, and attended the district school when there was no work on the farm. At fourteen, determining to devote himself to mental and moral improvement, he made a profession of religion and found a new and more congenial home with Deacon Daniel Lewis, where he remained three winters. After this he worked in a machine shop at Potter's Hill, keeping up his studies as best he could until 1836, when he was able to enter Union college. He spent the winter of 1836–37 in the Novelty iron works of New York city, still continuing to avail himself of every opportunity to keep up his college career. He taught district schools in winter and worked on the farm or in the shop vacations. Aid in his behalf was solicited from the American education society by Dr. Nott, president of Union college, who had become much interested in the young man, but was refused on account of denominational peculiarities. When about nineteen years of age he bought his time of his guardian, for which he paid both principal and interest with money earned by teaching, before he was enabled to resume his studies in college, which were soon interrupted, first by severe illness, and in 1839 by an invitation to become principal of a school in Alfred, N. Y., a small and newly settled community. The interest in this school grew, and the need of new and larger buildings was soon apparent. In 1842 the erection of the "old academy," costing about $1,200, was begun, and on June 24, 1851, the foundation of the chapel was laid. To meet the growing demands of the school other commodious buildings were erected. As the debts of the school accumulated, the town was called upon for an appropriation of $10,000, which was granted in 1850. This aid infused new life into the institution. In 1857 a university charter was granted, Professor Kenyon being chosen first president, which office he held for about ten years. As county superintendent of schools his service was most satisfactory, his success in arousing the best in all who came in contact with him peculiarly fitting him for such a charge. He was twice married: to Melissa Ward, his faithful co-worker in his university labors, and in 1864 to Mrs. Ida L. Long, who survives him. Ill health at length compelled him to lay aside all work and to seek rest and recreation. After a brief sojourn in Europe, increasing illness necessitated a relinquishment of his original plans of travel, and he died at London, England, June 7, 1867, and was interred at Abney park cemetery. Subsequently his body was brought to America and buried in Schenectady, N. Y. A grateful people have erected upon the beautiful campus a fine brick and stone building at a cost of $30,000, with rooms for library, natural history, recitations and lectures, bearing the name of Kenyon memorial hall. Although possessed of traits which would have distinguished him in any calling in life, President Kenyon was especially successful as an instructor. His teaching and example were a profound stimulus to every young man and woman who came under his charge, and the continued prosperity of the institution which he founded was largely due to his untiring energy and enterprise in its behalf.

W. C. Kenyon

RABE, Rudolph Frederick, lawyer and legislator, was born in Otterndorf, at the mouth of the river Elbe, in Hanover, Germany, Aug. 4, 1841, the eldest son of Chas. L. Rabe. He received his early education at the collegiate high school of his native city. At the age of fifteen, having a desire to follow a seafaring life, he sailed for a cruise on an American ship, but when he landed in New York he abandoned the sea, and entering the store of a relative in that city, continued five years in his employ. At the expiration of this period, in 1864, he decided to make the law his profession, and entered the office of Conable & Elliott, where he remained until his admission to the bar in 1869. In the meantime he became a student of Columbia college law school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1869. He at once began the practice of his profession in New York city, and in 1870 formed a partnership with Edward Browne, who, in 1883, after his election as judge of the city court, retired from active practice. He was then joined by F. W. Keller, under the firm name of Rabe & Keller, which, in 1894, was still continued. His practice as a lawyer has been large, varied, and successful. He was married in New York city in 1866 to Elizabeth, daughter of John Lusby, by whom he had two children, Carrie, and Rudolph F., Jr. In 1869 he removed to Hoboken, N. J., where he afterward resided. Although devoted to his profession, Mr. Rabe has always taken an interest in public affairs and educational matters. He was for a time one of the proprietors of the Hudson county "Journal" of Hoboken, and was for six years a member of the board of trustees of the Hoboken German academy. He was elected a member of the house of assembly of New Jersey, from the district embracing the city of Hoboken, as an independent democrat, for the year 1874, and re-elected successively for the three following years. At the beginning of his last term (in 1877), the house being politically a tie, there was a "deadlock" in its organization. After balloting for several days, and an unusually exciting struggle for the speakership, Mr. Rabe, by virtue of his seniority as a member, and his acknowledged ability and fairness, was elected speaker of the house, which position he filled with signal success. His thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, his prompt and impartial rulings, and uniformly courteous bearing, even under the most trying circumstances, won for him the regard and esteem of the house, irrespective of party. In the fall of 1877 he was elected state senator for Hudson county for the full term of the three following years, and filled the position, as he had that of member of the house, with honor to himself, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. Rabe was a delegate to the National democratic convention which, in 1876, nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency. In 1887 Mr. Rabe and a num-

Rudolph F. Rabe

Digitized by Google

ber of the prominent men of Hoboken, realizing the necessity of increased banking facilities, organized the Second national bank of Hoboken. At the first meeting of the directors he was elected president. After the expiration of his term as senator, in 1880, while he did not lose his interest in good government, he participated less prominently in public affairs, as his increasing legal practice and duties as bank president have demanded all his time.

NEUMANN, John Nepomucene, fourth R. C. bishop of the see of Philadelphia, was born at Svachatic, Bohemia, March 28, 1811, son of Philip and Agnes Lebis Neumann. His father conducted a large stocking-weaving factory. At the age of six years the son began to attend school in his native town, and in 1823 he left home to pursue his studies under the direction of the fathers of the Pries schools. In 1831 he was admitted to the Theological seminary at Budweis. Here he made remarkable progress, and particularly distinguished himself in canon law. He soon decided to devote himself to the American missions, and with that end in view, left Budweis for the University of Prague in order to pursue the studies of French and English. The expenses for his journey to America were defrayed by collections in the parishes of Budweis and by a contribution from one of the societies in aid of the foreign missions. He arrived in New York in 1836, and was cordially received by Bishop Dubois who, on June 25th of that year, ordained him a priest in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York city. Father Neumann was at once sent to take charge of the missions around Niagara Falls. It was during his missionary labors in this section that he was thrown in contact with the Redemptorists. Their numbers in America were at that time few, and the order had not been organized in this country. The Superior Father Prost was attracted toward Father Neumann and used his strongest efforts to induce him to become a member of the Congregation of the most holy Redeemer. Subsequent to his missionary labors around Niagara, he had charge of the mission at Williamsville, and was for a time temporary pastor at Rochester. His work in this section was arduous, as he frequently had to travel over 200 miles from station to station, carrying his vestments and altar service with him. Father Neumann erected a church at Williamsville. He also taught his parishioners who were unable to pay for the services of a teacher. He had a thorough knowledge of botany, which served him in good stead when he began to study medicine about this time. He used this knowledge of flowers and plants in compounding medicines, and also made a very valuable collection which he donated to the museum at Munich. In October, 1840, he went to Pittsburgh and applied to the superior of the Redemptorists for admission into the order, which was then composed entirely of the first members who had come to America. They had neither novitiate nor master of novices in this country, and were kept constantly occupied attending to the wants of the German Catholics in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio. He made his vows on Jan. 16, 1842, at St. James's church, Baltimore, which was the first profession of the Redemptorists in America. Father Neumann was immediately afterward stationed as assistant pastor of St. James's church and devoted himself especially to the religious training of children, but was soon called to the more arduous duties of a missionary, and gave missions throughout Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania until March 5, 1844, when he was appointed superior of the Redemptorist convent at Pittsburgh. He built the church of St. Philomena in that city, of which he was pastor until Jan. 25, 1847, when he was recalled to Baltimore, and in February was made provincial of the order in America, a position that he held with honor and success for the subsequent four years; his services were especially valuable in the novitiate and seminary. He was remarkably successful both at Pittsburgh and Baltimore in founding and maintaining pious confraternities, schools, asylums, and benevolent and devotional societies. At the former place he projected and nearly completed a new Redemptorist convent and novitiate. He exhibited great zeal in spreading the order of the Sisters of Notre Dame, who came to this country in 1847, throughout the United States, and may justly be regarded as the founder of the order in America. In 1851 Father Neumann was made pastor of St. Alphonsus' church in Baltimore, and the same year appointed bishop of Philadelphia to succeed Bishop Kenrick, who had been translated to the archiepiscopal see of Baltimore. He regretted his elevation to the episcopate and it was with reluctance that he accepted the honor. On March 20th he was consecrated at St. Alphonsus' church, Baltimore, by Archbishop Kenrick, and assumed charge of his see on the 28th of the same month. During the first year of his episcopate he added fifty new churches to the diocese, and the parochial schools, which were but few in number when he entered the see, were augmented to upwards of 100 before he died. He restored order and good feeling in some of the parishes that were yet rebellious to ecclesiastical authority, founded St. Joseph's college in Susquehanna county, and a number of academies and hospitals. It is to Bishop Neumann that the Sisters of St. Francis owe their origin. Their number has increased to over 200 professed sisters who are chiefly engaged in nursing the sick at their own homes. In 1857 he built a fine chapel to the cathedral to answer for a place of worship until the latter would be ready for use. The chapel was so constructed that it could afterward be used for school purposes. One of his priests said of him that in the eight years of his episcopate he accomplished the work of twenty. In 1854 he was one of the American bishops invited to Rome to be present at the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate conception. Subsequent to his return he devoted himself energetically to pushing forward the building of the Philadelphia cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul which in 1859, though not completed, was in such a condition that service could be held in it. Bishop Neumann was a man of remarkable piety and great learning, a profound theologian, who could quickly settle any matter of dispute without reference to books. He possessed a good knowledge of the exact sciences and had made a special study of the science of botany. He was a master of the ancient languages, was thoroughly conversant with all the dialects of Austria, and could converse fluently in twelve modern languages. Bishop Neumann wrote a catechism and a Bible history for the use of schools and also composed manuals for the various confraternities of the Redemptorist churches. His life was so full of absorbing duties that the only leisure he had to devote to literary work was at night after the day's labor was over. Bishop Neumann died suddenly at Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1860. (See "Life of Right Rev. John Neumann, D.D.," by Eugene Grimm, from the German of Rev. John A. Berger, published in New York in 1884, and Dr. Richard H. Clarke's "Lives of the Deceased Bishops," Vol. II.)

Digitized by Google

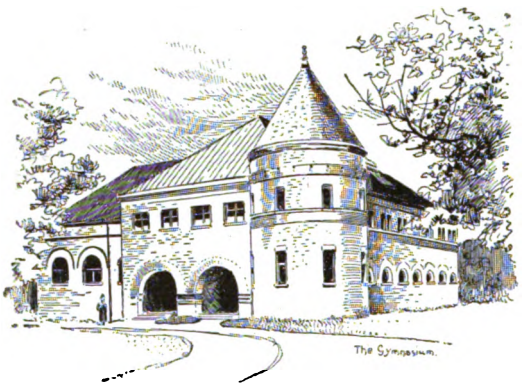
VASSAR, Matthew, founder of Vassar college, was born at East Denham, Norfolk, Eng., Apr. 29, 1792. The family originally came from France, and the name was spelled Vasseur, one of the family having been secretary to Lafayette when he was in America. James Vassar, the father of Matthew, was a dissenter, who had joined the Baptist communion. He brought his family to America in 1796, and after spending some time in search of a new home located on a farm in Dutchess county, N. Y., where, after the English custom, he brewed ale for his household and afterward for his neighbors. The local demand increasing, he established a brewery in Poughkeepsie, which became known as Vassar's brewery. The son Matthew was not given early educational advantages, but was put to work in the brewery, which proved exceedingly distasteful to him, and he sought to learn another business. When the brewing establishment was destroyed by fire, however, his desire to assist his father made him resolve to re-establish the business, which he continued for fifty years, accumulating a large property. His own lack of education made him appreciate the value of such facilities to youth, and having no children he began to consider how he could bestow his fortune to promote the best welfare of the community. In 1845 he made the tour of Europe with his wife, visiting the various points of interest of Great Britain and the continent. In 1855 he met Prof. Milo P. Jewett, who urged upon him the claims of young women to a higher education, and assisted him in maturing the plan for founding a first-class college for women, which would be for the sex what the older institutions of the country had been to men. Being educated as a Baptist he put it under Baptist control, but stipulated that it should not be denominational in its teaching or management. In his address at the organization of the board of trustees he said: "All sectarian influences should be carefully excluded, but the training of our students should never be intrusted to the skeptical, the irreligious, or the immoral." In 1861 he secured the passage of an act of legislature incorporating Vassar college, and in February he transferred to a board of trustees 200 acres of land and $400,000 in money. This was the first college for the higher education of women established in America, and the seed planted by Matthew Vassar has grown and spread over the entire land. The main edifice is 500 feet long, and 200 feet wide, and five stories high, with accommodations for 400 pupils, with rooms for recitations, lectures, instruction in music, and painting. It contained a beautiful chapel, dining-room and library, and rooms for philosophical apparatus, laboratories, and cabinets of natural history. The college was formally opened in 1865 with eight professors and twenty instructors, and before the close of the year enrolled over 350 students. Its tuition is not gratuitous, the annual charge being $400, which includes the cost of board and washing Its grounds are spacious, handsomely laid out, and elegantly adorned. The success of the enterprise has justified the large outlay to inaugurate it, and it has fully met the expectations of its promoters. This magnificent endowment was increased by Mr Vassar upon his death to more than $800,000. He did not, however, confine his charity to this one object. He gave largely to local charities, and built a handsome Baptist church in Poughkeepsie which he attended until his death. While reading his third annual address to the trustees, at the college commencement, June 23, 1868, he was suddenly stricken down, and died almost immediately.

VASSAR, Matthew, philanthropist, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 11, 1809, son of John Guy Vassar, and nephew of the founder of Vassar college. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and when twenty-two years of age was taken into partnership in his uncle's brewery. Upon the f und tion f Vassar college he was made one of the trustees, and later its treasurer, which position he held without pay for sixteen years. He was in hearty sympathy with his uncle's bequests, and during his life devoted himself to their care. He supplemented his uncle's benefactions to Vassar by a gift of $100,000 to endow two professorships which bear his name, and also gave $50,000 as a fund for assisting deserving students. He also gave, with his brother, John Guy Vassar, $20,000 for a laboratory for instruction in physical science. Also, with his brother, he erected and gave to the city of Poughkeepsie the Vassar brothers' home for aged men, the Vassar brothers' scientific and literary institute, and the Vassar brothers' hospital. He established in Poughkeepsie a branch of the New York society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and during his life was its president. He was liberal to every charity, especially those connected with the Baptist church, and his various benefactions amounted to over $500,000. He died in Poughkeepsie, Aug. 10, 1881.

VASSAR, John Guy, philanthropist, was born in Poughkeepsie, June 15, 1811, son of John Guy Vassar, a nephew of the founder of Vassar college, and brother of the second Matthew. He did not have much school experience, being early taken into the brewery with his brother. His uncle made him one of the original trustees of Vassar college, but his health was not such as to enable him to devote himself to the active management of the affairs of the college. He was deeply interested in his brother's plans for beneficent works, and gave liberally of his money. He gave an independent sum of $20,000 to the college, besides many unrecorded gifts to supplement its pressing needs. He traveled over the world during thirty years of his life in search of health, and upon his return was active in the completion of the hospital, which was not finished at the time of his brother's death. He gave an account of his travels in "Twenty Years Around the World" (1861). He died in Poughkeepsie, Oct. 27, 1888. He left $2,000,000, almost all of which he bequeathed for benevolent purposes. The will was broken on legal technicalities, and part of his purposes frustrated.

Digitized by Google

JEWETT, Milo P., first president of Vassar college (1862–64), was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Apr. 27, 1808, son of Calvin Jewett, an eminent physician. He was prepared for college at Bradford academy, Vt., and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1828, when he taught school for one year in Plymouth, Vt. Preferring the law, he removed to Boston, and entered the office of Josiah Quincy, where he studied a year, but abandoned it in 1830 to take the theological course at Andover seminary, where



he was graduated in 1833. He had great success in teaching and became absorbed in the subject of a higher education for the masses. Upon the suggestion of Josiah Holbrook, the founder of the American lyceum system, he spent his vacations lecturing upon his pet theme, the common-school system. These lectures created an extensive interest among his fellow-educators, and a movement was started which resulted in the present school system in New York state. In 1834 he accepted a professorship in Marietta college, O., then just founded. In 1834, in connection with Calvin E. Stowe and Wm. E. Lewis, he took part in an educational convention in Ohio, which led to the establishment of the common-school system of that state, and went to Europe under the direction of the state to investigate and report upon the best schools there. His report created the deepest interest throughout the country, and led to the special educational mission-work of Horace Mann in New England. His views upon baptism having caused him to unite with the Baptist church, he resigned his position in Marietta college in 1838, and established the Judson female institute in Marion, Ala., the following year. In connection with this school he established the "Alabama Baptist" which became the organ of the society in the state. In 1855 he returned to the North and purchased the College Hill seminary at Poughkeepsie, where he first met Matthew Vassar. Prof. Jewett found that Mr. Vassar proposed to leave his fortune for benevolent purposes, and suggested to him the founding, while he yet lived, of a thoroughly equipped and endowed college for young women, upon a plan which so pleased Mr. Vassar that he adopted it and consulted Prof. Jewett in everything relating to its establishment, and was made president of its board of trustees. In 1862, when Vassar college was established, he was chosen its first president. The same year, at the request of Mr. Vassar, he visited Europe to inspect its universities, libraries, art-galleries, and higher schools, to obtain information in regard to the best educational system of the old world. In 1864, having almost lost the use of his eyes, he resigned the presidency of the college, and removed to Milwaukee, where he became president of the Female college, chairman of board of visitors of the University of Wisconsin, and held other positions of honor and trust. He was a man of extensive literary attainments, and published several valuable treatises and numerous articles for the periodical press. While never actively in the ministry, he was ordained as a minister in the Baptist church. He received the degree of LL.D. from Rochester university in 1861. President Jewett died in Milwaukee, Wis., June 9, 1882.

RAYMOND, John Howard, second president of Vassar college (1865–78), was born in New York city, March 7, 1814, son of a prominent merchant, well known in religious and philanthropic circles. After passing through the common schools, he entered Columbia college in 1828, and from that institution went to Union college, where he was graduated with honors in 1832. Upon leaving college he first determined to follow the profession of law, to which end he studied in law school in New Haven. His religious convictions led him to give himself up to the profession of theology, and in 1834 he entered the theological seminary at Hamilton, N. Y., intending to become a Baptist minister. His progress in the study of Hebrew led to his appointment as tutor in that language, and he was subsequently made professor of rhetoric and English literature at the Madison university, which chair he filled for ten years, and acquired a wide reputation as a teacher and orator. In 1850 he became professor of *belles-lettres* in the newly established Rochester university, where he remained till 1855. Prof. Raymond was then chosen as the organizer of the celebrated Polytechnic institute at Brooklyn, N. Y., now the Collegiate and polytechnic institute. In this responsible position he displayed as an instructor, mental resources and general capacity combined with original ideas and methods, which earned for him a high reputation, and which eventually led to his appointment in 1865 to continue the organization of Vassar college begun by President Jewett. Of this college Prof. Raymond was the second president, but was the first to assume the conduct of the college curriculum after the completion and opening of the buildings. He was at the same time professor of mental and moral philosophy, and in these eminent positions his services were of distinguished usefulness, fully justifying the wisdom of his choice as the head of the first well-equipped college for women in America. He was not only an accomplished scholar in the direct line of his own duties as an instructor, but was also splendidly equipped in history, classical literature and physical science; and it was in a great measure under his auspices that in June, 1869, there was organized at Poughkeepsie the American philological association, which has exercised material influence over the study of language in this country, a science which President Raymond always followed with unvarying interest. His name, however, will ever be chiefly associated with Vassar college, where he was a pioneer in opening new fields for the aspirations of American women in their struggle toward a higher culture and greater influence in the world. He devoted his entire energies to the advancement of the educational and material needs of the institution, and it was mainly through his efforts that it so rapidly gained position and came to rank with the older educational institutions of the country. Un-

Digitized by Google

fortunately, it was on account of these very exertions that President Raymond lost his health, and after a number of attacks of serious illness he died in the college building, Aug. 14, 1878. His remains were interred in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CALDWELL, Samuel Lunt, third president of Vassar college (1878–85), was born in Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 13, 1820, his ancestors being early settlers in Massachusetts. He was prepared for college in the grammar schools of his native town, and after a four years' course was graduated from Waterville college (now Colby university), Me., in 1839. After graduating he took charge of the academy at Hampton Falls, N. H., subsequently removing to Newburyport, and becoming the head master in the West grammar school. After teaching three years, he entered the theological seminary at Newton, Mass., where he was graduated in 1845, and the same year preached for the Baptist church at Alexandria, Va. Early in 1846 he was called to the First Baptist church of Bangor, Me., and ordained its pastor. This union continued for twelve years, and the church was greatly strengthened by his ministrations. In 1858 he accepted the pastoral charge of the First Baptist church of Providence, R. I., whose pulpit had been made vacant by the death of Dr. James N. Granger. After a ministry of over fifteen years, he resigned to accept the professorship of church history in the Newton theological institution, which post he ably filled for five years. Upon the death of John H. Raymond, second president of Vassar college, Dr. Caldwell was elected his successor, and entered upon the duties of his post Sept. 12, 1878. His ability and special fitness for this office were shown by his superior administration of its affairs, which sustained the institution in the high position it had been given under the administrative ability of his predecessors. He resigned in 1885, and removed to Providence, R. I. He edited Volumes III. and IV. of "Publications of the Narragansett Club" (Providence, 1865), and was one of the compilers of the "Service of Song" hymnal, and has published many addresses, lectures and sermons. He received the degree of D.D. from Colby university in 1858, and that of LL.D. from Brown university in 1884. He died at his home in Providence Sept. 10, 1889.

KENDRICK, James Ryland, fourth president of Vassar college (1885–86), was born in Poultney, Vt., Apr. 21, 1821, the son of Clark Kendrick, vice-president of the Baptist foreign missionary society of Vermont. He received his early education at Hamilton college, and showing such aptitude his father sent him to Brown university, where he was graduated in 1840 with honor, being chosen to deliver the classical oration. He went South and taught school in Georgia for two years. In 1842 he was ordained at Forsyth, Ga., and the next year was called to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Macon. After spending four years in this field, he received a call to the First Baptist church in Charleston, S. C., and served that congregation for seven years, when, with a little colony, he in 1854 founded the Citadel square church in that city, which has probably the best Baptist church edifice south of the Potomac. Although he was a Union man during the war, he was so beloved that he continued preaching at Madison, Ga., to which place he had removed upon its outbreak, and upon the conclusion of the struggle he received a call to the Tabernacle church in New York city, where he remained until 1873, when he removed to Poughkeepsie, and became the pastor of the Baptist church in that city, and a friend of Matthew Vassar, who attended his church, and induced him to become one of the trustees of Vassar college. Upon the resignation of President Caldwell in 1885 Dr. Kendrick consented to become its president until another could be elected. He was instrumental in securing valuable donations to the college, and greatly stimulated the trustees to extend its facilities in physical science. Rochester university conferred upon him the degree of D. D. in 1866. When in the South he was one of the editors of the "Southern Baptist," published in Charleston. He compiled "The Woman's College Hymnal," and has published many sermons, tracts and addresses, besides contributing largely to the periodical literature of the day. He died in Poughkeepsie Dec. 11, 1889. After his death, his widow, Georgia Avery Kendrick, became the lady principal of Vassar college, which position she has filled with great acceptance.

TAYLOR, James Monroe, fifth president of Vassar college (1886–), was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1848, son of Elisha E. L. and Mary Jane (Perkins) Taylor. His father was a Baptist clergyman, who labored successfully in Brooklyn, where he organized two churches, and in 1864 resigned on account of failing health, and afterward became secretary of the Am. Baptist home mission society. The son received his early education in Brooklyn, where he was prepared for college. He entered the University of Rochester, and was graduated in 1868, and afterward took the course at the Rochester theological seminary, and was graduated in 1871. For the next two years he traveled and studied in Europe, and upon his return was called to the Baptist church at South Norwalk, Conn., where he remained from 1873 till 1882. While there he was largely instrumental in the establishment of a public library, and showed great public spirit in many directions. In 1882 he accepted a charge at Providence, R. I., where he was settled four years, and in June, 1886, he was elected president of Vassar college. In connection with the presidency he took the chair of mental and moral philosophy, and has devoted himself, heart and soul, to the work of advancing the scope and usefulness of this institution, and has secured many endowments which have enabled the college to take a high place among the educational institutions of the country. He has greatly extended the facilities for laboratory work, and made large additions to its museum and various cabinets. During his incumbency Strong hall was erected, accommodating 100 students, the funds for which were largely provided by John D. Rockefeller, in memory of whose daughter it was named. He was instrumental in securing the library building, which was the gift of Frederick F. Thomp-

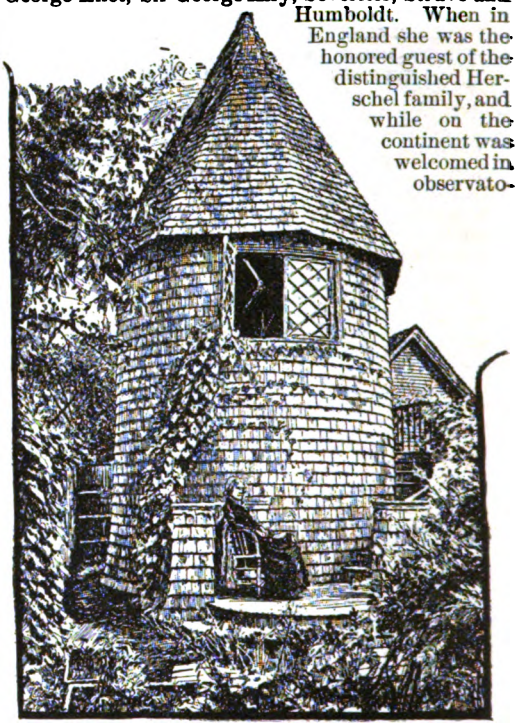
Digitized by Google

son. Dr. Taylor is indefatigable in supplying the needs of the college, and in 1889 he helped in the erection of the alumnæ gymnasium, which is fitted up with the most approved apparatus, and contains a swimming-tank, the gift of Mr. Thompson, an ever thoughtful friend of the college. In 1890 he introduced an important change in the government of the college, by which the Students' association was given the entire care of maintaining the laws and discipline of the institution. Rochester university gave him D.D. in 1886, and Rutgers LL.D. in 1894. His sister, Dr. Mary Taylor Bissell, was at one time president of the Vassar alumnæ association of New York city.

MITCHELL, Maria, astronomer, was born on the island of Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 1, 1818. Of Quaker parentage, her New England characteristics of faculty and perseverance were strengthened by her home training in frugality and cheerful work. It was an intelligent home, where topics of the day were fully discussed, and matters of science received special attention. Her father, who was the master of a school, owned an excellent telescope and was a very good astronomer, being able to carry on independent observations. Miss Mitchell early displayed her delight in astronomy, and was her father's apt pupil, supplementing his instructions with diligent study. She said of herself in after years with great ingenuousness, that she was "born of only ordinary capacity, but of extraordinary persistency." She was carefully educated in her father's school, in which she became his assistant when only eleven years old. When she was eighteen, being compelled to earn her own living, she became librarian of the Nantucket athenæum, which position she held for twenty years, faithfully performing her duties and at the same time prosecuting her scientific studies with great ardor. In 1847 her patient work was rewarded by the discovery of a new comet, and she was thus entitled to the gold medal offered by Frederick VI. of Denmark to any one discovering a telescopic comet. Owing to her delay in announcing her discovery, while waiting for confirmation from Professor Bond of Cambridge, there was some difficulty in establishing her claim, but this was accomplished through the kind intervention of Edward Everett, whereupon she received the medal and her well-merited fame. The cantons of Switzerland voted her a similar recognition of her services. She

Maria Mitchell

was subsequently employed by the government to do much difficult mathematical work on the coast survey, and also helped in the preparation of the "American Nautical Almanac." She went abroad in 1857, and made the tour of the celebrated observatories of Europe, where a most cordial reception was given her by foreign astronomers, and her abilities recognized and honored by membership in many scientific societies being conferred upon her. Miss Mitchell's fame early opened for her all doors, in social as well as scientific circles. She has enjoyed the friendship of Harriet Martineau, Mary Somerville, George Eliot, Sir George Airy, Severrier, Struve and Humboldt. When in England she was the honored guest of the distinguished Herschel family, and while on the continent was welcomed in observatories which, being under monkish rule, had never before admitted any woman within their sacred precincts. During her absence in Europe her American friends, under the leadership of Elizabeth Peabody of Boston, built an observatory for her use in Nantucket and fitted it with a telescope much larger and finer than the instrument she was accustomed to use in her father's observatory, and here she quietly pursued her investigations until Vassar college was opened in 1865, when she was called to the professorship of astronomy in that institution, and was also given the directorship of the Vassar observatory. She accepted the position with characteristic indifference to the amount of her salary, for it was the work she sought, and the opportunity for promoting the higher education of women. When informed, however, that she, a woman with a European reputation, was actually receiving a smaller salary than some young men in the same college who had not had a tithe of her training and experience, her indignation was equally characteristic. She made her protest, not so much for herself as for all women, with the result that she was granted an equal salary with the other professors. For women working in professional lines her case served as a precedent to secure them from the injustice of doing men's work on women's wages. She at once demonstrated her abilities as a teacher, and her earnestness and simplicity were not without their effect on the college at large. In her manner she seemed somewhat hard and abrupt, but she was genuinely kind and helpful to the earnest student, though having little time or patience for the careless or stupid scholar. Her personality was strong and invigorating, like the winds that blew over her own healthy Nantucket, and her absolute



Digitized by Google

truthfulness and sincerity were elements of no little value in banishing any lurking sentimentalism, which so often invades schools where many young women are gathered together. She contributed largely to the social and literary element of Vassar. In 1888 she resigned her position in the college, owing to ill health and advancing years, wishing to devote herself to special investigation, but the trustees refused to take action upon her request, but gave her an indefinite leave of absence with her full salary. After leaving Vassar she returned to her family in Lynn, Mass., where she had removed her astronomical instruments and the observatory shown in the illustration. She was the first of her sex to be elected to membership by the American academy of arts and sciences. After her death the alumnæ of Vassar perfected arrangements to endow the chair of astronomy as a memorial to her, guaranteeing the sum of $40,000 for this purpose. One American college conferred upon her the degree of Ph.D., and Hanover (1882) and Columbia (1887) gave her the dignified LL.D. She was an officer, and the most distinguished member of various women's clubs and scientific associations. The social honors she received were limited by her well-known disinclination to be lionized, and her characteristic unwillingness to consume, in mere personal enjoyment, the time needed for her more serious professional duties. For several years she edited the astronomical notes in the "Scientific American," which were based on calculations made by her students. She died at Lynn, Mass., June 28, 1889.

BOWMAN, Edward Morris, musician, was born at the family homestead in Barnard, Windsor county, Vt., July 18, 1848. He learned to read music at the singing-school of Moses E. Cheney, a well-known singing-master in Vermont, and at the age of ten received his first piano lessons of Ella Sparhawk at Ludlow, Vt., where he attended Black river academy. The family having removed to Canton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., he pursued his studies at the academy there and at St. Lawrence university, at the same time practicing the piano and organ under Anna Brown and Alden G. Faville. Mr. Bowman began his professional career in Minneapolis as organist at Holy Trinity church, and later at Gethsemane, and as a teacher of the piano in local seminaries and private circles. In 1866 and 1867 he studied the piano in New York city with Dr. William Mason, and organ and musical theory with John P. Morgan. During this time he presided at the great organ in old Trinity, having won the position by competition. In 1867 he settled in St. Louis, where he resided until 1887, occupying positions of responsibility, and exerting an extensive and wholesome influence on the musical development of that city. For three years he filled the position of organist and choirmaster at the Union Methodist church, then for five years at the Second Presbyterian, and lastly for ten years at the Second Baptist church; with whose pastor he served seventeen years, the last seven at the First Baptist Peddie memorial church, Newark, N. J., at the expiration of which Mr. Bowman resigned his position to take up his residence in New York city. The crystal jubilee of pastor and organist was celebrated Jan. 1, 1893, with brilliant festivities. He labored in the development of musical talent which could be utilized in the interests of church music. With soloists and a great chorus of eighty voices, which he supplemented by several accessory organizations recruited from among the young people of the church, Mr. Bowman was enabled to present Sunday programmes selected from the oratorios and the highest order of sacred music. He made the Peddie memorial famous for its fine church music. During the years 1872–74 Mr. Bowman studied in Berlin with Franz Bendel (piano), August Haupt and Edouard Rohde (organ), and Carl Friedrich Weitzmann (theory), and in Paris with Edouard Batiste (organ). He also traveled extensively, and in 1881 again visited Europe, and studied with Dr. J. Frederick Bridge, organist and master of the choristers at Westminster Abbey, Dr. Edmund H. Turpin, and Sir George A. Macfarren, and also with Alexandre Guilmant at Paris. In London he gained the degree by examination, at a day's notice, of Associate of the royal college of organists, being the first American to win this distinction. He is now (1894) serving his fourth term as president of the Music teachers' national association, and from the time of his first connection with it has been one of its leading members. He is the originator and fellow, and has been for eight terms president, of the American college of musicians, the editor of "Weitzmann's Manual of Music Theory," and the author of various essays. He is no less distinguished as an organist and musical director. Mr. Bowman's organ at the Peddie memorial, Newark, N. J., which was constructed after his own specifications, is one of the largest church organs in America, and the results obtained from this instrument are said to be marvelous. In 1891 he was called to the chair of music in Vassar college, left vacant by the death of Dr. Frederic Louis Ritter. Since his accession the department of music at Vassar has been raised to a collegiate basis, therefore Mr. Bowman is one of the very few in this country legitimately entitled to the distinction, professor of music. He devotes spare time to private lessons in the best circles of New York. To him is awarded the credit of publicly formulating the idea that the arm is primary touch in piano playing, and that many bad habits which result from stiff wrist action would be eliminated, or rather, would not be contracted in a pupil's playing, if arm and wrist movements were developed earlier in the technical curriculum of piano pupils than they usually are. He originated the movement in the Music teachers' national association in behalf of the American composer. He was conductor of the Newark harmonic society in 1887–89, and founded the Cecilian choir in 1888, a church choral body working along original and successful lines. In 1870 Prof. Bowman was married to Mary E. Jones, daughter of William Jones, an honored citizen of St. Louis, Mo. They have one daughter, Bessie, who inherits her father's musical genius.

Digitized by Google

DURYÉE, Abram, soldier, was born in New York city Apr. 29, 1815. His ancestors were Huguenots, and his grandfather, who served in the revolutionary war, was once imprisoned for a while in the old sugar-house on Liberty street. His father and two uncles were officers in the war of 1812. After graduating at the Crosby street high school, he received a mercantile training, and made a fortune in New York as a mahogany merchant. In 1833 he entered the New York state militia, serving in the 142d regiment for five years, when he joined the 27th regiment (now the famous 7th) as a private, finally becoming its colonel in 1849, which position he held for fourteen years. He commanded his regiment in the Astor place riots, when he was wounded twice, afterward taking part in the police, City hall, sixth ward and "dead rabbit" riots. He raised the 5th New York volunteers in less than a week in April, 1861, a regiment which was afterward best known as "Duryée's zouaves." His command was at Big Bethel, the first engagement of the war. After the battle, he superseded Gen. E. W. Pierce as acting brigadier-general, receiving his commission as brigadier-general in August, 1861, and commanded a brigade in Gen. James B. Ricketts's division. He was present at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Thoroughfare Gap, second Bull Run and Chantilly. While with the army of the Potomac, Gen. Duryée was at South Mountain and Antietam, where he commanded Gen. Ricketts's division when the latter succeeded Gen. Hooker as corps commander. After a short furlough he found on rejoining the army that his brigade had been assigned to an officer who was his inferior in rank. He resigned in January, 1863, because his request to be restored to his former command was not granted. At the close of the war he was brevetted major-general, and was afterward elected colonel of the 71st regiment, and brigadier-general of the 4th New York brigade, but he declined both these positions. In addition to his own regiment, the 165th (2d Duryée zouaves) and the 4th regiments in the national guard were named after him. He was appointed police commissioner in New York city in 1873, and held this office for a great number of years. In January, 1874, when the communists assembled in Tompkins square, he placed himself at the head of a small force of police, charged the mob, drove them from the square, and captured their flags. Gen. Duryée died in New York city Sept. 27, 1890.

HAWKINS, Rush Christopher, soldier and officer of the Legion of Honor of France, was born at Pomfret, Vt., Sept. 14, 1831. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were distinguished for bravery in the war of the revolution, and doubtless from them he inherits his soldierly instincts. He attended the district school of his native village, and then was for a short time at the military school, Norwich, Vt. In 1847 he enlisted in the second dragoons, and was sent to Carlisle Barracks, and afterward joined his regiment in Mexico, where he remained during the last nine months of our occupation. At the commencement of the civil war, he raised the 9th New York volunteers, known as the Hawkins zouaves, of which he was colonel; and he also had the honor of being the first individual to offer his services to the governor of New York. He rendered important service in the capture of Hatteras inlet, Roanoke Island and Winton, and took an active part in the Virginia campaign of 1862, and subsequent movements of the army of the Potomac, in which he commanded a brigade and then a division. He retired from the army brevet brigadier-general, and a similar commission in the National guard of New York was conferred upon him by the governor of that state. In recognition of his services, fifty prominent citizens of New York presented him with an elegant sword of honor. He shared, with Generals Kearny and Wadsworth, claim to the credit of having discovered McClellan's inability to command the army. He has been actively engaged in nearly every important reform movement undertaken in New York city since the close of the war, and has also spent much of his time in Europe, traveling and studying art at the great art centres, and has written extensively on art topics. In 1872 he was a member of the New York legislature, and in 1889 of the United States commission of fine arts at the Universal exposition held at Paris, where his particular department achieved a notable success. He is a man of peculiar endowment as regards culture, and an authority on art bibliography, more particularly in the history of wood engraving and early printing. Among the more important of his published works are: "A Statement" (1872), exposing the corrupt character of the New York legislature of that year; "Horrors in Architecture, and So-called Works of Art in Bronze in the City of New York" (1884); "First Books and Printers of the Fifteenth Century," and a number of others of varied character and great worth.

Rush C Hawkins

HUNTER, Morton Craig, soldier and congressman, was born in Versailles, Ripley county, Ind., Feb. 5, 1825. After preparing for college, he took up the scientific course in the Indiana state university. He afterward determined to devote himself to the law, and was graduated from the law department of the university in 1849. He commenced the practice of his profession at Versailles, and becoming interested in politics was elected to the state legislature in 1858. In 1860, as presidential elector, he voted for Abraham Lincoln for president of the United States. In 1861 he raised the 82d Indiana volunteer regiment and was elected colonel, leading the regiment in all its fortunes, in its place at the right of the 1st brigade of the 1st division, 14th army corps, department of the Cumberland. Subsequently he was transferred to the 1st brigade, 3d division of the same army, served as brigade commander until the fall of Atlanta in 1864, when he was given command of the 1st brigade, 3d division, 14th army corps of Sherman's army, and with it marched to the sea and through the Carolinas to Washington, where the army was disbanded. March 13, 1865, Col. Hunter was made a brigadier-general by brevet. He was elected to represent his district as a republican in the fortieth, forty-third, forty-fourth and forty-fifth congresses.

Morton C Hunter

Digitized by Google

SOPHOCLES, Evangelinus Apostolides, educator, was born near Mt. Pelion, in Thessaly, at an unknown date—probably before 1800. His youth was spent among the monks of the Greek convent on Mount Sinai, and the simplicity and severity of the monastic habits never left him. He came to America in 1829, taught for some years at Amherst, Mass., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., and from 1842 was connected with Harvard college, first as a tutor then as assistant professor, 1849–60, and from 1860 as professor of modern and Byzantine Greek. He was an erratic and mysterious man of much learning, force of character and kindness of heart, who made a profound impression on many of his students. For nearly forty years he lived alone in No. 3 Holworthy Hall, intimate with none, and lavishing his affection chiefly on his chickens. His original name was not that which he bore, and he made a secret of his age, but said in his later days that he was nearing his hundredth year. He published Greek text and exercise books (1839–43); a "Greek Grammar" (1838–47); a "Romaic Grammar" (1842, reprinted in London in 1866); a "Catalogue of Greek Verbs" (1844), and a "History of the Greek Alphabet," etc. (1848). His "Glossary of Later and Byzantine Greek" appeared in the "Memoirs of the American Academy" in 1860, and was the basis of his most notable work, the "Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods" (1870). He received the degree of LL.D. from the Western Reserve college in 1862, and from Harvard in 1868, and died at Cambridge Feb. 14, 1883. (See Prof. G. H. Palmer's "Reminiscences" of him in the "Atlantic" for June, 1891.)

E. A. Sophocles

SPRAGUE, William Buell, clergyman and author, was born in the town of Andover, Tolland county, Conn., Oct. 16, 1795, a relative of Judge Peleg Sprague. He grew up on a farm, was graduated from Yale in 1815, and after teaching a year in Virginia studied theology at Princeton, and in 1819 became colleague to Dr. Lathrop, at West Springfield, Mass.; sole pastor there 1820–29; pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Albany, N. Y., 1829–69. He was twice in Europe, made large collections of printed and MS. matter, enjoyed high repute as a preacher and as a scholar, and received the degree of D.D. from Columbia in 1828, and from Harvard in 1848, and that of LL.D. from Princeton in 1869. He delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Harvard in 1848, the annual address to the Yale alumni in 1860, and the discourse to his fellow-alumni of Princeton seminary on its fiftieth anniversary, 1862. Over 150 of his sermons were published by request. He wrote: "Letters to a Daughter" (1822); "Letters from Europe" (1828); "Letters to Young People" (1830); "Lectures on Revivals" (1832); "Hints on Christian Intercourse" (1834); "Christianity and Other Systems" (1837); "Letters to Young Men;" "Aids to Early Religion" (1847); "Words to a Young Man's Conscience" (1848); "Women of the Bible" (1850); "Visits to European Celebrities" (1855); and lives of E. D. Griffin (1838); J. and W. A. McDowell (1864); and J. Morse (1874); besides T. Dwight (1845) in Sparks's "American Biography." More important than all these is his monumental series, "Annals of the American Pulpit," begun in 1852, and nearly completed in nine large volumes. Vols. I. and II. deal with the Congregationalists, and appeared in 1856; III. and IV., with the Presbyterians; V., with the Episcopalians; VI., with the Baptists; VII., with the Methodists; VIII., with the Unitarians; IX. (1869), with the Lutherans, Reformed, and others. The work gathered its material from all quarters, includes a vast array of interesting and important facts, and is marked by a beautiful spirit of fairness, kindliness, and catholicity; the enormous labor it involved was justified by the result. On resigning his charge at the age of seventy-four, he removed to Flushing, L. I., where he died May 7, 1876. Of his collections some were given to Harvard, and the balance to the State library at Albany.

WALKER, Benjamin, soldier, was born in England in 1753. At an early age he came to America and settled in New York, where he became a merchant. On the breaking out of the revolutionary war he was made a captain of the 2d New York regiment. He was afterward attached to the staff of Baron Steuben as aide-de-camp, and in 1781–82 filled the same position in Gen. Washington's military family. After the close of the war he received the appointment of secretary to the governor of New York. He afterward settled in New York city, where he became a broker. Washington appointed him naval officer of that city, and he represented it in congress in 1801–3. In 1797 he had been made the agent of an enormous tract of land in central New York, belonging to the Earl of Bute. This appointment took him to Utica, where he showed himself very enterprising and industrious, doing much to aid in the growth and advancement of the town. He died there Jan. 13, 1818.

McCOSKRY, Samuel Allen, first P. E. bishop of the diocese of Michigan, and thirty-second in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 9, 1804. He received his early education at the grammar school in Dickinson college, and in 1820 entered West Point military academy, where he remained nearly two years, obtaining the highest rank possible in his class. Upon his return to Carlisle he completed the four years' course of Dickinson college in two years and three months, and received fourth honor in the graduating class of 1825. He next studied law under Andrew Carothers of Carlisle and was admitted to the bar eighteen months from the time he began to study. After but one year's practice he was appointed deputy attorney-general for his county, which position he held for two years. He remained at the bar six years altogether, building up a large and lucrative practice. Having been for several years a member of St. John's Episcopal church at Carlisle, he then commenced the study of theology under the direction of Rt. Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, assistant bishop of Pennsylvania. During his preparation for orders he was invited to take charge of Christ church, Reading, Pa., as a lay reader. The church would not call a rector, and he continued to officiate in it for one year, at the end of which time, March 28, 1835, he was ordained a deacon by Bishop Onderdonk. He was called to the charge of the parish the day of his ordination, and remained its minister one year, having been ordained priest Dec. 13, 1833. He accepted the rectorship of St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, in 1834. At the end of two years he was elected to be the first bishop of Michigan, being consecrated July 7, 1836, in St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, and entered upon his

Digitized by Google

duties as bishop of Michigan and rector of St. Paul's church, Detroit, Aug. 28th of the same year. Bishop McCoskry performed these twofold duties without an assistant for twenty-seven years, when he resigned his jurisdiction on the plea of the infirmities of age, and asked the bishops to release him. Almost immediately afterward, serious allegations against his moral character were circulated, and he immediately abandoned his diocese and left the United States. His absence prevented investigation of the charges made, and the house of bishops on Sept. 3, 1878, deposed him from the sacred ministry and all functions thereof. He received the degree of D.D. from Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania in 1837, and the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, England, in 1852. He died in New York city, Aug. 1, 1886.

COUES, Elliott, scientist, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 9, 1842. In 1853 his father's family removed to Washington, D. C., and the son was sent to Gonzaga college in Washington, under the care of the Jesuit fathers. Four years later he entered a Baptist college (afterward named Columbian university), where he was graduated in 1861 an A.B., and in 1863 an M.D. While yet a medical student he was enlisted as a medical cadet in the U. S. army and served a year in hospital work in Washington. On arriving at his majority he was appointed assistant surgeon, U. S. army, and ordered to duty in Arizona. His early years of service in that territory were utilized in investigating the natural history of the region, respecting which he published various scientific papers. Dr. Coues seems never to have been much interested in the practice of medicine and surgery, but preferred natural history and scientific research. In 1869 he was elected professor of zoölogy and comparative anatomy at Norwich university, Vermont, but his connection with the army interfered with such a position at so great a distance. After about ten years of ordinary military service as post surgeon in various places, he was, in 1873, while on duty at Fort Randall, Dak., appointed surgeon and naturalist of the U. S. northern boundary survey commission, which surveyed the line along the forty-ninth parallel from the Lake of the Woods westward. This service took him into the field in 1873, and brought him to Washington to prepare the scientific report. On the completion of the work in 1876 his services were secured as secretary and naturalist of the U. S. geological and geographical survey of the territories, under Dr. F. V. Hayden. He edited all the publications of the survey from 1876 to 1880, meanwhile conducting zoölogical explorations in the west, and during this period contributed several volumes, from his own pen, to the reports of the survey, notably his "Birds of the Northwest" (1874); "Fur-bearing Animals" (1877); "Monographs of the Rodentia" (with Prof. S. A. Allen, 1877); "Birds of the Colorado Valley" (1878), and several installments of a universal "Bibliography of Ornithology." The latter work attracted special attention in Europe, and Dr. Coues was signally complimented by an invitation, signed by Darwin, Huxley, Flower, Newton, Sclater, and about forty other leading British scientists, to take up his residence in London and identify himself with the British museum. Dr. Coues also projected and had well under way a "History of North American Mammals," which was ordered to be printed by act of congress, when suddenly, at the very height of his scientific researches and literary labors, he was ordered by the department to routine medical duty on the frontier. He obeyed the order and proceeded to Arizona, but found it, of course, impossible to resume a life he had long since outgrown. His indignant protests being of no avail, he returned to Washington on Nov. 17, 1881, and tendered his resignation from the army, in order to continue his scientific career unhampered by red-tape. The action of the military authorities seemed incomprehensible, and was believed to have resulted from personal hostility, based upon professional jealousy. Dr. Coues had during the preceding two decades become a member of nearly all the scientific societies of the United States, and of several in Europe. He received the highest technical honor to be attained by an American scientist in his election to the National academy of sciences in 1877, and was for some years the youngest academician. His candidature was based by his friends less upon the zoölogical works by which he was then best known than upon his published investigations in comparative anatomy and physiology, which brought him to the front rank among biologists. The same year saw his election to the chair of anatomy of the National medical college in Washington. Too many-sided to rest content with penwork in zoölogy, he entered upon a professorship and lectured upon his favorite branch of the medical sciences for ten years. He proved a skillful instructor of youth, and was greatly admired by his pupils. He appears to have been the first in Washington to teach human anatomy upon the broadest basis of morphology and upon the principle of evolution. Prof. Coues has been nearly all his life a collaborator of the Smithsonian institution in Washington. His ability was early recognized, and by invitation of Prof. Baird, the secretary of the institution, he had an office in the building. During the years that he was an ardent and successful collector in the field, his numberless specimens were presented to the United States, and still form no inconsiderable part of the material for study in the National museum. On his resignation from the army, Prof. Coues resumed his briefly vacated desk at the Smithsonian, as well as his chair at the college. Among the first fruits of his renewed activity were two volumes, entitled "New England Bird-Life" (1881), and a "Dictionary and Check List of North American Birds" (1882), as well as a new edition of the "Key to North American Birds," recognized as the standard textbook on ornithology, and reprinted in London. At the height of his intellectual activity in physical science, the spiritual side of Prof Coues's nature seems to have first awakened, though it was not at once to find expression. He became interested in the phenomena of so-called spiritualism, as well as in the speculations which have become known under the name of "Theosophy." Belonging distinctively to the materialistic school of thought, and skeptical to the last degree by his whole training and turn of mind, he nevertheless began to feel the inadequacy of formal orthodox science to deal with the deeper problems of human life and destiny. Convinced of the soundness of the main principles of evolution, as held by his peers in science, he wondered whether these might not be equally applicable to psychical research. In short, Coues took up the theory of evolution at the point Darwin left it, and proposed to use it in explanation of the obscure phenomena of hypnotism, clairvoyance, telepathy, and the like. Under his personal surroundings as a scientist this required no ordinary moral courage and determination. One of the first fruits of this daring venture is found in an address delivered in 1883 before the Philosophical society of Washington, and afterward published under the title of "Biogen: A Speculation on the Origin and Nature of Life." "Biogen," a

Digitized by Google

name coined by Prof. Coues, has since become incorporated in our language, and been made the caption of a series of six volumes under his editorship, or from his own pen, which have already passed through several successive editions. In addition to his scientific research and literary work, Dr. Coues had charge of the important and extensive department in the "Century Dictionary," coming under the general head of biology, zoölogy, and comparative anatomy. Dr. Coues is tall, well-formed, classic in feature, straight as an arrow, with the air of the scholar, though with none of the student's stoop, and shows no trace of mental weariness. A magnetic personality betrays the fiery soul within, almost feminine in its swift and sure intuitions, yet masculine in its intense intellectuality. His mainspring of action seems to be an almost passionate honesty and love of truth, which leads him to the most direct methods of accomplishing his ends, and at times to an almost brutal frankness of speech, which gives offense to those who do not know how to take him. In addition to the publications already mentioned, he is the author of: "Field Ornithology" (1874); "Avifauna Columbiana" (with Prentiss, 1888); "The Daemon of Darwin" (1884); "Code of Nomenclature and Check List of North American Birds" (with Allen, Ridgway, Brewster, and Henshaw, 1886); "A Woman in the Case" (1887); "Neuro-Myology" (with Shute, 1887); "Signs of the Times" (1888). Also author of several hundred monographs and minor papers in scientific periodicals, and editor, or associate editor, for some years of the "Bulletin of the U. S. Geological Survey," "Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club," "American Naturalist," "American Journal of Otology," "Encyclopedia Americana," "Standard Natural History," "The Auk," "The Biogen Series," "Die Sphinx" (Leipzig); "The Travels of Lewis and Clark," etc., and especially of the "Century Dictionary of the English Language." Prof. Coues was twice married: once early in life, and again in 1887 to Mrs. M. E. Bates, who is wonderfully well fitted to aid him in his scientific work.

TAPPAN, William Bingham, poet, was born at Beverly, Mass., Oct. 29, 1794. Orphaned at twelve, he was an apprentice in Boston, and a teacher in Philadelphia, where his earliest volume, "New England, and Other Poems," appeared in 1819. Two others, "Poems" and "Lyrics," followed in 1822. These contain several hymns which were long in use; his most popular piece, "There is an Hour of Peaceful Rest," appeared in 1818. From 1822 he was devoted to the service of the American Sunday-school union, laboring as its agent in Boston, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati. He wrote and published voluminously; some of his later books were: "Poetry of the Heart" (1845); "Gems" (1846); "Sacred and Miscellaneous Poems" (1846); "Poetry of Life" (1847); "The Sunday-school," etc. (1848); "Late and Early Poems" (1849) was a gathering from its predecessors. His muse was devout and graceful rather than vigorous. He was licensed to preach in 1840, and died at West Needham, Norfolk county, Mass., June 18, 1849.

DERBY, George Horatio, soldier and humorist, was born in Dedham, Mass., Apr. 3, 1823. He was the son of John Barton Derby, an eccentric character of Boston. The son was educated in the public schools of his native town, and being enamored of military life, he secured a cadetship at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1846 as brevet second lieutenant of ordnance. Later he entered the corps of topographical engineers, and assisted in surveys in various sections of the country. He served in the Mexican war at the siege of Vera Cruz, and received a severe wound in the battle of Cerro Gordo, which incapacitated him for further service. He was given charge of the government survey in 1847–48, and conducted the explorations in Minnesota in the following year; and, in 1849, had charge of the surveys on the Pacific coast. The survey of the harbor of San Diego, Cal., was under his superintendence, as well as of the military roads of the department of the Pacific. In 1856 he became coast surveyor and lighthouse engineer. While employed in erecting a lighthouse on the Gulf of Mexico, he received a sunstroke which affected his sight, and eventually caused softening of the brain, and ultimately his death. During his military career he was a continual writer of humorous squibs under the name of "Squibob" and "John Phœnix," which were collected in book form and published in New York under the names of "The Squibob Papers" and "Phœnixiana." His local humor was good-natured and brilliant, and his works had a wide sale. He died in New York, May 15, 1861.

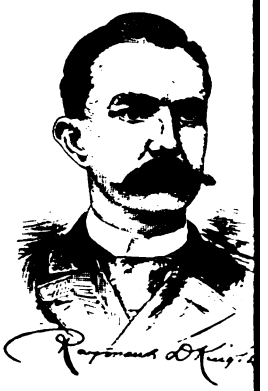
PLUMB, David Smith, manufacturer, was born at Milford, Conn., March 31, 1852, the only son of Gerrit S. Plumb, a direct descendant of Robert Plumb, who came to this country from Ridgewell England, about 1638, and was one of the first settlers of Milford, in 1639. The family is of Norman-English origin, and was one of the most prominent among the early settlers of New England. Many of its members took an active part in the war of the revolution, and eventually settled in various states in the Union, Senator Preston B. Plumb of Kansas belonging to the same family. David S., attended the public schools, and was graduated from the high school of Milford in 1869. The following year he began his mercantile life by entering the employ of Benjamin & Ford, jewelers, of New Haven, where he acquired considerable experience in that line of trade. Two years later he accepted a position with Tiffany & Co., of New York, and remained with them for ten years. Having for some time believed that the finer grades of clocks could be made as advantageously in this country as abroad, he strengthened this view by investigations made during a trip to Europe in 1881, a part only of his time being occupied with the business of his firm. Shortly after his return he commenced business for himself at Newark, N. J., and successfully manufactured several styles of clocks, which were pronounced fully equal to those imported, and were sold throughout the country. Finding by experience, however, that there was an almost unoccupied field in the manufacture of appliances requiring clock movements in their construction, the works were adapted to manufacturing goods of this character as a specialty. This branch of the business proving highly successful, the making of clocks was gradually abandoned and the works enlarged, until in 1894 they had become the most extensive in the United States. Among these specialties are all kinds of meter counters for the registration of water, gas, and electric currents, movements for steam gauges, all kinds of recording devices and measuring instruments, such as cyclometers, odometers, calculating and adding machines, small automatic machinery, and intricate mechanical instruments. In 1882 Mr. Plumb married Elizabeth C., daughter of Henry Harrison, formerly of New York city, and an extensive landholder at the South. Soon after, they made East Orange, N. J., their home, and have since resided there. They have two children.

Digitized by Google

TUHOLSKE, Herman, physician, was born in Berlin, Prussia, March 27, 1848. His father was Newman Tuholske, and his mother Johanna Arnfeld Tuholske. The son had the benefit of the very best classical education that could be obtained at the Berlin gymnasium. Coming to the United States and locating at St. Louis, he entered the Missouri medical college, and was graduated in 1870. Some years later he went to Europe and attended the post-graduate courses of lectures in Vienna, Berlin, London, and Paris. On coming back to St. Louis, thoroughly equipped as he was, he began the practice of medicine and surgery. In June, 1870, he was elected physician to the St. Louis city dispensary. The institution at the time treated about 2,500 patients a year. Under his administration it was enlarged, a day and night ambulance system organized, and assistant physicians appointed. For five years following, about 40,000 patients were treated at this institution. While dispensary physician, until his resignation in 1875, he was put in charge of the Quarantine hospital, with 400 beds. He returned to the dispensary during the smallpox epidemic in 1872, when over 2,500 smallpox patients were examined and sent to various hospitals. While dispensary physician he was for several years examining surgeon to the police force, and physician to the jail. Resigning in 1875, he devoted himself to general practice. In 1873 the Missouri medical college elected him professor and demonstrator of anatomy, a position which he held for ten years, and was then elected professor of surgery, which he now holds. In 1882, in conjunction with Drs. Engleman, Spencer, Glasgow, P. G. Robinson, Hardaway, Michel, and Steele, he founded the St. Louis post graduate school of medicine, and erected the Post graduate college building and hospital, the first in this country especially built and designed for that purpose. He was one of the organizers prominently engaged in the agitation which resulted in the state board of health demanding a higher standard of medical education and a three years' attendance at lectures. Dr. Tuholske is a permanent member of the American medical association, member of the Southern surgical and gynæcological society, the St. Louis medical society, the St. Louis medico-chirurgical society, the St. Louis surgical society, honorary member of Southwest Missouri state medical association. He was professor of anatomy in the Missouri medical college from 1873 to 1882, and has been professor of surgical pathology and clinical surgery in the Missouri medical college since 1882. He is professor of surgery in the St. Louis post graduate school of medicine, and is consulting surgeon to the St. Louis city and female hospitals, surgeon to the Post graduate medical college hospital, consulting surgeon to the South side dispensary, one of the surgeons to the Martha Parsons free hospital for children, surgeon in charge of the St. Louis surgical and gynæcological hospital, and surgeon to the 1st regiment of Missouri, with rank of major. In 1890 he established the St. Louis surgical and gynæcological hospital, his own private hospital built adjacent to his private residence, on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Locust street. His hospital is a most modern, and perhaps ideal surgical hospital. The operating room, with all the latest surgical appointments, is visited and admired by surgeons from all parts of the country. In the institution only surgical and gynæcological cases are received. All operative work is done by Dr. Tuholske himself, with the aid of an able corps of assistants. The greater part of the work in his hospital is in the field of abdominal surgery. His success in that department is notable. He is the author of a number of essays and papers, and is a frequent contributor to medical journals and large publications. He was married in 1874 to Sophie Epstein, a resident of St. Louis.

STEVENS, Edward, soldier, was born in Culpeper county, Va., about 1745. He participated as a major of militia in the battle of Great Bridge, Va., on Dec. 9, 1775, and in the summer of 1776 was made colonel of the 10th Virginia regiment. In 1777 he was ordered to join Washington's army in New Jersey, and at the battle of the Brandywine bore the brunt of Gen. William Howe's assault; subsequently taking a gallant part in the battle of Germantown, he was advanced by congress to the rank of brigadier-general. He spent the winter of 1778 at Valley Forge, and in August, 1780, was transferred to the southern army under Gen. Gates, opening, with a brigade of Virginia militia, the battle of Camden, and by his bravery was instrumental in preventing a disastrous rout of the American forces. He served under Gen. Greene at the battle of Guilford Court House, where he was severely wounded, and for the bravery which he displayed on that occasion was warmly praised by Gen. Greene. He then rejoined Washington, and greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Yorktown. From 1782 to 1790 he was a member of the Virginia senate. He died in Culpeper county, Va., Aug. 17, 1820.

KNIGHT, Raymond Demere, merchant, was born at White Springs, Hamilton county, Fla., Nov. 11, 1857, son of Albion W. and Caroline Demere Knight. His father was for twelve years health officer of Jacksonville, and one of the most widely known physicians of the South. On completing his education in 1879, the son, with F. W. Mumby and John N. C. Stockton, established a house furnishing and crockery store under the firm name of F. W. Mumby & Co. In 1881 the style of the firm was changed to Mumby, Stockton & Knight. The firm continued with steady increase in business until 1889, when Mr. Mumby withdrew, and Raymond D. Knight & Co. succeeded. At the beginning of 1893, the Raymond D. Knight company was incorporated, with Mr. Knight as president and manager. In 1891 the house, in common with many others in Jacksonville, lost heavily in buildings and goods by fire. Undaunted, they immediately rebuilt, a handsome three-story brick building being the result. The businesssoon became by far the most extensive in Florida, their wholesale trade extending over the entire state, as well as southern Georgia. Every possible sort of goods comprised in crockery and house furnishing was supplied by them in the best quality. In 1889 Mr. Knight was appointed alderman from his ward, under the old charter, but after two years' service he resigned. Upon the adoption of the new charter, he was elected to the same position by a large majority, becoming chairman of the committee of officers in the council, and member of finance and sanitary committees, and also member of city board of health. In addition to his other business, Mr. Knight is vice-president and director of the National bank of the state of Florida; president and director Citizens' investment company; second vice-president and



Digitized by Google

director Jacksonville loan and improvement company; director of Florida investment and savings bank; director of High Springs phosphate company; treasurer of the trustees of the University of the South, of St. John's parish, and of the diocese of Florida. He was also a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Florida, and a vestryman of St. John's church, Jacksonville. As a business man, Mr. Knight is able and successful; as a public official, faithful and efficient; and as a Christian, earnest and consistent.

CARPENTER, Elisha, jurist, was born in Ashford, Conn., Jan. 14, 1824, son of Uriah Briggs Carpenter, who was descended from that branch of the Briggs family that furnished a governor of Massachusetts. The first American ancestor on the paternal side, William Carpenter, with his three sons came from England and settled in Bristol county, Mass., in 1642, and a branch of this family, early in the eighteenth century, purchased a large tract of land of over 1,000 acres, embracing a part of the present towns of Woodstock and Eastford in Connecticut. His grandfather, Uriah Carpenter, was a soldier in the revolutionary war. His father held nearly all the offices in the gift of the town, and, though a farmer, was well versed in legal knowledge, and was frequently called to settle litigations among the people of his town and county. Elisha received a common-school and academic education, and, began to study law in the office of Frederick Hovey, at Ashford, in 1844. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and began the practice of his profession in that town, and was subsequently elected judge of probate and state's attorney for Windham county. Removing to Danielsonville in 1851, he purchased the library of Judge Thomas Backus, took his office and became his successor. He was a member of the state senate in 1857 and 1858, and was president *pro tem.* of the senate in the latter year. In 1861 he was a member of the general assembly, and was chairman of the committee on military affairs, a most important position in the early days of the civil war. The same year he was appointed judge of the superior court, and five years later was advanced to the supreme bench of the state, and held that position until disqualified by age limitation in January, 1894. Shortly after his appointment to the superior bench he removed to Wethersfield, and later to Hartford, where he has since resided. Judge Carpenter has written the opinions of the supreme court on some of the most important cases presented to the court for decision, among them being the "boycott" opinion, and the opinion relative to the forfeiture of wages in case of violation of contract. His work has been marked by conscientiousness and ability. His decisions have been, as a rule, models of clearness and studied reflection. While widely known as an authority in will cases, he has shown an extensive range of knowledge of other fields and subjects. Always aiming to be a man of the people, his decisions have been made in concise language that all could understand. Retiring from the bench, Judge Carpenter, being in excellent bodily health, and retaining the mental vigor of middle life, began the practice of law at Hartford, associating with him Frank B. Williams, a grandson of Judge Backus. Judge Carpenter was a member of the State board of education from its organization in 1865 until 1883. He was twice married. His first wife was Harriet G., daughter of Shubal Brown of Brooklyn, Conn. Of the children by this marriage, the elder, Alice Lee, is the wife of M. H. Bridgman, teller of the Hartford national bank; the second daughter, Harriet Brown, is the wife of James F. Wattles, secretary of the Rand-Avery supply company of Boston. Judge Carpenter's second wife, Sophia Tyler, daughter of Sidney J. Cowen, was a lineal descendant of Thomas Hooker and Jonathan Edwards. Her father was associated with Nicholas Hill in preparing "Cowen & Hill's Notes to Phillipps on Evidence," and her grandfather, Esek Cowen, was a judge of the supreme court of New York.

SQUIER, Miles Powell, clergyman, was born at Cornwall, Addison county, Vt., May 4, 1792. He was graduated from Middlebury in 1811, and from Andover in 1814; he entered the Congregational ministry, and preached for a year at Oxford, Mass., and at Vergennes, Vt. He was a missionary in western New York during 1815–16, was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Buffalo from 1816–24, and financial agent of Auburn seminary from 1824–26. In 1826 he removed to Geneva, N. Y., where he was secretary of a branch of the American home missionary society until 1834, manager until 1841 of a lyceum, which he founded in 1831, and supply for sundry churches. He held the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy in Beloit college, Wis., 1849–63, and published, "The Problem Solved; or, Sin not of God" (1855), and "Reason and the Bible" (1860). He returned to Geneva in 1863, and died there June 22, 1866. His "Miscellaneous Writings, with an Autobiography," edited by J. R. Boyd, appeared in 1867.

BROOME, Lewis Henry, architect, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 28, 1849. His paternal ancestry were English, while his mother was of Quaker lineage. His early education was received in the schools of Lancaster, Pa., being graduated from the high school in 1863. He entered the 77th Pennsylvania regiment in September, 1864, as a private, and served one year, participating in many of the stirring engagements of the regiment's memorable campaign, among them Springhill, Columbia, Nashville, etc. He continued to cultivate his military instincts after the close of the war by becoming an active member of the 7th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; is also a member of the Seventh veteran association, and a member on the staff of Gen. Steele of the N. G. S. N. J., with the rank of major. In his business life in Jersey City, he early displayed a taste for architectural studies. He has designed and erected many of the principal structures and finest public buildings in New Jersey and New York: notably the state capitol at Trenton, the Windsor theatre in New York, the Jersey City school building No. 12, regarded as one of the finest in the country, and the U. S. express company's building in Jersey City, together with many private residences.

LONGSHORE, Joseph Skelton, physician, was born in Bucks county, Pa., Sept. 18, 1809. He was graduated in medicine at the age of twenty-four from the University of Pennsylvania. In his practice he found nurses, especially women, so deficient that in 1841 he wrote and published a book on the "Principles of Nursing." This led him to the thought of establishing a college for the thorough education of women in medicine. In 1849 he pre-

Digitized by Google

pared a draft for a charter for a college, and with the aid of his personal friend, James Flowers, a member of the assembly, procured its passage through the Pennsylvania legislature. With the co-operation of others, the Female medical college (now Woman's medical college) was opened in 1850. The next year Dr. Longshore delivered the valedictory address to the first graduating class of eight women. The third year a change in the faculty brought discord, which caused Dr. Longshore to resign as lecturer. He then turned his energies toward securing a charter for a college to co-educate the sexes in medicine. This was known as the Penn medical university, and upon its eventual establishment, he was one of its faculty for several years. Dr. Longshore prepared and published a valuable work on obstetrics. He wrote essays, and delivered popular discourses on the medical education of women. He gave the best of his life, and the most of his means, to promote his cherished idea. As a writer and speaker he was cogent and forcible. In religion, he was a member of the Society of Friends, and as a reformer he took an active part in the temperance and anti-slavery movements. He was a man of simple habits, genial and gentle in manner, but he had decided convictions, and was courageous and emphatic in expression, and unswerving in his principles. His sympathies and affinities were more with the common people, with whom he identified himself, and with the needy and suffering, on whom his professional labors were largely bestowed. He was much interested in the subject of animal magnetism, or hypnotism, as an anæsthetic, and used it successfully. His practice was liberal rather than orthodox. From childhood he was partially deprived of the use of one limb. He died in December, 1879.

LONGSHORE, Hannah E., physician, was born in Montgomery county, Md., May 30, 1819, daughter of Samuel and Paulina Myers, natives of Bucks county, Pa. Her ancestors were early settlers in Pennsylvania, and members of the Society of Friends. At an early age she moved with her parents to Washington, D. C., remaining there until her fourteenth year. Owing to the demoralizing influences of slavery, the family left the East, and tried their fortunes in Ohio, where they settled upon a farm near New Lisbon. At the age of twenty-two this daughter was married to Thomas E. Longshore, and went to his home near Philadelphia, Pa. As a child Mrs. Longshore had been a student, manifesting a taste and zeal for scientific pursuits. Through the liberality of Prof. Joseph S. Longshore, her brother-in-law, who was deeply interested in the medical education of women, she was privileged to use his library, and under his preceptorship she prepared for college. Mrs. Longshore was a member of the first class of students of the Female medical college (now Woman's medical college), opened in 1850 in Philadelphia. She was graduated in 1851, and was the first woman M.D. to put a doctor's sign on her window in that city. Having gained the degree of doctor, however, her next step was to secure a practice. To this end she prepared and delivered a popular lecture on the medical education of women. Lucretia Mott, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, presided at the meeting. The novelty of the undertaking being in itself an attraction, the audience was large and thoroughly interested. Following this lecture, she gave several courses of lectures to women on physiology and hygiene, which attracted considerable attention. At this time Dr. Longshore was called to see a patient far advanced in dropsy. The previous physicians had given up all hope. Under Dr. Longshore's care, however, the patient recovered, and the success in this case was the start of a practice that grew rapidly. There were still many objections against woman physicians. Man doctors declined to consult with them, and druggists refused to fill their prescriptions, because they were doubtful of a woman's capacity to prescribe medicine. Later, Dr. Longshore occupied a prominent position in the medical world, her services being sought by the best and most cultured of Philadelphia. As general practitioner she was busily engaged through the day, and frequently the night, with the sick. Few man or woman doctors have been consulted by, or prescribed for, more patients daily. Her active work extended over a period of forty years, during which time she was away from her office but on two occasions from illness. After her graduation, she was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Woman's medical college, a position she held but for a short time. Her literary work has been confined to an occasional article for a medical magazine on some interesting case occurring in her practice. She has given freely of her time and money to help struggling women to better health, no invalids ever being turned from her office on account of penury. Her success as a physician has been due to thorough training, clear insight, honest expression of opinion, strong personal magnetism, and ardent attention to her profession. In this connection it may be said that the husband of Dr. Longshore, a man of literary tastes, liberal thought, author and public speaker, and an advocate of moral reforms, has been in close sympathy with all her efforts; his co-operation having greatly aided her. Their family consists of two children—a son, graduate and practicing physician, and a daughter—both married; the latter residing in her home with her parents.

SOMERVELL, Alexander, soldier, was born in Maryland in 1820. After living several years in Missouri and Louisiana, he went to Texas in 1831–32. Throughout the struggles of 1835–36 he was an active soldier, participating in the storming of San Antonio. He was made a lieutenant-colonel at the battle of San Jacinto, and later was acting secretary of war and a senator in the first congress in 1836–37. In 1839 he was elected brigadier-general, commanded an unsuccessful expedition to Mexico in 1842, and was collector of customs for the district of Matagorda from 1842 till annexation in 1845. He was accidentally drowned in Matagorda bay in 1854. Somervell county bears his name.

CURTIS, Moses Ashley, botanist, was born at Stockbridge, Mass., May 11, 1808; was graduated from Williams college in 1827. He accepted a position as tutor in the family of Gov. Dudley, Wilmington, N. C., in 1830. Here he began and pursued his botanical studies, and Sept. 8, 1834, his first work on botany, "Enumeration of Plants Growing Spontaneously around Wilmington, North Carolina, with Remarks on New Obscure Species," appeared. As a result of his researches, many other valuable works and articles were given to the public. In 1833 he returned to Massachusetts, and spent two years studying for the ministry. In 1835 he was ordained a minister in the Protestant Episcopal church. From 1834 to 1839 his energies were devoted to teaching in an Episcopal school, his leisure moments being devoted to further researches in botany. In 1856 he retired to Hillsborough, N. C., where he spent the remainder of his life, and died there in 1872.

Digitized by Google

PERKINS, Thomas Handasyd, philanthropist, was born at Boston, Mass., Dec. 15, 1764. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Handasyd Peck, was a merchant, and his father also followed the same calling. His mother, Elizabeth Peck, was a woman of rare character and great business ability, who assumed charge of her husband's business at his death, managing it successfully, and rearing her eight children to fill with credit positions of responsibility. She was the founder of the Boston female asylum, the officers of which wore a badge of mourning at her death for a period of seventy-one days, which probably corresponded to the years of her life. Her descendants are all noted for their sound principles, intelligence and refinement. Thomas was the second son, and was only six years old at the time of his father's death. He was prepared for college by private tutors, but preferring a mercantile career, was placed with the Messrs. Shattuck, one of the most prominent business firms in Boston. He remained with them until 1785, and then visited his elder brother, James, in San Domingo, with whom he subsequently engaged in business. The climate affected his health, and he returned to Boston, and managed the affairs of the firm in the United States. Soon after his return in 1788, he was married to the only daughter of Simon Elliot, and the following year went as supercargo of the ship Astræa, belonging to E. H. Derby, of Salem, Mass., and bound to Batavia and Canton. He subsequently made a number of profitable ventures in the Pacific, China, and on the northwest coast of America. His brothers, James and Samuel G., lost all their property in the insurrection of San Domingo, and returned to Boston to begin life anew. Thomas formed a partnership with his brother James, the style of the firm being J. & T. H. Perkins, and continued the connection until his brother's death in 1822. They also established a house in Canton, under the name of Perkins & Co. Thomas was elected to the state senate in 1805, and for the following twenty years was a member of one branch or the other of the legislature, most of his time being spent in the senate. He was elected president of the Boston branch of the United States bank, which was at that time a great distinction for so young a man. He was one of the projectors of the Quincy railroad in 1827, the first in the United States, and was also about that time appointed lieutenant-colonel of a military corps in Boston. In 1826 he and his nephew, James Perkins, contributed half of the sum of $30,000, which was raised for an addition to the Boston athenæum. He took a prominent part in establishing the Massachusetts general hospital, with an asylum for the insane; and in 1833 donated his mansion-house in Pearl street, worth $50,000, for a blind asylum (now the Perkins institute), provided the additional sum of $50,000 be subscribed by the public for maintaining the institution. Col. Perkins retired from business in 1838, with an ample fortune, after having been actively engaged in commerce for over fifty years. He subsequently attended to the management of his large estates, devoting himself to the culture of fruit and flowers. Mr. Perkins was the most generous contributor to the Mercantile library association; took an active part in the erection of Bunker Hill monument, and pushed forward the completion of the Washington monument. During his travels abroad, and when otherwise unoccupied, he wrote autobiographical sketches, that have been published in a memoir of his life, by Thomas G. Cary. He also published the gospel of St. John, in a small volume for teaching the art of reading to the blind, and several other books, which were, however, never generally used. Col. Perkins was a man of untiring energy, and was distinguished for his philanthropic works and the deep interest he took in everything pertaining to the good and advancement of the community in which he lived. He died at Brookline, Mass., Jan. 11, 1854.

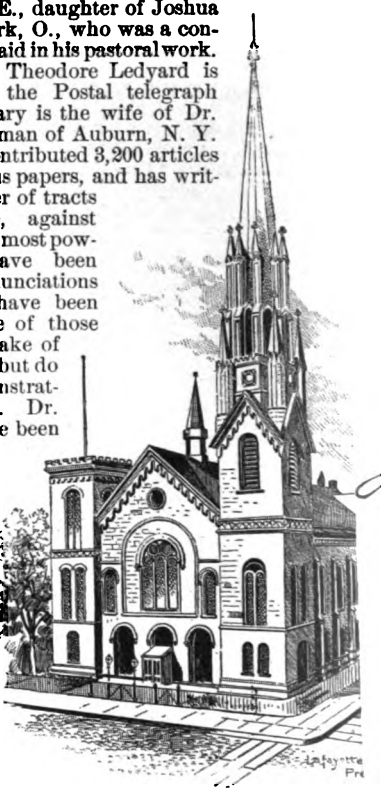
SPENCER, Thomas, physician, was born at Great Barrington, Berkshire county, Mass., in 1793. In 1835 he founded the Medical institute at what is now Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y., and held the chair of the theory and practice of medicine there until 1850; he was president of the New York medical association, professor in medical colleges at Chicago and Philadelphia, and an army surgeon in the Mexican war. He published "Observations on Epidemic Diarrhœa, known as Cholera" (1832); "Lectures on Vital Chemistry, or Animal Heat" (1845); and "The Atomic Theory of Life" (1853). He died in Philadelphia May 30, 1857. His "Memoir," by Dr. S. D. Willard, appeared in 1858. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 30, 1857.

BROOKS, Peter Chadron, merchant, was born at North Yarmouth, Me., Jan. 6, 1767, the son of Rev. Edward Brooks and Abigail Brown, a daughter of Rev. John Brown and Joanna Cotton, who was a great-granddaughter of the celebrated John Cotton, from whom Peter Chadron Brooks was a descendant in the sixth generation. The Brooks family were among the early settlers of Massachusetts; the common ancestor, Thomas Brooks, was a member of a company, led by Rev. George Phillips and Sir Richard Saltonstall, that settled Watertown in 1630. He subsequently removed to Concord, where he died. In 1660 he purchased an estate of 400 acres at Medford and established his son Caleb upon it. This estate is still in possession of the family. In 1769 Rev. Edward Brooks removed to Medford, his native town, and there, upon his father's farm, Peter's boyhood was passed. In 1781 the elder Brooks died, leaving his family of two sons and two daughters in straitened circumstances. Peter was apprenticed to a trade in Boston, and continuing to reside with the family at the homestead, walked the distance of seven miles each way daily, at all seasons of the year. Upon attaining his majority, in 1789, he engaged in business as an insurance broker, accepting a position in the office at the "Bunch of grapes" as secretary. He subsequently assumed entire charge of the office. Mr. Brooks kept his own accounts with the most scrupulous exactness. Bookkeeping was not considered necessary at that early date, as it is at the present time; a very lax system of keeping accounts then prevailed, but Mr. Brooks early acquired a knowledge of bookkeeping, and up to the end of his life his books were carefully kept by his own hand. He accumulated a large fortune by persevering attention to the regular details of his business. He never indulged in speculation, which he opposed on principle, availed himself with good judgment of such advantages as he fairly considered came in his way, took no risks, borrowed no money, and declined to accept more than the legal rate of interest.

Digitized by Google

He retired from business in 1803, and from that year until 1806, devoted himself to the settlement of risks in which he was interested, and to the liquidation of outstanding engagements. He served as president of the New England insurance company, which was the first chartered company of this description in the state of Massachusetts. After filling this office for a few years, he resigned and definitely severed all his business connections. He afterward spent most of his time at his home at Medford, devoting his leisure to the cultivation of trees, and planting many thousands of them on his farm. Mr. Brooks was a member of both the senate and legislature of the state of Massachusetts on several occasions, was prominent in the stand he took against lotteries, and in 1821 was chairman of a committee "to examine generally into the concerns of every lottery now in operation in the commonwealth." He was also a member of most of the leading charitable corporations of the state, and trustee of many of them; president of the Massachusetts charitable Congregational society, and a liberal contributor to its funds, and was treasurer of the Washington monument association. Mr. Brooks's daughters all married men who became distinguished. His sons-in-law were Charles Francis Adams, Edward Everett, and Rev. N. L. Frothingham. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 1, 1849. (His biography may be found in Hunt's "Lives of American Merchants," 1856.)

CUYLER, Theodore Ledyard, clergyman, was born in Aurora, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1822, son. of B. Ledyard Cuyler, a member of the Cayuga county bar, who died while Theodore was a child. His first American ancestor, Hendrick Cuyler, settled in Albany, N. Y., in 1677. The son received his early education at Mendham, N. J. In 1839 he entered Princeton college, and was graduated in 1841. After a short time spent in Europe, he entered Princeton theological seminary, from which he was graduated in May, 1846, was ordained by the presbytery, and during the next six months preached at a small place in Wyoming Valley, opposite Wilkesbarre, Pa. In the autumn of 1846 he was invited to the Presbyterian church of Burlington, N. J., from which town he changed his field of labor in 1849 to Trenton, where he became pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, then just organized. In 1853 he accepted a call from the Market street Reformed Dutch church of New York. While at this church he took an active part in the great revival work of 1858. In 1860 Dr. Cuyler accepted a call from members of what is now the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, to become its first regular pastor, and it soon became evident that he was the right man for the particular work of that society. The affairs of the young church had been in a languishing condition. The new pastor infused fresh life into it, and in 1861 the erection of a new church building was begun at the corner of Lafayette avenue and South Oxford street. This building cost $60,000 and was completed in March, 1862, when the name of the society became the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian church. Under his charge this church rapidly grew to be one of the largest and most prosperous of the denomination, and has twice sent out colonies. As a preacher, Dr. Cuyler has been remarkably influential, nearly 5,500 members having been borne on the rolls of his church. In 1893 Dr. Cuyler withdrew from the active charge of the Lafayette avenue church, and after an uninterrupted ministry of forty-eight years, determined to devote the remainder of his years to a ministry-at-large. He also resigned the presidency of the National temperance society and publication house, which position he had held for eight consecutive years, and was succeeded by Gen. O. O. Howard. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Princeton college in 1866. Dr. Cuyler was married in 1853 to Annie E., daughter of Joshua Mathiot of Newark, O., who was a constant and untiring aid in his pastoral work. Of their children, Theodore Ledyard is the treasurer of the Postal telegraph company, and Mary is the wife of Dr. William S. Cheesman of Auburn, N. Y. Dr. Cuyler has contributed 3,200 articles to leading religious papers, and has written a large number of tracts on intemperance, against which many of his most powerful sermons have been preached and denunciations uttered. These have been thorns in the side of those who like to partake of the flowing bowl, but do not like to be remonstrated with therefor. Dr. Cuyler's texts have been striking and different from the usual form; such as "What wilt thou?" "Pray without ceasing;" "Arise, let us go hence." His sermons have often been emotional but always contained an undercurrent of reason and common sense easily discernible beneath the flights of his imaginative eloquence. His ambition has been to draw toward him the poor and the misguided. Strong of purpose and with untiring energy, he has always been in the front of every good enterprise. He has published much, many of his volumes having been reprinted in England. Among these were: "Thought Hives," "Stray Arrows," "The Empty Crib," and the "Cedar Christian." In 1872 Dr. Cuyler paid a visit to Europe as a delegate to the Presbyterian general assembly in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was most favorably received. As a platform speaker he is always in demand, his descriptive talent being graphic and striking, and his power of illustration by subjects from daily life being most effective. His delivery is very emphatic, his language, simple and impressive. As evidence of the influence of his lifework, it should be stated that his temperance tract, "Somebody's Son," has had a circulation of over 100,000 copies, bringing out the most inflammatory attacks on the part of that portion of the press which does not believe in the possibility of improving the nineteenth century. The titles of Dr. Cuyler's books, besides those already mentioned, are: "Heart-life" (1871); "Pointed Papers" (1876); "From the Nile to Norway" (1881); "God's Light on Dark Clouds" (1882); "Wayside Springs," "Newly Enlisted," "How to be a Pastor," and "Right to the Point" (1884); "The Young Preacher" (1892); "Stirring the Eagle's Nest" (1893), and "Christianity in the Home" (1894). Two large volumes of his miscellaneous articles on religious



Digitized by Google

topics have been published in Dutch, and five others in Swedish. Many of his articles and tracts have been translated into various languages. His contributions to the religious press have been more numerous than those of any living writer. So vigorous is his physical health that during a ministry of almost half a century he has never spent a Sabbath on a sick-bed.

MOORE, John Godfrey, banker, was born in Steuben, Washington county, Me., July 7, 1847. He was the son of Capt. Henry D. Moore, an old-fashioned Yankee shipmaster who carried the flag and products of the United States to every part of the world before the days of steamships, and so helped to found our national wealth and greatness. The son was educated at the neighboring district school, and afterward spent one year at the Cherryfield academy, and another at the East Maine conference seminary at Bucksport. He then determined to prosecute the rest of his education amid busier scenes, and going to New York in May, 1865, he obtained a situation in the lumber and commission house of T. M. Mayhew & Co. A year later he was offered a better situation with Ball Brothers, lumber dealers, and remained with them until 1868, when he started in business for himself in Wall street as a dealer in lumber and railroad ties. Here he established a large trade. He engaged in government work, building the piers and breakwaters of Buffalo and Cleveland, improving the Delaware river from Philadelphia to Wilmington, and carrying on other large contracts. The firm became known as the National dredging company of Wilmington, and in 1880 it branched off into the construction of a line of wires for leasing purposes. Ten such wires were put up between Boston and Washington, by way of New York and Philadelphia. The system was afterward extended north and northwest, becoming the Mutual union company, which existed in opposition and competition with the Western union. The outcome of this was the great telegraph war which resulted in the leasing by the Western union, for ninety-nine years, of the Mutual union lines. As this whole business was conducted chiefly by Mr. Moore, it naturally reflected great credit upon his business character, and the Western union company invited him to a seat in its directory and a share in its management. Since then he has taken as active part in the administration of the Western union system. Mr. Moore traveled in Europe with his family for two years, and in 1885 succeeded to the interest of Ernest Grosbeck in the firm of Grosbeck & Schley, which became the firm of Moore & Schley, one of the most extensive and important houses on the New York stock exchange. Mr. Moore is president of the Mutual telegraph company, and director in the Western union company, Chase national bank, Manhattan trust company, Missouri Pacific railroad, Texas Pacific railroad, East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia railway company, Memphis and Charleston railway company, Texas, Louisville, and New Albany railroad, Knoxville and Ohio railway company, Lake Erie and Western railway company, Richmond and Danville railway company, and other corporations. He is also a member of the Union league, Manhattan, New York, Lotus, New York yacht, and New York riding clubs. In his town residence in Sixty-fifth street, he has one of the finest private libraries in the city. He has also a beautiful summer home at Winter Harbor, Me.

J. G. Moore

VAN VLECK, William Henry, Moravian bishop, was born at Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 14, 1790, son of Bishop Jacob Van Vleck. He was a member of the first class graduated from the Moravian college and theological seminary; pastor in Philadelphia and New York, and principal of Nazareth Hall. In 1836 he was made a bishop, with the same charge his father had exercised at Salem, N. C., and in 1849 he likewise retired, and returned to his birthplace. He was no less highly esteemed than his father, whose virtues he had inherited. He died in Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 19, 1853.

STARK, William, lawyer, was born at Manchester, N. H., about 1825, a great-grandnephew of William Stark, and a descendant of Gen. John Stark. He was graduated from Williams college in 1850, became a lawyer, and after two years' practice at Nashua, N. H., returned in 1853 to his native town, where he gained some note as a lecturer and writer, and more as owner of a park, which he made a sort of zoölogical garden, and threw open to the public. His mind gave way in 1860, and he was placed in the McLean asylum, at Somerville, Mass., where he died Oct. 29, 1873.

LEWIS, Ida, philanthropist, the "Grace Darling of America," was born at Newport, R. I., Feb. 25, 1842. Her father was Capt. Hosea Lewis, of Hingham, Mass., and her mother was the daughter of Dr. Aaron C. Willey of Block Island. Her early childhood was spent at Newport, where she was educated. When she was fifteen her father was appointed keeper at the lighthouse at Lenie Rock. Shortly after, her father was stricken with paralysis, and she became expert in using the oars, for to her fell the duty of bringing the supplies from the shore, and also of rowing her brothers and sisters back and forth to school. Her first philanthropic effort was in the autumn of 1858, when a pleasure boat had been upset by careless sailing, and she saved the lives of four young men. On one of the coldest days of winter, in 1866, a man had set out in a light skiff on the stormy waters of the harbor. He was overcome by the cold and the wind, and would have perished if Miss Lewis had not gone to his assistance. Again in the autumn of 1867, in the teeth of a terrible gale, she rescued two men who were crossing the harbor with a boatload of sheep. She took the men ashore in her boat first, and then returned and saved the sheep. In March, 1869, she performed her greatest exploit. Two young soldiers had left Newport for Fort Adams in a sail-boat, managed by an inexperienced lad, when they were overtaken by a squall, and the boat capsized. Miss Lewis, hatless and shoeless, launched her life-boat, and went to the rescue, too late to save the boy, but took the soldiers from the drifting boat in an exhausted condition, and carried them to the lighthouse. One was unconscious, but careful nursing restored him, and they were able to leave for Fort Adams after the gale subsided. The Life saving benevolent association of New York presented her with a silver medal, and a check for $100. The General assembly of Rhode Island sent her a document acknowledging her valuable services; and from the officers and soldiers of Fort Adams she received a letter of thanks, and over $200, while she was the recipient of letters and gifts from all parts of the world.

Idawalley Zorayda Lewis

Digitized by Google

BRAINE, Daniel Lawrence, naval officer, was born in New York city May 28, 1829. He was educated at Newburg (N. Y.) seminary, and was appointed midshipman from Texas in 1846. He was assigned to the Home squadron, and during the Mexican war underwent much hard service at Alvarado, Tabasco, Tuspan, Laguna, Tampico and Vera Cruz. In 1849–50 he cruised in the Pacific on the Savannah; East Indies on the St. Mary's, and in 1851–52 studied at the naval academy. He was promoted to passed midshipman in June, 1852, and after a three years' cruise in the Mediterranean, was advanced to the grade of master in 1855, and commissioned as lieutenant in September, 1858. He was attached to the coast survey in 1856 and 1857–58, and from 1858 until 1860 served as an officer of the Vincennes, engaged in the suppression of the slave trade on the west coast of Africa. When the civil war opened Lieut. Braine was ordered to take command of the steamer Monticello, April, 1861, fitted out by the Union defence committee of New York city, to blockade Virginia ports and provision Fortress Monroe, and on May 19, 1861, engaged and silenced the Confederate battery at Sewell's point. This was the first naval engagement of the war. Subsequently the Monticello took part in the successful expedition against Forts Hatteras and Clark. In October, 1861, he attacked the Confederate forces above Cape Hatteras, dispersed two regiments of infantry, and rescued the 20th Indiana regiment, who were surrounded by the Confederates. In the following month he engaged and silenced a battery at Federal Point, N. C. He was commissioned as lieutenant-commander in July, 1862, and commanded the steamers Monticello, Vicksburg and Pequot in numerous attacks on Forts Caswell, Anderson and Fisher, and the forts on the Cape Fear river. For his "cool performance of duty" in these engagements Rear-Adm. Porter recommended him for promotion, and in July, 1866, he was advanced to the rank of commander, on the recommendation of the board for naval promotion; commanded U. S. S. Shamokin 1868–69; N. Y. equipment duty 1869, '70, '72. He was on duty at the New York navy yard from 1866 to 1868, and in June, 1873, commanded the Juniata, sent after the Polaris expedition to the arctic regions. In September, 1873, he was dispatched to Santiago de Cuba, where he obtained the release of the 102 Virginius prisoners. He next commanded the Powhatan of the North Atlantic squadron. He was promoted to be captain in December, 1874, commodore in March, 1885, and rear-admiral in October, 1886. During the following two years he commanded the South Atlantic squadron, and, in November, 1889, was appointed commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard. In May, 1891, he was placed on the honorable retired list, at the age of sixty-two years.

JENKINS, Albert Gallatin, soldier, was born in Cabell county, Va., Nov. 10, 1830. He entered the Virginia military institute, then studied at Jefferson college, Pa., where he was graduated in 1848. He immediately took up a course of law at Harvard, and was admitted to the bar in 1850, but never practiced. He went instead to his plantation, and devoted himself to farming. His public spirit would not permit an absolute agricultural existence, and he became a delegate to the National democratic convention, held in Cincinnati in 1856, and was then elected a representative from Virginia, serving in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses in 1857–61. In 1861 he went as a delegate to the provisional Confederate congress, then entered the army, and was appointed brigadier-general Aug. 5 1862. He was assigned to Gen. Hill's division, and afterward transferred to Stuart's cavalry. As a commander he was ever on the alert, and especially showed his genius in the handling of his forces at the battle of Gettysburg. He subsequently served in the Shenandoah Valley, and in western Virginia, and was killed in action at the battle of the Wilderness May 7, 1864.

HELM, Ben Hardin, soldier, was born in Elizabethtown, Ky., in 1830, the son of John Larue Helm, the governor of Kentucky in 1850–52, and re-elected in 1867. The father was descended from the pioneer settlers of Kentucky, who had become distinguished in Indian warfare. He was educated to the law, and after admission to the bar was appointed county attorney. He served in the legislature in 1826–37; was state senator in 1844–48, and again in 1865–67, when he resigned. During seven years of the seventeen he served in the legislature he was presiding officer. In 1848 he was elected lieutenant-governor; became governor in 1850, retaining the office until 1852, and in 1854 was elected president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. His constituency again chose him governor in 1866, and he was inaugurated at his residence in Elizabethtown Sept. 3, 1867. His death occurred five days afterward. Ben H. was graduated from West Point military academy in 1851, assigned to the dragoon service, and went to the cavalry school at Carlisle, Pa., and afterward to frontier duty at Fort Lincoln, Tex. He resigned from military life Oct. 9, 1852, studied law, was admitted to the bar, practiced in Elizabethtown 1854–58, and in Louisville in 1858–61. He was a member of the legislature in 1855–56, and state's-attorney in 1856–58. At the breaking out of the civil war he joined the Confederate army, and was elected colonel of the 1st Kentucky cavalry, served with honor at Shiloh, and for bravery on the field was made brigadier-general March 14, 1862; took part in the battles of Perryville and Stone river, when he was assigned to the command of a Kentucky brigade in Breckinridge's division, army of Tennessee, and ordered to Vicksburg. Thence he went in command of a brigade to Chickamauga, where he lost his life in battle, Sept. 20, 1863.

CALDWELL, John Curtis, soldier, was born in Lowell, Vt., Apr. 17, 1833. He was graduated from Amherst college in 1855. At the first rumors of war he offered his services to the state of Maine, where he was then residing and was appointed colonel of the 11th Maine volunteers. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers Apr. 28, 1862, and took a conspicuous part in every engagement of the army of the Potomac from the first battle of Bull Run until Gen. Grant assumed command. Toward the close of the war he served as president of an advisory board of the war department, and on Aug. 19, 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. He was afterward elected a member of the Maine senate, and in 1867 was made adjutant-general of the state. He received from President Grant in 1869 the appointment as U. S. consul at Valparaiso, Chili, and in 1874 that of U. S. minister to the republics of Uruguay and Paraguay. Returning to the United States he took up his residence permanently in Kansas, and in 1885 was appointed president of the board of pardons of that state.

Digitized by Google

ongresses,
ıte to the
ıtered the
ıl Aug. 5,
ision, and
ry. As a
especially
s forces at
tly served
ı Virginia,
ıe Wilder-

n in Eliza-
rue Helm,
re-elected
he pioneer
tinguished
e law, and
county at-
ı 1826–37;
ı 1865–67,
of the sev-
s presiding
t-governor;
office until
the Louis-
ıency again

ry, served
e field was
took part
ver, when
Kentucky
f Tennes-
he went
a, where

was born
raduated
t rumors
f Maine,
ppointed
was pro-
28, 1862,
ment of
of Bull
Toward
f an ad-
ug. 19,
unteers.
Maine
l of the
869 the
lli, and
lics of
United
n Kan-
of the

Digitized by Google

C. H. McCormick

Digitized by Google

WATSON, Elkanah, promoter of public works, was born at Plymouth, Mass., Jan. 22, 1758. He was apprenticed in his sixteenth year to John Brown of Providence, R. I., who sent him to Cambridge in 1775 with a supply of powder for the patriot army, which then had less than four rounds to a man, and to the southern ports two years later with over $50,000 for the purchase of goods to be shipped to Europe. On this trip he took notes, which form the best account we have of the towns on and near the southern coast at that date. He went to Paris in August, 1779, with dispatches to Franklin, and remained three years as a trader at Nantes. His enterprises resulting in failure, he spent some time in England and the Low Countries, returned to the United States in 1784, visited Washington at Mount Vernon, and lived in the Carolinas until 1788, engaged in trade with the West Indies. In 1790 he published a "A Tour in Holland in 1784." Except for absences in Europe from 1789 to 1807 and from 1816–28, his residence was at Albany, and there his most important services were rendered. In 1791 or earlier he rode through the Mohawk valley, and as far as Seneca lake, noting the features of the country, and urging upon Gen. Schuyler, the legislature, and through letters, signed "A Northern Continent," upon the people, the project of a canal. In consequence of his efforts a canal company was incorporated in 1792, though the work was long deferred. (See his "History of the Rise, Progress, etc., of the Western Canals" (1820), and R. Troup's "Vindication" (1821) of Watson's claim to the project.) He was no less active in furthering the navigation of the Hudson, stage routes, education, agriculture, and various local and general improvements. He spent the years 1807–16 at Pittsfield, Mass., introduced merino sheep there, founded the Berkshire agricultural society, and in 1816 founded the first agricultural society in New York state, on his return to Albany. His "History" of these pioneer movements in behalf of agricultural progress appeared in 1820. In the further interest of inland navigation he made a trip to Michigan and the great lakes, returning by the St. Lawrence. His autobiography, with much of his journals and correspondence, was edited by his son, W. C. Watson, as "Men and Times of the Revolution" (1855). (For his predictions made in 1815 as to the increase of population during the century, see Pres. F. A. Walker's article on the United States in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," ninth edition.) In 1828 he removed to Port Kent, Essex county, N. Y., and died there Dec. 5, 1842.

Elkanah Watson

RUSSELL, Henry, song composer, was born in Sheerness, England, Dec. 24, 1815. His family were Hebrews. He studied music in London and, for a short time, in Bologna, which later experience enabled him to proclaim himself a pupil of Rossini. After a brief period in England as music-teacher, he, in 1833, came to the United States. He first spent a brief time in Rochester, N. Y., as teacher of singing and the pianoforte, subsequently making his abode in New York city. Here he gave vocal recitals and published comic, pathetic and dramatic songs, some of which achieved popularity. Endowed with assurance, tact and ingenuity, he found his way to profitable occupation in traveling the length and breadth of the land, where he filled up evening entertainments by himself, seated at a pianoforte. His voice was a loud, grating bass, that had but little compass, and as a pianist he displayed no skill whatever, and his knowledge of music was limited. He had, however, a genuine gift of dramatic eloquence, and delivered his text with uncommon distinctness and expression. Such were the resources with which he arranged musical soliloquies from "Hamlet," "Macbeth" and "Richard III.," delivering them to admiring audiences. Occasionally he also sang extracts from the "Sceptic," an oratorio that he claimed to have written, but which was never produced or published. In 1840, after a most profitable career, Russell returned to England, and there repeated his American successes. He finally retired from the concert-room to Lombard street, London, where for years he figured as a money-lender and "note-shaver." Russell wrote more than 600 songs, some of which became immensely popular and were sold at doubled prices. Among his noted pieces were: "The Maniac" (price $1); "I'm Afloat;" "The Ivy Green;" "A Life on the Ocean Wave;" "Woodman, Spare that Tree;" "The Old Arm-Chair;" "There's a Good Time Coming, Boys." He also subsequently published several collections of his own songs, and a "Treatise on Singing." All his pieces were easily sung, strongly rhythmed, and readily fastened themselves on the memory. He was averse to scientific modulation.

FETTER, George W., educator, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., Jan. 22, 1827. Several of the family rendered important services in the war of the revolution. The father, Cornelius W. Fetter, was a man of large influence in all matters pertaining to educational and political affairs connected with home government. The son was educated in the schools of Philadelphia, and after graduation determined to fit himself as an instructor of the youth. He began to teach at the age of twenty years, and from that time devoted himself to the calling of an educator. For eighteen years he taught in the grammar schools in Philadelphia, where he was, in 1864, elected principal of the Girls' normal school, Philadelphia, of which he had been the successful manager for many years, the school ranking the highest in the state. Prof. Fetter's reputation as a teacher and manager has been phenomenal. He has devoted himself to woman's education, and has achieved a marked success. He was married in 1858. After a wedded life of thirty-one years he lost his wife, who had been a valuable aid in his educational labors; yet he, true to the instincts of a loyal nature toward womankind, kept on with his educational work. The experience of his years of educational service, and his remarkable physical vigor, rank him among the leaders of education in the country.

George W. Fetter

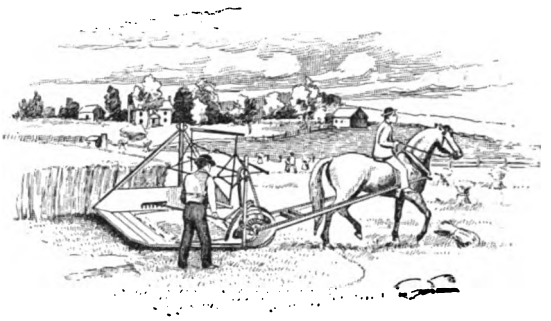
McCORMICK, Cyrus Hall, inventor, was born at Walnut Grove, Rockbridge county, Va., Feb. 15, 1809, the eldest son of Robert and Mary McChesney (Hall) McCormick. His father was a farmer and machinist of great mechanical genius, who invented numerous labor-saving machines for doing farm work (see Vol. I., p. 360). His efforts to perfect a grain-cutting machine, on which he had worked from the time of the birth of his first son, were untiring, but when, in 1831, he at last put a machine in the field and it failed to work, he was thoroughly disheartened. Had not Cyrus H., then

Digitized by Google

twenty-two years old, and who had already shown much inventive genius in fashioning a side-hill plow and other tools for farm use while engaged with his father in the shop and on the farm, taken up the discarded contrivance as it was left in the field, and studied out the causes of failure, the introduction of a reaping machine might have been delayed many years. In spite of the discouragements interposed by his father, who recounted his years of labor and successive disappointments, the genius and enthusiasm of the son gave life to the unwieldy and impotent machine which, while it had been the life-dream of his father, had become the laughing-stock of the neighborhood. The new machine made by Cyrus H. McCormick was put in a field of wheat on the home farm, and in a field of oats on the farm of John Steele, at Steele's tavern, Rockbridge county, Va., in the late harvest of 1831, and then first proved that it was capable of doing successful work. A great invention had been made practicable, and the essential elements that enter into every grain-harvesting machine were for the first time fitted together. No successful reaping machine has ever been made without the reciprocating knife moving through fixed fingers, the revolving reel, the receiving platform, the divider piloting the standing grain to the cutting bar, all arranged as Cyrus H. McCormick arranged them in his first machine; but more than this the team was placed in front of the machine to walk by the side of the standing grain, the weight of the machinery was arranged directly on the driving wheel and a wheel placed under the platform, so as to prevent side draft and allow the machine to be easily and readily handled. These features, thus arranged in this reaper, are also to be found in every successful grain-harvesting machine made from that day to this. The reaper was by no means perfected, and its introduction was combated as being calculated to destroy the occupation of the farm laborers during the harvest season, and it was not until 1834 that Mr. McCormick realized that the invention was of sufficient value to justify his taking out a patent. The "Mechanics' Magazine," Vol. II., published in 1833, begins an account of this new invention in these words: "We have omitted until now to furnish our agricultural friends with an account of a machine for cutting grain, invented by one of our ingenious and respectable countrymen, Cyrus H. McCormick, and which was witnessed in operation in a field of grain during the late harvest in the neighborhood of this place." Then followed a description of the machine as seen in operation by the editors. Cyrus H. McCormick wrote to the editor of the "Mechanics' Magazine" on May 20, 1834, as follows: "Having seen in the April number of your magazine a cut and a description of the reaping machine, said to have been invented by Obed Hussey of Ohio, last summer, I would ask a favor of you to inform Mr. Hussey and the public, through your columns that the principles, namely, cutting grain by means of a toothed instrument receiving the rotary motion from a crank, with the iron teeth projecting above the edge of the cutter for the purpose of preventing the grain from partaking of its motion, are a part of the principles of my machine, and was invented by me and operated on wheat and oats in July, 1831. This can be attested to the entire satisfaction of the public and Mr. Hussey, as it was witnessed by many persons." On June 21, 1834, Cyrus H. McCormick received a patent for his reaper. His father, who had become discouraged, had relinquished all hopes of ever perfecting his original machine. The son had witnessed his labors, helped him in the shop and aided him by suggestions from time to time, and shared in his disappointment. He now took upon himself, with the full knowledge of his father, but against his judgment, the perfecting of the machine. The newspaper reports and the patent itself attest that it was conceded at the time to be the invention of Cyrus H. McCormick, as his father had taken out other patents in his own name, and knew of the oath to be filed with all applications in which the applicant must swear that he is the inventor. It is but reasonable to suppose that in the matter of details the father and son did consult and work together. There appears to be no record of a claim or application by the father for a patent on any part of these improvements, which finally perfected the machine as built and sold in 1844, and as he died in 1846 with the full knowledge of the patents secured by his son, Cyrus H. McCormick, and had paid him royalty, it would appear that any claim made by the biographers of Robert McCormick to credit for the perfection of the reaper is a matter of sentiment rather than a matter of record. The son always gave to the father the credit of the inception of the idea of building a reaper, but little was gained from the reaper that was put in the field and exhibited as the invention of Robert McCormick. Its failure to work was the result of radical defects that had to be overcome, and new devices originated which, when combined, resulted in the machine that was patented by Cyrus H. McCormick, June 21, 1834. In 1832 the machine was again put into the field and harvested fifty acres of grain, and during each year until 1840 it was worked on the home and neighboring farms. In 1836 Mr. McCormick became interested in an iron furnace, and the panic of 1837 caused his failure. He continued to work on the farm, and by 1840 had succeeded in paying off every dollar of his indebtedness. This extra drain upon his time and income prevented him from giving much attention to his reaper except during the short periods of harvest. In 1840 he built and sold one machine to a neighbor. The next two years he devoted his full time to the manufacture of reapers and built them much more mechanically than theretofore. In order to induce the farmers to use them, he gave a personal guarantee with each machine sold that they would successfully harvest any crop, and in many cases they were not to be paid for until the purchaser was fully satisfied. In that way he succeeded in selling twenty-nine machines for the harvest of 1843. These had been built entirely by hand on the home farm by himself, assisted by his father and brothers. What time he could spare from the shop he spent in visiting the farmers and soliciting orders, and in endeavoring to sell territory to others with the right to manufacture the machine on a royalty. He in 1844 traveled with the reaper from Virginia to New York state, and out as far as Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, and Missouri, showing it at work in the field. For the harvest of 1846, his different licenses, together with the home shop at Walnut Grove, built several hundred machines, and he received for each machine a license of from fifteen to twenty dollars. This license applied to those made at Walnut Grove as well as the licensed shops, and this was paid by his father and brothers, William S. and Leander J. jointly, in recognition of the privations, toil and perseverance of the older brother and the merit of his invention. In 1846, after the death of his father, Cyrus H. engaged a firm in Cincinnati to manufacture 100 reapers for the harvest of 1847. He induced his brother, Leander J., to go to Cincinnati to superintend the

Digitized by Google

building of these machines, giving him for such services one-third of the profits. The other licenses supplied for this harvest about 800 machines. In 1845 Cyrus H. made other improvements in his reaper, and obtained new patents to cover the reverse angle of the serrations on the sickle, the form of the guard and a better divider. His patent of 1847 covered the position of the seat for the convenience of the raker and further improvements on the divider. His travels over the western states had disclosed to him the immense possibilities of the prairies as future wheat fields, and the part his reaper would play in the gathering of the harvests. His prophetic vision anticipated the rapid removal of the center of the grain-growing section to keep step with the march of empire, and the trading village of Chicago suggested a centre for the near future. Here he decided to locate his manufactory, and in 1847 and 1848 he built there about 900 reapers for the harvest of 1848. Fourteen years had elapsed since he took out his first patent on the reaper, and he sought to renew the same. His statement as to his sole right to the invention and the sworn testimony to substantiate it are among the records in the archives of the patent office at Washington, and these papers are an historical record of remarkable perseverance and untiring energy and will and a determination to succeed. His own testimony that he built and successfully tested the reaper in 1831 is substantiated by the sworn testimony of many witnesses, taken in 1848, and of these witnesses probably but one is now (1894) living, and he, Leander J., is the brother, ten years his junior, who had in later years worked by the side of Cyrus H. at the shop in Walnut Grove, in the manufactory at Cincinnati, and afterward as superintendent of the manufactory at Chicago, before the business was turned into a corporation. William S., who was older than Leander J., and was afterwards taken into the firm, also testified to the same effect. Their testimony is very clear and convincing that Cyrus H. McCormick did invent and build and test this reaper in the harvest of 1831. The returns for the fourteen years' work had been small, but they had served to call into action the latent qualities, economy, industry and tenacity of purpose, that so well served the inventor in leading him on to success and fortune. The spirit that, before the time of railroads, induced Cyrus H. McCormick to carry his reaper from Virginia to the wheat fields of western New York and into the remote fields of Missouri, and show it at work, and from there to the prairies of Wisconsin, led him, in 1851, to take it to the old world, and at the World's fair in London, to convince the people of England that what the London "Times" at first characterized as "a cross between a wheel-barrow and a flying machine" was, as the same paper afterwards acknowledged, "the most valuable contribution to the exposition, and worth to the farmers of England more than the entire cost of the exposition." He exhibited it at Paris in 1855, at Hamburg in 1863, and at every great World's fair and exposition that has since been held, and everywhere the McCormick reaper has won the grand prize. At home the patent office refused to extend his patents, and while the commissioner acknowledged that no successful reaper could be made without the use of the inventions of Cyrus H. McCormick, and rival manufacturers admitted that their business depended upon the expiration of the McCormick patents, no extension was granted, and at once the rival manufacturers, taking advantage of the refusal, adopted both the expired and existing patents, and supplied to a degree a demand that had been created by the incessant labors of Cyrus H. McCormick. The commissioner of patents said at this time: "Cyrus Hall McCormick is an inventor whose fame, while he is yet living, has spread through the world; his genius has done honor to his own country, and has been the admiration of foreign nations, and he will live in the grateful recollections of mankind as long as the reaping machine is employed in gathering the harvest." Forty years before this time, Whitney said in writing to Fulton, "The difficulties with which I have to contend have originated principally in the want of a disposition in mankind to do justice." At the time Whitney wrote, patents were looked upon as a monopoly. The commissioners of patents did Mr. McCormick justice in words at least, but words did not extend his patents, and here Whitney and he were treated alike. They both suffered from constant and continuous infringements, and as their inventions were immensely profitable to the cotton planter and the wheat grower, respectively, the combined influence of the many interested users extended even to congress, where justice is to be expected. In the great suits instituted by Mr. McCormick against Seymour he was successful, but an injunction against Manny was refused even though the defendants failed, in their search of the publications of the whole world, to find any account of a machine that had ever before successfully harvested grain. It is now a historical fact, and one seldom questioned, that every harvesting machine that has ever been built contains the invention of Cyrus H. McCormick. Mr. McCormick was more than an inventor; he was a clear-headed, far-seeing business man. As such he recognized the wonder-



ful future of the swampy town, just in its infancy, at the head of Lake Michigan. He made the farmer to see in the reaper the possibility of gathering harvests rapidly and inexpensively, making it possible to plant large areas, and in a single decade the average crop of wheat, which was in 1850 40,000,000 of bushels, was in 1860 200,000,000 and in 1891 600,000,000 bushels, as much as France, Russia and India combined. In spite of rival machines, the McCormicks kept in the lead, and the returns from the sales of reapers was largely invested in Chicago real estate and Chicago enterprises. The great fire of 1871 destroyed the works, and a large amount of other property. The works were at once rebuilt on a new location and on a larger scale, and the "Reaper" and "McCormick" business blocks were erected in the heart of the city, the best evidences of his faith in the future of a city in ashes. A good business man is a living philanthropist, and Mr. McCormick was no exception to this rule. He educated his employees, and cared for their moral, physical and mental welfare. He liberally endowed, in 1859, the professorships of a theological seminary to be established in Chicago, and during his lifetime gave freely of his time and money to the institution. It took from him its name, the McCormick theological seminary. He endowed the chair of natural philosophy in the Washington and Lee university of Virginia, and aided the Union theological seminary at Hampden-Sidney, and the college at Hastings, Neb. In 1872 he took

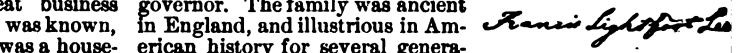
Digitized by Google

upon himself the burden of a religious newspaper struggling for existence, and established a distinct policy for its management. It grew to be a great journal, and the "Interior" became the organ of a united Presbyterianism over the whole Northwest. He was chairman of the democratic state central committee of Illinois, a member of the national committee for years, and a great believer in the use of mild means to heal the differences between the North and South. In 1876 his name was urged for the second place on the national ticket, but he withdrew in behalf of Thos. A. Hendricks in the interest of party necessity. In 1858 Mr. McCormick was married to Nettie, daughter of Melzar Fowler of Jefferson county, N. Y. This marriage was a very happy one, and his wife became a sharer in all the responsibilities of the many interests which rested upon him. When the great fire swept the city of Chicago, and even the stout hearts of the McCormick brothers were faint, it was the encouraging words of the wife of Cyrus H. that started the rebuilding. Of their children five lived to grow up: Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr., who succeeded to the presidency of the McCormick harvesting machine company; Virginia, Anita (Mrs. Emmons Blaine), Harold and Stanley. With pride he saw his great business prospering. Through all lands his name was known, and on thousands of American farms it was a household word. His was among the foremost names of those who had contributed most to the world's advancement and progress during the last 400 years, and was therefore fittingly recognized among those which were placed on the magnificent buildings of the World's Columbian exposition in 1893. He sprang from the farm, and in return he gave the toiling farmers of the world the greatest means ever devised to lighten the labors of the farm. Mr. McCormick died at his home in Chicago, May 13, 1884.

JOHNSON, Robert Ward, senator, was born in Scott county, Ky., July 22, 1814. After graduating from Yale college, he began to practice law in Little Rock, Ark. In 1830 he was appointed prosecuting attorney, and afterward attorney-general of the state. He was the democratic candidate in 1842 and again in 1844 for representative from Pulaski county in the U. S. congress, but lost each election by a few votes. In 1846 he was elected without opposition, and took his seat in the thirtieth congress. He was re-elected to the thirty-first and thirty-second congresses, and was then unanimously elected to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Dr. Sclon Borland as U. S. senator from Arkansas. He served in this capacity until 1861, when he declined a re-election, intending to retire from public service. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Johnson at once identified himself with the cause of secession, and was active in persuading the people of Arkansas to secede. He was appointed to the provisional congress, and later was elected senator to the Confederate congress. After the war was over he resumed the practice of his profession and was the efficient counselor and mediator in the political struggle known as the "Brooks-Baxter imbroglio."

VASSAR, John Ellison, missionary, was born near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1813. His father, Thomas Vassar, came to America in 1796 with his brother, James Vassar, the father of Matthew Vassar, and located on a farm in Dutchess county, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where the two brothers commenced the brewing of ale for their own use and to meet the demands of their neighbors, finally removing to Poughkeepsie and establishing the brewery of which Matthew Vassar was the well-known proprietor. After a youth spent in the brewery of his cousin, he devoted himself to religious work, entered the service of the American tract society in 1850, and labored as a colporteur in the West, New York, and New England. While similarly engaged in the army, he was taken prisoner at Gettysburg in 1863, but his zeal secured his almost immediate liberation. After the war he traveled through the southern Atlantic states. Though never ordained, he was an eloquent preacher and an indefatigable "fisher of men" in almost every part of the country. He died in Poughkeepsie, Dec. 6, 1878. His life, written under the title of "Uncle John Vassar" (1879), by his nephew, Thomas Edwin Vassar, D.D., was widely circulated.

LEE, Francis Lightfoot, signer of the declaration of independence, was born at Stratford house, Westmoreland county, Va., Oct. 14, 1734, fourth son of Thomas Lee, for many years president of the Virginia council, and at the time of his death in 1750, governor. The family was ancient in England, and illustrious in American history for several generations through many of its members. His great-grandfather, Richard Lee, came to Virginia as a royalist in 1649; his father, a man of almost prophetic foresight, attempted the exploration of the Ohio valley; four of his five brothers, T. L., R. H., William and Arthur Lee, won eminence in the public service: "Light-horse Harry" Lee was his cousin. He was carefully educated by a private tutor, inherited a sufficient fortune, and sat in the house of burgesses 1765–75. After his marriage in 1772 he lived in Richmond county on the Rappahannock. As a member of congress, 1775–79, he was little on the floor, but much in committees, often chairman of the committee of the whole, and a steady friend and supporter of Gen. Washington. Besides signing the declaration, he bore a part in framing the articles of confederation in 1777, and earned the gratitude of New England by maintaining that peace should be made with the mother country only on a basis of her concession of American rights in the fisheries of Newfoundland as well as the opening of the Mississippi. On leaving congress he was in the Virginia senate for a time. He had little ambition, was content with the easy life of a country squire, and was noted for affability, gayety and wit. His later years were spent on his estate of Monocan in Richmond, Va., where he died Apr. 3, 1797. His wife, Rebecca, daughter of Col. John Tayloe, died a few days later.



SLOCUM, Joseph Warren, manufacturer, was born at Slocum Hollow, Lackawanna county, Pa., July 23, 1833, son of Joseph and Eldida Bingham Slocum. His great-grandfather was Jonathan Slocum, a member of the Society of Friends, whose father emigrated from Rhode Island to Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1768. His grandfather was Ebenezer Slocum, the founder of the family's many business interests in Slocum Hollow, afterward included in the city of Scranton, Pa. (See genealogy of the Slocum family in sketch of his father, Joseph Slocum.) At twelve years of age, Joseph W. Slocum began to assist his father in lumbering and farming. From 1849 to 1851 he attended Wyoming seminary, and on Feb. 21, 1856, was married to Hannah M. Collins, of Salem, Wayne county, Pa. He opened a retail lumber yard in Scranton, during the spring of 1856, continuing the business until 1864. From 1872 to 1875 he served upon the select council of the city of Scranton, and in 1871 was appointed deputy U. S. marshal for the western district of Pennsylvania, serving

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Wm. Lenamp

Digitized by Google

in that capacity until 1888. Upon his retirement from public office, he resumed the occupations of farming and lumbering, living meanwhile at the old homestead in his native city.

JOHNS, Henry Van Dyke, clergyman, was born in New Castle, Del., Oct. 13, 1803, son of Kensey Johns, chancellor of Delaware, and a descendant (third generation) of Richard Johns, who emigrated from Wales and settled in Calvert county, Md., 1671, and who became "a man of much influence for good in the Province." His collegiate education commenced at Princeton and was concluded at Union college, Schenectady, in 1823. His theological studies were prosecuted at the General theological seminary, N. Y., and he was admitted to the diaconate by the venerated Bishop White in Emmanuel church, New Castle, Del., 1826, and was ordained priest by Bishop Chase in St. John's church, Washington, D. C. Although assigned to the vessel that was to convey General Lafayette after his last visit to the United States back to France, he declined a chaplaincy in the U. S. navy, preferring to organize his first parochial charge in the city of Washington. In an unfurnished hall with a rude pine table as his pulpit he laid the foundation of what is now Trinity church, Washington, D. C. Thence he removed successively to Baltimore, to Frederick, Md., to Cincinnati, and finally returned to Baltimore as rector of Christ church, to which he ministered until the organization of Emmanuel church in 1854, in the service of which last-named church he died. Dr. Johns possessed remarkable power and poise of intellect. His style was singularly chaste, almost classic; his language polished, transmitting thought as through a clear crystal, untinged and unrefracted. The rare gift of saying exactly what he desired to say was also his. His ministry was eminently successful. To the city of Baltimore alone he left, as the result of patient, persevering work, three churches free from debt, viz: Emmanuel church, Emmanuel chapel, and Cranmer chapel, all in full operation. At the time of his death Emmanuel church, one of the youngest in the diocese, is seen from the journal of 1858 to be the first in number of communicants and with general evidences of parochial prosperity. Dr. Johns was married to Lavinia Montgomery of Lancaster, Pa. He died in 1859. The clergy of all the churches, including the Roman Catholic, attended his funeral as a mark of respect to his worth.

POLAND, Luke Potter, senator, was born in Westford, Vt., Nov. 1, 1815. He acquired his early education in the common schools, worked in various menial capacities, in a country store, and as a farmer. He then studied law, supporting himself, meanwhile, by teaching school. In 1836 he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. In 1843 he was a member of the State constitutional convention, and the following year was elected prosecuting attorney for the county. In 1848, after failing to be elected lieutenant-governor, he was elected judge of the supreme court, and was re-elected each successive year, and in 1860 he became chief justice. In 1865 he was appointed to serve the unexpired term of Jacob Collamer in the U. S. senate. While in the senate he secured the passage of the bankrupt law, besides introducing a bill for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States. He was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention at Philadelphia in 1866. Upon the expiration of his term in the senate he was elected a representative in the fortieth congress, and as chairman of the revision committee superintended the work of completing his scheme of codification. He was re-elected to the forty-first, forty-second and forty-third congresses. He was an ardent republican and a man of sterling integrity, and was chairman of the committee to investigate the Credit mobilier scandal, and also to investigate the Ku Klux Klan outrages. He was frequently opposed to his other republican constituents on the question of admitting democratic members from the South. He went to the republican national convention of 1876 as chairman of the Vermont delegation, and nominated William A. Wheeler for the vice-presidency, for which office he had himself been a candidate. In 1883 he was returned as representative in the forty-eighth congress, after serving as representative in the legislature of his own state. He died in Waterville, Vt., July 2, 1887.

NEAL, John Randolph, legislator, was born in Anderson county, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1838. He was reared on a farm, attended Hiawassee college one year, and was graduated from Emory and Henry college, Va., in 1858. He taught school, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1860. During the civil war he served in the Confederate army as captain and lieutenant-colonel of cavalry. He was elected to the Tennessee house of representatives in 1874 and to the state senate in 1878, being speaker of the senate in 1879. In 1880 he was a democratic presidential elector. He represented the third Tennessee district in the forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses. He resides in Rhea Springs, Tenn., where he is engaged in the practice of law.

CRAMP, William, shipbuilder, was born in Kensington, then a suburb of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1806. His ancestors were among the first who settled in Pennsylvania. William Cramp received a thorough English education, and when he left school was associated with Samuel Grice, one of the most eminent naval architects of that day. In 1830, having mastered all the details of shipbuilding, he engaged in the business on his own account. By reason of his business ability and the superior quality of the vessels which he constructed, his affairs prospered from the outset, so that in the course of a few years he was compelled to move his yard from Kensington to Richmond where it has since grown into the most extensive and, best-equipped establishment of its kind in the United States, and equal to any in the world. His sons as they grew to manhood learned their father's profession and were admitted as partners in his business. In 1872 the firm was incorporated under the name of the William Cramp & Sons ship and engine building company. Until 1860 the Cramps were engaged in the building of wooden vessels, ships, brigs, barkentines, etc., but they kept pace with all the advances in the art of shipbuilding, and when, at the opening of the civil war in 1861, there was an unexpected demand for war vessels, they were able to meet it promptly. The iron-clad sea-going battleship, New Ironsides, was launched and completed at the Cramp yard in 1862, and during the ensuing years of the war, 1862–65, the firm constructed a number of other formidable ironclads and the cruiser Chattanooga for the government. Following this the Cramps built several war vessels for the Russian and other foreign governments, the excellence of which greatly enhanced their reputation. When the American steamship company was established in 1870 the Cramps were commissioned to build for it four iron steamships of the first class. The first of the vessels, the Pennsylvania, was launched in August, 1872; the second, the Ohio, in October,

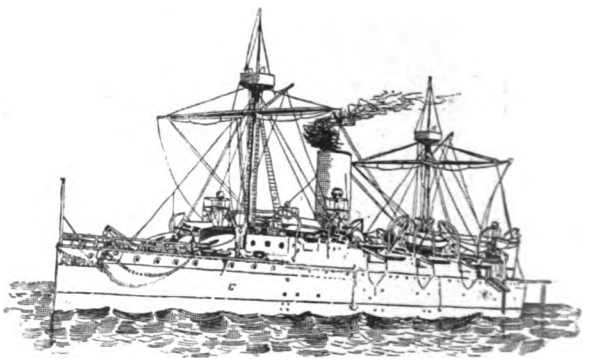
Wm Cramp

Digitized by Google

1872; the third, the Indiana, in March, 1873, and the fourth, the Illinois, in May, 1873. These vessels, all splendid specimens of marine architecture, now ply between Philadelphia and Liverpool, and are the only ships of their class that carry the American flag. William Cramp remained until his death the active head of the concern which he had founded. He died in Atlantic City, N. J., July 6, 1879.

CRAMP, Charles Henry, president of the William Cramp & Sons ship and engine building company, was born in Philadelphia, May 9, 1828. His father, William Cramp, was the founder of the shipyard which bears his name, and Charles is the oldest of a family of eleven. Charles H. Cramp's schooling was thorough, and as soon as he had completed an extensive academic course at the Philadelphia high school under such instructors as Prof. Alexander Dallas Bache and John Stephenson, he engaged with his father in the profession of shipbuilding. He did not cease to be a student when he left school. After reaching manhood, by such opportunities of study as he could find during a business career of far more than ordinary assiduity, he studied the modern languages and perfected himself in the higher mathematics, not only as applied in the problems of naval architecture, but in their general range as well. Mr. Cramp is not only head of the concern but is its naval architect, and has always been recognized as the head of that calling on this side of the Atlantic, while his attainments and achievements do not suffer by comparison with the best reputations in the art abroad. This, perhaps, is a natural consequence of the facts that he has had to do with the construction of a greater number and variety of vessels than any other American; that he has been continuously engaged in it for a longer period of time; and that he is a shipbuilder, not merely in the work of evolving designs for others to execute, but is pre-eminent in every department and detail of actual ship construction, from draughting-room and mold-loft practice and modeling, to superintending the shipyard work in every branch. His experience has covered the great radical transitions from sail to steam, from wood to iron, from iron to steel, and has accompanied the gigantic strides made in steam propulsion. In person Mr. Cramp is below medium size, but compact and well-knit, erect in carriage, quick and decisive in movement, and scrupulously neat in attire. His habit of speech is gentle and polite, exhibiting consideration for the feelings and opinions of others, though upon occasion vigorous and decided in the expression and assertion of his own. At the dinner-table or in club circles, he is a prolific and charming raconteur, his excellent memory, keen observation, and extensive travel having provided him with an almost infinite repertoire. In character he is a man of scrupulous and minute integrity in every class of transaction or affair, commercial or social. Mr. Cramp's chief claim to permanent distinction rests on his share in the reconstruction of the navy and the revival of the American merchant marine. Early in the history of the new navy the secretary of the navy availed himself of Mr. Cramp's experience and skill, although hitherto the advice of civilians had been resented rather than sought. Mr. Cramp, however, in addition to building the New Ironsides, Chattanooga and other vessels for the U. S. navy, had built and equipped four cruisers for the Russian navy. These ships, though brought out under circumstances of emergency due to the Turkish war and its threatened consequences, had no superiors in their class in any of the navies. The experience gained in their construction, and from dealings with the accomplished Russian officers who supervised them on behalf of the imperial government, together with constant study and observation of current work and progress in naval architecture and marine engineering abroad, equipped Mr. Cramp in these respects to a degree quite exceptional among American shipbuilders. Beginning in 1887, in rapid succession they built the Yorktown, gunboat, of 1,700 tons, hull designed by navy department, with triple-expansion engines designed by Cramp; the Vesuvius, dynamite-torpedo vessel, 890 tons, hull and machinery designed by Cramp; the Baltimore, protected cruiser, 4,400 tons, on designs purchased by the navy department; the Philadelphia, protected cruiser, 4,400 tons, hull and machinery by Cramp; the Newark, protected crusier, 4,083 tons, hull by navy department, engines by Cramp; the New York, armored cruiser, 8,150 tons, navy-department design of hull and machinery, modified by Cramp; the Columbia, protected cruiser (commerce destroyer), 8,011 tons; the Minneapolis, sister ship to the Columbia; the Indiana, battleship, 10,400 tons; the Massachusetts, sister ship to the Indiana; the Brooklyn, armored cruiser, 9,150 tons, an enlargement on the New York type; the Iowa, sea-going battleship of 11,300 tons. This fleet of eleven vessels of war ranged in type from the torpedo cruiser to the first-class battleship, embracing nearly 80,000 tons of displacement and 147,000 indicated horse-power. Concurrently with this enormous work Mr. Cramp was compelled to enlarge his plant and expand his organization to meet its requirements. When, in 1887, naval reconstruction began, his shipyard, including the basin, dry dock and marine railway, covered 13.7 acres of ground, employed 1,600 men, and was capitalized at $500,000. Seven years later it covered thirty-one acres of ground, employed nearly 6,000 men, was capitalized at $5,000,000; its facilities had been extended to the general manufacture of machinery and of ordnance, and it had passed from

Chas. H. Cramp



the status of a simple shipyard to that of the greatest and most complete naval arsenal in the western hemisphere. Pending this tremendous activity, Charles H. Cramp found time to press upon public attention the condition and needs of our merchant marine. With tongue and pen, in season and out of season, he urged upon the people and upon congress the policy of regaining our rank as a commercial nation on the high seas. At last his efforts were rewarded by the adoption of a policy which bore fruit in the building of American transatlantic steamships to rival the proudest creations of foreign skill, and of course this work also came to his hand, because there was no other that could do it. At work Mr. Cramp is the ideal executive. His judgment in the selection

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

of men is unerring. He has the Napoleonic faculty of making the members of his staff do things as well as he could himself. He never relies on any man until sure that he is the right one in the right place, and then his trust is absolute. He has also the faculty, more rare even than the other, of inspiring the most perfect loyalty to himself and his fortunes.

NISBET, Eugenius Aristides, jurist, was born near Union Point, Greene county, Ga., Dec. 7, 1803, his parents being of English and Scotch descent. His father, James Nisbet, was a physician educated in Philadelphia, who afterward resided in North Carolina, and who emigrated to Georgia about the year 1798. He became a man of prominence, and for a number of years represented Greene county in the general assembly. In 1819 he removed to Athens for the purpose of educating his children, and there he died. When the son Eugenius was twelve years of age, he was sent to Powelton academy, Hancock county, and at the age of fourteen he entered the sophomore class in South Carolina college, Columbia, S. C. The following year he entered the junior class in Franklin college, Athens, Ga., where he was graduated in 1821 with the highest honors. Soon after leaving college he began to study law in the office of A. S. Clayton, where he remained for eighteen months. He then went to Litchfield, Conn., and took a regular course of lectures in the celebrated law school of Judge Gould. Returning home, and being still under age, he succeeded in obtaining the passage of an act of the legislature admitting him to the bar, and at once opened a law office in Madison, Ga. At the age of seventeen he was betrothed, and had hardly reached his majority when he was married. A few years of law practice found him with an extensive and increasing business on his hands. At this time Mr. Nisbet entered politics, which, in Georgia, were especially exciting. The fierce contest between the Troup and Clarke parties was at its height, the former representing the states' rights, and the latter the Federalists' idea. Nisbet was on the side of Governor Troup. While yet quite young, he was elected to the house of representatives of the state assembly, where he served three years, when he was returned to the senate, in which he remained only one term. His speeches in the senate are said to have been some of the finest efforts ever made in that body. In 1837 Mr. Nisbet was elected to congress as a whig, serving from Dec. 2, 1839, to March, 1843, having been re-elected at the end of his term; the fact of such a re-election when his fellow party candidates were defeated, is evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by the people of the state. In politics, while he was a strict constructionist, so-called, he in 1840 supported William H. Harrison, and in 1844 Henry Clay. On leaving congress he resumed his law practice, refusing renomination. When the supreme court was organized, he was elected one of its judges and was subsequently re-elected, sitting on the supreme bench of Georgia for eight years. It is stated that Judge Nisbet drew the original resolutions dissolving the connection of the state of Georgia with the American Union, at the time of the outbreak of the civil war. He was a member of the Confederate provisional congress. Of positive character, he was, nevertheless, most gentle and kindly in his manners both as a citizen and socially. For forty years he was an elder in the Presbyterian church. Judge Nisbet died in Macon, Ga., March 18, 1871.

PAGE, Charles Grafton, electrician, was born in Salem, Mass., Jan. 25, 1812. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1832, and subsequently became a medical student in Boston. In 1838 he removed to Virginia and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1840 he was made professor of chemistry in Columbian university, and in the same year was appointed examiner in the U. S. patent office, holding the latter position until his death. He became at an early age a close and careful student of electricity, and his knowledge of that branch of science was as accurate and comprehensive as that of any other scientist of his time. He devoted much time and attention to the problem of using electromagnetism as a motive power and was finally able to use it in propelling machinery, but his experiments in this field were cut short by death. It has also been claimed that he was the first to discover and use the Rubenkorff coil. He was long a contributor to the "American Journal of Science," and published, in 1853, "Psychomancy, Spirit-Rappings and Table-Tippings Exposed." He died in Washington, D. C., May 5, 1868.

NILES, William Woodruff, second P. E. bishop of New Hampshire, and the ninety-sixth in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Hatley, province of Lower Canada (now Quebec), May 24, 1832. He was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, in 1857, serving as a tutor for two terms after his graduation. He then entered the Berkeley divinity school, Middletown, Conn., and was graduated in 1861. On May 22d of that year he was ordained deacon by Bishop Williams in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown, in which church he was admitted to holy orders May 14, 1860, by Bishop Burgess and made rector of the parish at Wiscasset, Me., of which he had had charge during his diaconate. From 1864 to 1870 he was professor of the Latin language and literature at Trinity college, at the same time serving as rector of St. John's church, Warehouse Point, Conn. On Sept. 21, 1870, he was consecrated in St. Paul's church, Concord, N. H., bishop of New Hampshire. He remained a British subject until December, 1873, when he was by the process of naturalization made a citizen of the United States. He is the author of numerous essays and addresses, and was editor of the "Churchman" in Hartford, Conn., in 1866–67. The degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity college in 1870, and subsequently by Dartmouth college.

WASHBURN, Charles Ames, diplomat, was born at Livermore, Me., March 16, 1822, brother of Israel, Elihu Benjamin, Cadwallader Colden, and William Drew Washburn. He was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1848, followed his brother, C. C. Washburn, to Mineral Point, Wis., was admitted to the bar, and in 1850 migrated to San Francisco, where he edited the "Alta California" (1853–58), and the "Daily Times" (1858–60), in the republican interest. He was a presidential elector in 1860, commissioner to Paraguay 1861–63, and U. S. minister there 1863–68. His official appointment made him a personal observer of the war between Paraguay and Brazil, and in 1868, when the foreign residents were accused of conspiring against Lopez, he escaped on the U. S. war steamer Wasp, two of his subordinates being seized and tortured. His action brought him in collision with the U. S. naval officers, resulting in an investigation by a committee of congress, which exonerated him from any blame. These adventures he described in a "History of Paraguay, with Notes of Personal Observations" (2

Digitized by Google

vols., 1879). He had previously written two novels, "Philip Thaxter" (1861), and "Gomery of Montgomery" (1865). After living for a time at Oakland, Cal., he removed to Morristown, N. J. He invented the typograph and other machines, wrote for sundry periodicals, published "Political Evolution," and "From Poverty to Competence," both in 1887, and died of apoplexy in St. Vincent's hospital, New York, Jan. 26, 1889. His remains were taken to his native place for burial.

KENT, Marvin, was born in Ravenna, Portage county, O., Sept. 21, 1816, son of Zenas Kent, a foremost merchant of northern Ohio. The son was educated at Tallmadge and Claridon academies, supplementing this instruction by a thorough business training in his father's store. When nineteen years old he was entrusted by his father with the purchase of his spring stock of goods in New York and Philadelphia. His judgment and business sagacity, as displayed in this transaction and otherwise, resulted in a partnership with his father at Franklin Mills. His health failing, he gave up mercantile business, and assumed the management of a tannery in buildings erected by his father and John Brown (of Harper's Ferry fame). In 1844 he resumed the mercantile business, and with it became largely interested in the manufacturing of flour. In 1850 he joined with others in the establishment of extensive glass works at Franklin Mills for the production of window-glass. In the same year he devised, planned and projected the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, afterward known as the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad, and operated by, and forming a part of, the Erie railroad system, designed to connect the Erie with the Ohio and Mississippi railroad to form a trunk line with uniform gauge from New York to St. Louis. In order to secure a charter he was obliged to subscribe for the whole issue of stock required by law for the organization of the company. The want of faith in the project at the time of its inauguration is illustrated by the fact that there were several among the first board of directors who, unless indemnified by Mr. Kent against loss, were unwilling to subscribe for the one share each necessary to render them eligible for election. The organization of the company was completed in 1851, and the work of construction commenced July 4, 1853, at which time Mr. Kent removed the first shovelful of earth. The road was finished June 21, 1864, when he drove the last spike, during all which time, with the exception of about three years, he had held the office and responsibilities of president. Upon the successful completion of the work Mr. Kent retired from active business. In 1865, upon the death of his father, he became his successor as president of the Kent national bank, a position which he has continuously held ever since (1894). In October, 1875, he was elected state senator from his district, and served his constituency with much credit and ability. The name of the town of Franklin Mills was changed to Kent in honor of its first citizen and chief promoter. With his retirement from public enterprise, he finds much satisfaction in the realization of his cherished plans as to the growth and prosperity of his country. In early life he was married to Maria, daughter of Col. Wm. Stewart.

KNOWLES, Lucius James, inventor, was born in Hardwich, Mass., July 2, 1819. He received a high-school education, and passed his youth on his father's farm. In 1836 he became a clerk in a store at Shrewsbury. From childhood he had been passionately fond of mechanics, and all his leisure hours were passed in a workshop that he fitted up in the rear of the store where he was employed. Here he made many improvements in reed instruments, which have since been generally adopted. Prior to 1840 he constructed several working models of steam-engines, and in the year named perfected the Knowles safety steam-boiler feed regulator. During this period he made a thorough study of magnetism and electricity, with reference to their application to motive power, and also of photography, being employed for two years in the manufacture of machinery and materials used in that art. In 1843 he invented a machine for spooling thread, and until 1845 was engaged in its manufacture at New Wooster. His next invention, perfected in 1846, was a machine for the manufacture of fine numbers of thread, with which, after repeated experiments, he was able to produce six-cord spool-cotton of a superior quality. From 1847 until 1853 he was engaged in the manufacture of cotton warps at Spencer and Warren, Mass., and then, until 1859, was a manufacturer of woolen goods. Thereafter, and until his death, he gave his time to the development and introduction of his several inventions. In 1859 he embarked in the manufacture of his patent safety steam boiler-feeder, and in that year and 1860 secured patents for a fancy loom for the production of narrow textile fabrics, an automatic boiler-feeder, and a steam pumping-engine. At the outset he had no associates in the manufacture of pumps, but in 1861 sold a one-half interest in the business, and the Knowles pump works have since grown to be the largest of their kind in the United States. In 1861 he began the manufacture of the tape-loom, invented by him, and this enterprise has also grown to large proportions. Mr. Knowles served in the Massachusetts legislature in 1862 and 1865, and in the state senate in 1869. Williams college, in 1865, gave him the degree of A.M. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1884.

NEVIN, John Williamson, clergyman, was born near Strasburg, Franklin county, Pa., Feb. 20, 1803, of Scotch-Irish ancestry well known in Pennsylvania. He early chose the ministry as his profession, and at eighteen years of age was graduated from Union college. His health becoming much impaired by overstudy, however, he was obliged to take a complete rest for two years. At the Princeton theological seminary, from which he was graduated in 1826, he distinguished himself as an oriental scholar, and the chair of Biblical and oriental literature becoming vacant the fall succeeding his graduation, he was called to fill it temporarily. In 1829 he accepted the offer of a professorship of Biblical literature in the Western theological seminary at Alleghany, Pa., where he did much to increase the institution's growth and prosperity during his ten years' stay. In 1840 he became professor in the German reformed theological seminary at Mercersburg, Pa., and soon after president of Marshall college, holding the former position until 1851, and the latter until 1853. In 1861 he entered upon a five years' professorship of history and æsthetics at Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa., and for the ten succeeding years was president of the same institution. In 1876 he returned to private life. He edited the Mercersburg "Review" (1849–53) and a number of theological works, some of which led to heated controversies. He was also the developer of the "Mercersburg Theology," of which Dr. F. A. Ranch was the originator. This doctrinal innovation came near causing a schism in the Reformed church. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Jefferson college in 1839, and that of LL.D. by Union college in 1873. He died at Lancaster, Pa., June 6, 1886.

Digitized by Google

WARD, Rodney C., soldier, was born in Berrien county, Mich., July, 29, 1837. His family removed from Michigan to Brooklyn when Rodney was twelve years old. He received his education in the public schools of that city, and made it his home up to the time of his death. When Rodney left school he entered the business house of Bostwick, Kent & Atwood, hatters and furriers, in New York city, and in this firm he continued for twenty years, becoming eventually a partner, and there laying the foundation of that administrative capacity and ability in commercial affairs which made him in after years invaluable in the important positions to which he was called. A good part of his life was, in fact, political and public, beginning in 1875 with his election, on the republican ticket, as supervisor of the first ward of the city of Brooklyn. In 1877 Mayor Schroeder appointed him a police commissioner of the city of Brooklyn, and in 1879 he was appointed by President Hayes collector of internal revenue for the first district of New York, including the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond. Being successively reappointed by Presidents Garfield and Arthur, he held the above office for five and a half years. In the meantime Mr. Ward had become identified with the national guard, state of New York, and his reputation as a military man had moved side by side with that of the competent official and prosperous merchant. In 1857 he enlisted in the 7th regiment, and in 1861 served as corporal of the 2d company in the first campaign of the regiment, and on the return of the latter undertook to construct a volunteer company in Brooklyn, which was subsequently mustered into the 13th regiment, N. Y. S. M. In 1862 Mr. Ward, now captain, commanded this company at Suffolk, Va., and the following year was in command of a company in the 23d regiment, being promoted to major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, the latter June 25, 1868. He served in this position until December, 1879, when a he resigned, but the state would not accept his resignation, and he was ordered to be placed upon the supernumerary list. In January, 1885, Col. Ward was appointed by President Cleveland disbursing agent of the Federal building in course of erection in Brooklyn, a position from which he retired during the same year to take that of general manager for Long Island of the Mutual life insurance company of New York. In 1882 Col. Ward was recalled from the retired list to the command of the 23d regiment, Brooklyn, of the New York state national guard. In February, 1886, he was promoted to brigadier-general, and held command until August of that year, when a reorganization took place which rendered him a supernumerary. During the labor troubles of 1887 Gen. Ward commanded the 23d regiment at Hornellsville, where he did good service. The regiment is greatly indebted to Gen. Ward for its development, and in general his ability in military matters was of extreme value to the national guard of the state. He died at Cottage city, Mass., Sept. 6, 1889.

R B Ward

SMITH, Green Clay, soldier, was born in Richmond, Madison county, Ky., July 2, 1832, the second son of John Speed Smith, aide-de-camp to Gen. William Henry Harrison; member of Kentucky legislature a number of times, speaker of the house of representatives, and member of congress. His mother was Eliza Lewis Clay, daughter of Gen. Green Clay, a distinguished soldier in the war of 1812, and a member of the Constitutional convention of Kentucky in 1789. Mr. Smith attended school and was graduated from Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., in 1850, and from the law department in 1852. He practiced law for a number of years in Covington, Ky., serving in the Kentucky legislature. At the age of fifteen he went as a volunteer to Mexico in the war of 1846, as second lieutenant in Capt. James Stone's company—Col. Humphry Marshall's regiment, 1st cavalry—serving one year. He was offered the position of major and adjutant-general on Gen. Marshall's staff for gallant services in capturing a noted guerrilla with 300 prisoners, his own force being 100 men. In the civil war he volunteered as private in Col. Foley's regiment, Kentucky militia; was appointed major of Col. James Jackson's regiment, but resigned to accept the colonelcy of the 4th Kentucky cavalry, with which he served some time and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, June, 1862, for services rendered—was in many engagements, wounded at Lebanon, Tenn., and publicly complimented in orders from Gen. Rosecrans for his defeat of the notorious Gen. Forrest at Rutherford Creek, Tenn. He resigned his commission in the army to take a seat in congress in December, 1863, to which position he had been elected while in the field. He was elected for a second term, and served almost to its conclusion, but resigned to accept the office of governor of Montana, offered him by President Johnson. Here he remained nearly three years, assisting largely in the organization of the territory and promoting its prosperity. He resigned from this office in 1869 to enter the ministry in the Baptist church, which profession he steadily followed for about twenty years, being for several years pastor of a flourishing church in Washington city, D. C. He was promoted to brevet major-general for meritorious services, and in 1876 was the candidate of the prohibition party for president of the United States. His wife was Lena Duke, daughter of James K. Duke, nephew of Chief Justice Marshall of the supreme court of the United States.

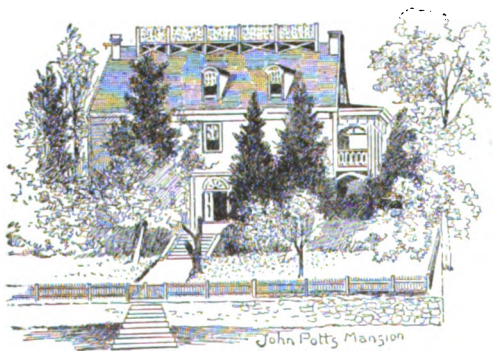
Green Clay Smith

DAVIS, Reuben, soldier and lawyer, was born in Tennessee Jan. 18, 1813. He became a physician, but after a few years abandoned medicine for the practice of law. Removing to Aberdeen, Miss., he was prosecuting attorney for the sixth judicial district from 1835–39, when he was appointed judge of the high court of appeals in 1842, which position he resigned after serving only four months. He was colonel of the 2d regiment of Mississippi volunteers in the war with Mexico. From 1855–57 he served as a member of the state house of representatives; was elected to congress as a representative from Mississippi, in 1857, and served until 1861, when he resigned and joined the Confederate army as brigadier-general, and commanded a brigade of Mississippi militia in Kentucky. After the close of the war he resumed the practice of law, and was shot in a quarrel with the prosecuting attorney while defending a prisoner in the court-house at Columbus, Miss., Dec. 15, 1873.

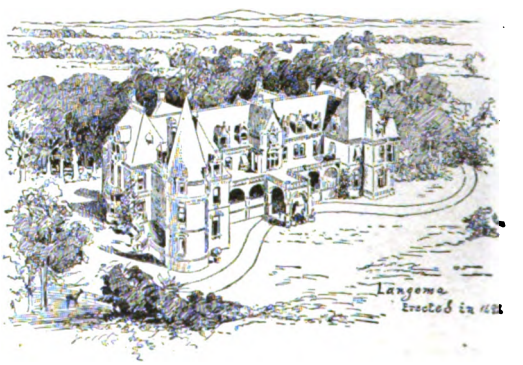
Reuben Davis

Digitized by Google

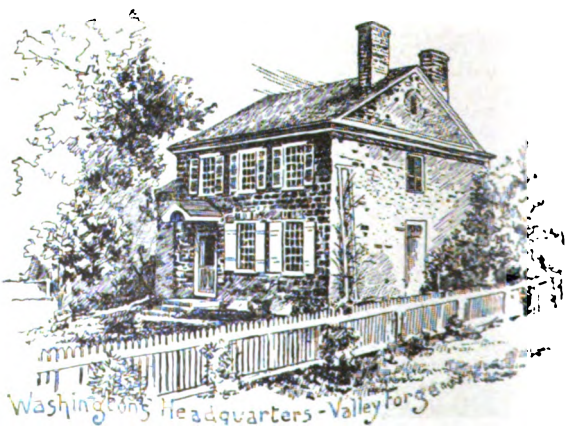
POTTS, Joseph D., railroad manager and manufacturer, was born at Springton Forge, Chester county, Pa., Dec. 4, 1829. The family name is among the oldest and most prominent in the state. His great-grandfather, John Potts, whose mansion, erected in 1752, at Pottstown, Pa., is shown in the accompanying engraving, was the founder of that borough, but the history of the family in America dates back to Thomas Potts, who was a pioneer ironmaster in Pennsylvania, an industry which has been conducted by many of his descendants. Joseph Potts, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the owner of Glasgow forge and rolling-mill, near Pottstown, Pa., as well as the historic Valley Forge property, used as the headquarters of Gen. Washington during the winter of 1777–78. David Potts, his father, was born at the homestead, near Glasgow Forge, and his mother, Rebecca Speakman Potts, was a native of Delaware county, Pa. The early years of Mr. Potts were spent at Springton Forge and Pottstown, but in 1836 his parents removed to Isabella Furnace in his native county. His entry upon active life was in a field quite different from that in which so many of the family had found exercise for their energies, and in the one destined to well reward his life efforts. Having taken from private tutors a course in civil engineering, he, in May, 1852, entered the employ of the Sunbury and Erie railroad company, and has ever since been prominently identified with the railroad interests of this country. After being engaged upon various lines of railroad in western Pennsylvania, where his abilities commanded general recognition, he was made vice-president of the Steubenville (Ohio) and Indiana railroad company, and also superintendent of the western division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and subsequently president of the Western transportation company. In these responsible positions he found full scope for his faculties. When the civil war opened Gov. Curtis appointed Mr. Potts on his active staff as lieutenant-colonel, and made him chief of the transportation and telegraph department of Pennsylvania, which post he held until December,



1861, when this work was assumed by the Federal government, greatly to the relief of the state, overburdened as it was with duties arising from its border position. During the first northern invasion of Gen. Lee's army, in 1862, Col. Potts served with the militia called out for the defence of the state, and was detailed by Gen. Reynolds as military superintendent of the Franklin railroad. The Pennsylvania railroad company becoming the lessee of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad in 1862, Col. Potts was made its general manager. He retained this position until 1865, when he was chosen president of the Empire transportation company, and later of the Erie and Western transportation company, the latter being the owner of a large fleet of steamers and sailing vessels upon the chain of great lakes. He remained president of the Erie and Western transportation company until June, 1881, when he resigned. The directors of the company, among whom Mr. Potts still retains a place, showed their estimation of his character and ability upon the occasion of his resignation by declaring in a series of resolutions for the whole body of stockholders that to Mr. Potts "was due, in the largest measure, the excellent condition of affairs, and that without his foresight, his unfailing power of resource, and his untiring energy, no such results could have been attained." Mr. Potts was made managing director of the National storage company in 1874, and president of the National Docks railroad company in 1879. Both of these are New Jersey corporations, the first owning wharves, warehouses, etc., in Jersey City, and the latter an important railroad in the same city. He resigned both offices in 1884, though he is still a director in each company. Since 1871 he has been president of the



Enterprise transit company, and for several years he was president of the Girard Point storage company. In 1880 he bought Isabella Furnace in Chester county, Pa., formerly owned by his father, and soon afterward placed his eldest son, William M. Potts, in the active management of the property. In 1890 he purchased the entire stock of the Chester pipe



Digitized by Google

and tube company, of which he has since been president. His youngest son, Francis L. Potts, is vice-president of this company, and has charge of its management. Since 1886 Col. Potts has been a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and since 1887 a member of the board of inspectors of the Philadelphia county prison, and one of the managers of the Western saving fund society of Philadelphia. Measured by the work he has accomplished, as well as by his activity, he has had a remarkably successful career. He was married in June, 1854, to Mary McCleery, daughter of Dr. William McCleery, an eminent physician of Milton, Northumberland county, Pa. Her mother was a sister of Gov. Pollock of Pennsylvania. Both her parents belonged to prominent Scotch-Irish families of that state. The engraving shown above represents "Langoma," a handsome edifice embracing two houses at Isabella Furnace, Chester county, Pa. One is the home of Col. Potts, and the other of his son William. The name is an Indian word signifying "kinsman." Died Dec. 3, 1893.

ADAMS, Charles Henry, bank president, was born in Coxsackie, Greene county, N. Y., Apr. 10, 1824. He is descended from Henry Adams, the ancestor of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams, who received a grant of forty acres of land in Branton, Mass. In 1634 he emigrated from Devonshire, Eng., with his eight sons. The pedigree of the family is traced in a direct line from Dir John Ap Adam, Kut., Lord Ap Adam, M. P., 1296 to 1307. Charles H. Adams's descent from Henry Adams is through Joseph, born 1626; Joseph, 2d, born 1654; Ebenezer, born 1704; Micayah, born 1741; Peter Charles, born 1767, and Henry, born 1787, each of whom has been noted for his personal achievements. Peter C. Adams, the grandfather of Charles H., was a member of the state senate from the middle district (the state being then divided into four senatorial districts), in 1807-8-9. Henry Adams, the father of Charles H., served as surgeon in the war of 1812, and was present in his official capacity at the battle of Sackett's Harbor; he was a skillful physician, and a man of considerable prominence. Through his grandmother, Christina (Van Bergen) Adams, Charles H. is descended from Capt. Marten Gerittse Van Bergen, who emigrated from Holland in 1630, and also from Maj. Derrick Wessel Ten Broeck, who was the first recorder of the city of Albany, and in 1696 mayor of the city. His great-grandmother, Nellie (Salisbury) Van Bergen, was a great-granddaughter of the famous Admiral Salisbury, while his mother was Agnes Egberts, whose father, Anthony Egberts, was a paymaster in the war of the revolution, attached to the 1st regiment Albany county militia. He married Evan Vanderzee, a descendant of one of the prominent Holland families of New York state. Egbert Benjamin Egberts married a granddaughter of Rip Van Dam, one of the early Dutch governors of the province of New York. Charles Henry Adams was educated at the Albany academy, and studied law in the office of Cagger & Stevens, was admitted to the bar and practiced some four or five years. In 1850 he removed to Cohoes, where he acquired from his uncle, Egbert Egberts, the Watervliet knitting mills, of which Mr. Egberts was not only the founder, but the inventor of the power knitting machines, and the father of that business in this country, which he began in 1831, and which has since grown to be one of the largest industries in the state of New York, over $2,000,000 being annually paid to the mill operators in the city of Cohoes. Mr. Adams continued as the owner and proprietor of the Watervliet mills from 1852 to 1862, when he built the Egberts woolen mills, which he continued to run until 1870. A bank was established in 1859, of which Egbert Egberts was the founder and president, and Mr. Adams one of the first directors, and after the death of Mr. Egberts in 1869 Mr. Adams became president, which position he continues to hold (1893). The city of Cohoes owes much of its prosperity to the energy and business sagacity of Mr. Adams, and when it was incorporated as a city in 1870 he was elected its first mayor. He served for several years as trustee of the village and president of the water board before Cohoes was made a city. Mr. Adams has been for many years a prominent factor in state and national politics. In 1851 he was appointed on the staff of Gov. Hunt, with the rank of colonel. In 1857 he was elected to the assembly on the American and republican ticket. He was an ardent supporter of the government during the civil war, and rendered substantial aid in many ways. He was elected to the state senate in 1872-73, and rendered important service in the several reform enactments of that period. In 1856 he was a delegate to the National American convention at Philadelphia. In 1868 he was selected by the republican party as a district presidential elector. In 1876 he was elected to the forty-fourth congress, one of the most important sessions held since the adoption of the constitution, it being the centennial of the declaration of independence. As a representative American manufacturer, he was appointed a United States commissioner to the Vienna exhibition in 1873. In the various public trusts which he has held, Mr. Adams has always maintained the spotless integrity of character of his illustrious ancestors. "*Principia non Hominis*" has ever been the invariable rule of his life. Mr. Adams is a member of the Society of the sons of the revolution and of the St. Nicholas society. He married, in 1853, Elizabeth Platt, daughter of William B. Platt, banker, of Rhinebeck, who died in 1866. In April, 1877, he was married to Judith Crittenden Coleman, daughter of Col. Coleman of Louisville, Ky., and granddaughter of John J. Crittenden. Mr. Adams's summer home is at East Hampton, Long Island, one of the most healthful and delightful of our summer resorts.

C. H. Adams.

MORTON, Jackson, U. S. senator, was born at Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 10, 1794, and was educated at Washington and William and Mary colleges in that state. In 1820 he removed to Pensacola, Fla. where he engaged in the lumber business and in manufacturing. Subsequently he became a planter at Mortonia. In 1836 and 1837 he was elected a member of the territorial legislature, and in the latter year was president of the council. In 1838 he was a delegate to the convention that framed the state constitution. From 1841-45 he was navy agent at Pensacola. In 1848 he was chosen a presidential elector, and in the same year was elected as a whig to the U. S. senate, where he served one term. During the civil war he was a member of the Confederate congress. He died in Santa Rosa county, Fla., Nov. 20, 1874.

Jackson Morton

Digitized by Google

LINTNER, Joseph Albert, scientist and New York state entomologist, was born in Schoharie, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1822, of German ancestry, his forefathers having been among the earliest settlers of the territory near the Mohawk river. His father was a clergyman and doctor of divinity, and was pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran churches of Schoharie and Cobleskill. Joseph Albert Lintner was graduated from the Schoharie academy in 1837, after which he went to the city of New York, where for several years he was actively engaged in mercantile business. His tastes, however, were literary and scientific, and he passed a great deal of his time in attendance on the lectures and classes of the Mercantile library association which was at that time in Beekman street, where he also had rooms. In 1848 he returned to Schoharie, and though he continued in business he began to devote himself to entomological studies. On Oct. 2, 1856, he married Frances C., daughter of Holmes Hutchinson, a prominent citizen of Utica, N. Y., and in 1860 removed to Utica, where he was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods until 1867. In the following year he removed to Albany, being appointed zoölogical assistant in the New York state museum of natural history, a position which he held for twelve years, devoting much of his attention during that time to entomological studies and preparing a number of papers on this subject which were published in the annual reports of the state museum and elsewhere. The importance of the study of entomology had become widely recognized in its relation to agriculture and horticulture, and in 1854 the first state appropriation for the purpose of making investigation in entomology in the interest of the crops, fruit, fruit trees and forest trees of the state was given to the State agricultural society, and Dr. Asa Fitch was appointed entomologist of the society. For nearly a quarter of a century this distinguished scientist communicated the results of his observation and study in his reports to the agricultural society. The death of Dr. Fitch in 1879, and the cessation, from impaired health during several years previous, of his reports made the need of an appointment of a state entomologist very great, especially as many new forms of insect life were found to be destroying products heretofore exempt from attack. Accordingly, in 1880 a law was passed to that end, and Gov. Cornell appointed Prof. Lintner to the office. In the following year he was reappointed, he having been then identified with entomological research for upwards of twenty-five years. His first annual report, a volume of over 400 pages, was submitted to the legislature in October, 1883, and proved him to be a master of the science. Of this report a leading scientific journal said: "We have had many excellent reports from state entomologists in the past, but we doubt if there ever was a report published containing so much useful information and so well arranged in every respect as this first report of Prof. Lintner. The state of New York may well be congratulated on having secured the services of an officer so efficient and painstaking." The publications of Prof. Lintner in economic entomology are voluminous and have been extensively copied both at home and abroad. The professor was president of the Association of economic entomologists in its third year, president for two years of the Entomological club of the American association for the advancement of science, and has been for many years president of the department of natural science of the Albany institute. He is also a member of some twenty scientific societies at home and abroad, and is in correspondence and exchange with many of the leading entomologists of the old world. Under the act of the legislature of 1883, reorganizing the State museum of natural history, he was made one of the scientific staff of that institution. At the annual convocation of the regents of the University of the state of New York in July, 1884, the degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred upon him. Dr. Lintner is a graceful speaker as well as an accomplished writer. For years past he has frequently addressed horticultural and agricultural societies of New York and other states, and on all such occasions his utterances have been highly appreciated as teeming with useful, practical information, expressed in a remarkably pure and polished style. Dr. Lintner is one of the most agreeable of men. Tall in person, with a clerical appearance, he possesses an intellect of great vigor, united with easy, graceful manners, and high social qualities. While modest and retiring in his disposition, he is at the same time ever ready to impart information from his own rich stores of knowledge to all, especially to young men who seek aid and encouragement in the study of natural history in its various branches.

WILLARD, John Dwight, jurist, was born at Lancaster, Mass., Nov. 4, 1799. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1819, studied law, and in 1826 settled at Troy, N. Y., where he edited the "Sentinel" for a time, was sent to the state senate, and became a judge of the county and circuits. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1860, and bequeathed $10,000 to the college. He died at Troy Oct. 16, 1864.

YATES, Robert, statesman and jurist, was born at Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1738. He received a classical education in New York city, and studied law, after 1754, with William Livingston. In 1760 he was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., and there became eminent in the profession. At the beginning of the controversy with Great Britain, which preceded the American revolution, he actively espoused his country's cause, and several of his essays, over the signature "Rough Hewn," attracted much attention. In 1775, '76, '77 he was a member of the New York provincial congress; in 1776 a prominent member of the New York council of safety. In August, 1776, Yates served on the committee which drafted the first constitution of the state of New York, and in 1777 became one of the judges of the New York supreme court, of which he was appointed chief justice in 1790, which office he held for eight years. As one of the three New York delegates to the convention which framed the Federal constitution (1787), he took an active part in its early debates, his notes on the subject being published after his death. He opposed the plan of the constitution which was submitted, and finally withdrew from the convention. His opposition to the constitution was continued in the state of New York, but when the instrument had been ratified he counseled submission to it. One of his last public services was his membership in a commission to treat with the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut on the subject of territory, and to settle the claims of New York against the state of Vermont. He died at Albany, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1801.

ANSORGE, Charles, musical conductor, was born in Spiller, Germany, in 1817. He studied the pianoforte, organ and theory in Breslau. Subsequently he taught music in other German cities, and wrote musical and political articles for several newspapers and periodicals. He was arrested by the government for libelous and revolutionary tendencies and

Digitized by Google

sentenced to imprisonment. His friends and partisans, however, furnished him the means for escaping to England. After a short sojourn in Great Britain, Ansorge made his way to the United States, went to Boston, Mass., but soon settled in Dorchester, Mass., as teacher of the pianoforte and organ. In that place he continued for a number of years. Later he taught music to the blind in an asylum at South Boston. In 1863 Ansorge went to Chicago, Ill., where he taught and became the conductor of several musical societies. His scientific accomplishments were highly esteemed, and he had much personal popularity. Ansorge's compositions include only a few songs and pieces for the pianoforte. He died in Chicago, Ill., Oct., 28, 1866.

RUFFIN, Edmund, agriculturist, was born in Prince George county, Va., Jan. 5, 1794. In 1810–12 he was at William and Mary college, Virginia, but was finally suspended from the institution for neglect of the duties of his class. He enlisted in a volunteer company in the war of 1812–15, served from August, 1812, to February, 1813, then took possession of his estate and devoted himself with great assiduity to the practical business of agriculture. In 1818 he made a communication to the agricultural society of his native county, which formed the basis of his "Calcareous Manures," published in 1832. His chief points were: First, the capacity of soils for being permanently enriched by putrescent manures is only equal to their original or natural degree of fertility; second, the almost universal absence of carbonates of lime in the soils of the Atlantic slope of Virginia, and most frequently in what are called limestone soils; third, the general presence of some vegetable acid in all the naturally poor soils in the district above referred to acting as a cause of sterility. These points are now generally received as accordant with fact. By the use of marl as a fertilizer he achieved important results upon his own estate of Marlbourne, Virginia. In 1824 he was elected to the senate of Virginia, served for three years, and then retired from political life. In 1832 he established the "Farmer's Register," and conducted it for ten years. In 1841 he was appointed a member of the board of agriculture of the state of Virginia and became its secretary, but resigned that position to

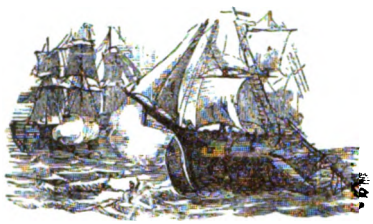
become agricultural surveyor of South Carolina for a single year, and then returned to his native state, where for many years he was president of the Virginia agricultural society. The U. S. census of 1850 showed an increase in value since 1837 in the lands of eastern Virginia of $23,000,000, which was, no doubt, in a great measure due to the fertilizing virtues of marl. Mr. Ruffin was a vehement state-rights man, a secessionist, and a member of the Palmetto guard of South Carolina. Before the outbreak of the civil war (1861–65) he went again to that state, and on Apr. 12, 1861, by order of Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, his company opened fire on Fort Sumter, and by his own request, as the oldest member, he was allowed by his comrades to fire the first shot at the fortress. "Of this feat," says the historian, "he boasted much." Mr. Ruffin survived the conflict, in which he lost all his property, and on June 17, 1865, committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a gun at the residence of his son, near Dansville, Va. He left a note, in which he said: "I cannot survive the liberty of my country."

WILLIAMSON, Isaiah Vansant, philanthropist, was born in Fallsington, Pa., Feb. 3, 1803. The son of a farmer, he assisted his father at home in the summer, and attended school in the winter. Not fancying farm work, however, he became a clerk in a country store, and before he was twenty-one removed to Philadelphia, where he developed business ability of a rare order. He soon became a member of a wholesale dry-goods firm, and in a few years, by assiduous devotion to business, had acquired a fortune. His money was invested in iron and coal lands and railway stock, also extensively in the Cambria iron works. His investments grew from the thousands to the tens and hundreds of thousands, then crept up into the millions. He was a bachelor, and having no domestic ties on which to lavish his affection, and believing that the degeneracy of mechanical excellency among American artisans was due to the elimination of the apprentice system, and that there was no chance for the renewing of its existence, he determined to found an institution where competent boys should be taught various important trades, carpentering, blacksmithing, printing and other works necessarily performed by skilled artisans. For this purpose he established a fund of $5,000,000 in December, 1888, and placed it in the hands of a board of seven trustees for the purpose of establishing a free school of mechanical trades. His fortune at his death was estimated at $15,000,000. He never married, was almost a hermit in his method of life, and noticeably depriving himself of even the ordinary necessities of life. He died in Philadelphia March 7, 1889.

RODGERS, John, naval officer, was born in Harford county, Md., July 11, 1771, the first of the well-known family of naval heroes. His father was a Scotchman, and served as colonel of militia in the revolutionary war. John began a seafaring life in 1784, had command of a merchantman five years later, and in March, 1798, was commissioned lieutenant in the navy. He was serving under Com. Truxton in the Constellation when she took the French frigate L' Insurgente, Feb. 9, 1799; while carrying the prize to port, he put down an uprising of her crew, who sought to retake the frigate. For these exploits he was made captain, March 5, 1799. Subsequently, by special permission, he obtained a vessel and sailed for St. Domingo, where he saved many lives during a slave insurrection, and in March, 1801, carried despatches to France. He sailed for Tripoli in the John Adams in 1802, and in May, 1803, captured the Moorish ship Meshonda in an attempt to run the blockade. On July 21st he further distinguished himself by capturing a corsair after an engagement with nine gunboats. He returned home in December, 1803, but in July, 1804, again started for Tripoli in command of the Congress, and was attached to the squadron under Com. Barron, whom

Digitized by Google

he succeeded in command May 22, 1805. Rodgers continued the naval operations with great energy, and on June 3, 1805, compelled Tripoli to sign a treaty abolishing the slavery of Christians and the levying of tribute on European powers. In September, 1805, he made similar terms with the bey of Tunis. The same year he returned home and assumed charge of gunboats in New York until 1809. During 1809–12 Rodgers commanded the Home squadron. While cruising in the President near New York, seeking to rescue impressed sailors, he hailed at dusk, May 16, 1811, a British vessel, the Little Belt, which replied with a shot; an engagement ensued, and the stranger was crippled. A court of inquiry acquitted Capt. Rodgers of all blame, but the affair increased the unfriendly feeling between England and this country, and helped to bring on the war of 1812. In that war he fired the first gun, June 23, 1812, at the frigate Belvidere, and was wounded in the chase. In four cruises he made twenty-three captures, twelve of them in the Irish channel. In June, 1814, he co-operated with the land forces in the defence of Baltimore, and the defeat of the British at North Point. After the war he was offered, but declined, the office of secretary of the navy. He was at the head of the board of naval commissioners from 1815 to 1824, and again 1827–37; acting secretary of the navy in the fall of 1823, and in command of the Mediterranean squadron 1824–27. He died in Philadelphia Aug. 1, 1838.



WIGFALL, Louis Trezevant, senator and soldier, was born in Edgefield district, S. C., Apr. 21, 1816. He entered the College of South Carolina, where he pursued the regular course until the outbreak of the Seminole war, when he enlisted, and received a commission as lieutenant of volunteers. Returning home, he took up the study of law at the University of Virginia. Upon being admitted to the bar, he removed to Marshall, Tex., where he commenced the practice of his profession. He was elected to the house of representatives of the state, serving in 1849–50. He was a state senator in 1857–58, and again in 1859–60. While serving in the state senate he was elected to the U. S. senate, taking his seat in that body Jan. 4, 1860. He at once assumed a position as an uncompromising defender of the right of secession, and when the extra session of the thirty-seventh congress was called, July 4, 1861, he was not present in his seat, and was expelled from that body July 11, 1861. Senator Wigfall had in the meantime transferred his field of operations from the senate chamber to the seat of war about Charleston, S. C., as a member of the staff of Gen. Beauregard, and with the consent of Gen. James Simons, in command of the forces on Morris Island, crossed the bay in a lull in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, found ingress to the fort through an open porthole, and demanded from Gen. Robert Anderson the unconditional surrender of the place. The fort being no longer tenable, and Gen. Anderson, feeling assured that further resistance would be folly, he consented that Wigfall should hoist a white flag, and the surrender of the fort was accomplished. In the formation of the volunteer forces to defend the secession movement Wigfall was commissioned colonel of the 2d regiment, Texas infantry, Aug. 28, 1861, and on Oct. 21st of the same year he was made brigadier-general of the provisional army of the Confederate states. His brigade was made up of the 1st, 4th, and 5th Texas, and the 1st Georgia infantry regiments, assigned to the army of northern Virginia. His service in the army ended Feb. 20, 1862, when he resigned his commission to take his seat in the Confederate congress, to which he had been elected as a senator from Texas. He had already served in the house as a representative from Texas from February, 1861, to February, 1862. He remained a member of the Confederate senate up to the close of the war, when he took up his residence in England, where he remained for several years. In 1873 he returned to the United States, and settled in Baltimore, Md. He engaged in lecturing throughout the southern states, and died in Galveston, Tex., Feb. 18, 1874, while on a lecturing tour.

LITTLE, William Augustus, legislator, was born in Talbot county, Ga., Nov. 6, 1838. His parents were William G. Little, from Virginia, of Scotch descent, who removed to Georgia in 1840, and Martha A. Holt, from South Carolina, of English stock, whose people removed to Putman county, Ga., in 1812. William A. was educated at the state and Oglethorpe universities, graduating from the latter in 1859. The war began as he was about to select a calling, and entering the Confederate army in 1861, he served gallantly to the close, rising to be captain of cavalry. After the war he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Talbottom in his native county. In 1871 he was elected assistant secretary of the state senate, and in 1872 was appointed by Gov. Smith solicitor-general of the Chattahoochee circuit and removed to Columbus, Ga. In 1877 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, in 1882 state representative and chosen chairman of the finance committee, and re-elected in 1884 and chosen speaker of the house, and re-elected speaker and member unanimously in 1886. In 1891 the general assembly, in consequence of the serious illness of the attorney-general and the great legal questions pending upon the state, created the office of assistant attorney-general. Capt. Little was chosen to fill the same, and on the death of Judge Lester in March, 1892, was appointed attorney-general. Capt. Little is one of the ablest lawyers of the state, a legislator of broad, fearless and conservative statesmanship, and is known to handle the large and difficult issues of the state's legal cases with consummate skill. He took a high stand in the great constitutional convention of 1877, one of the ablest and most vital in the state's annals, and in the legislature his work was signally valuable. He was one of the chief factors in the creation of the Technological institute, and came down from the speaker's chair to make one of the powerful speeches that carried the measure. He was influential in all the important legislation of the years in which he served. He has taken a prominent part in political affairs and has been a wise and trusted leader. He is a gentleman of an unvarying and delightful suavity, and enjoys a remarkable popularity. He married in 1866 Jennie Dozier of Muscogee county.

Digitized by Google

ROACH, William Nathaniel, senator, was born in Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1840. His ancestors on both sides were English. His paternal progenitors came over with Lord Baltimore at the settlement of the colony of Maryland, and his father, Edward Neale Roach, was born in St. Mary's county in 1800. His mother, Ann E. Manning, whose ancestors from Dowa Hall, England, were among the first settlers of the colony of Virginia, was born in Loudoun county, Va., and married his father at Washington, D. C., 1838. He was a student at the Gonzaga college when first established, and afterward attended Holy Cross college, at Worcester, Mass., for two years, and Georgetown college in 1858–59. He was clerk and deputy to his father, the register of wills and clerk of the orphan's court, until the death of the latter in 1861, at the outbreak of the war. He then became clerk in the quartermaster's department under Col. Tompkins during the war, and at its close engaged in mercantile business, moving in 1879 to the territory of Dakota, as one of the early pioneers. He married, in 1872 in Washington, Mary L. Lieberman, who died in 1880, leaving four children. Grand Forks, where he settled, was a small town in Dakota territory, established at the point where the Red Lake river empties into the Red River of the North, one of the old trading posts of the Hudson Bay company in the early history of that powerful organization. He opened, and operated until 1881, under a contract with the U. S. government, a mail route between Grand Forks and Fort Totten, on Devil's lake, one hundred miles west. Meanwhile, having taken up land under the homestead and timber culture entries, he sold out this mail route in 1881, and began to farm his land. Becoming connected with a company organized to operate a large wheat farm, he devoted some time to the purchase of the needful amount of land to commence operations for that company, and then directed his ability and energies to the enterprise. As the railroad was built west through the state, the town of Larimore was laid out and started by his company, and he aided in the survey and platting of the place, and upon its incorporation he was named in its charter as mayor and continuously re-elected, holding the position from 1883 to 1887. He was elected a member of the territorial legislature in 1884 as the only democrat in that body of seventy-two members. Upon the admission of the state of North Dakota into the Union, he was the first democratic nominee for governor; the state being largely republican he was defeated. At the second election he was again the democratic nominee, and again defeated, but by a largely reduced majority. In the election of 1892 the democrats supported the independent ticket, which defeated all the republican candidates except secretary of state. The legislature to elect a U. S. senator stood fifty-three republicans, twenty-three democrats, and seventeen independents. Mr Roach was the caucus nominee of the democrats, and after a protracted and stubborn struggle of thirty-three balloting days and sixty-one ballots, the republicans being unable to agree, he was elected by a combination of independents and republicans with the democrats, and was sworn in and seated March 4, 1893. Senator Roach has been the unquestioned leader of his party in his state, and its growth from 1884, when he was the single democratic member of the legislature, to 1892, when the democrats had increased to nearly one-third of the state's general assembly, and elected him U. S. senator, alike demonstrated the growth of the organization under his leadership, and the estimate of his worth, ability and patriotism among all parties and every class of his fellow-citizens. And that he should have been the choice of his party for the highest offices in every contest is the strongest practical evidence of his possession of the character and qualities that gave him this commanding influence. Senator Roach has shown creative and administrative business ability of the highest order. His judgment, integrity, conversation, and personal magnetism, eminently fit him for leadership. In the senate he is chairman of the select committee to investigate trespasses upon Indian lands, and member of the committees on agriculture and forestry, Indian affairs, irrigation, and the five civilized tribes of Indians.

MOORE, William Henry Helme, marine insurance underwriter, was born at Sterling, Suffolk county, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1824, son of Jeremiah and Julia Brush Moore. On his father's side he descends from Thomas Moore, who came to Sterling about 1640, and on his mother's side is a descendant of Rev. George Phillips, who was born in Rainham, Norfolk, Eng., in 1593, was a student of the University of Cambridge, 1613–17, settled in Boxted, Essex county, but became a Nonconformist, and came to New England in 1630. He was the first minister of Watertown, Mass., from 1630 till his death, July 1, 1644. He was a learned scholar, and noted in his time as a strong disputant. The son of Jeremiah Moore, above named, was prepared for college at the Miller's Place academy in his native county, matriculated at Union college, Schenectady, in the class of 1844. His record at the college was peculiar, in that he never missed a day in the college course from the first day of his freshman year to the commencement day of the class. He was graduated with honor, and at once began the study of law with his brother, Charles B. Moore, then a partner with Francis B. Cutting. He was admitted to practice in 1847, and found occupation to his taste in questions of law arising in the adjustment of marine losses. He accepted the position, unsolicited, of third executive officer of the Atlantic mutual insurance company, and for thirty years was its second vice-president, and in 1886 was elected vice-president of the company, continuing in charge of the loss department. Mr. Moore has been a material factor in bringing this company to its position at the head of marine insurance companies. While his official position claims so large a portion of his time, Mr. Moore has not neglected his duty to his city, state and country, and has been foremost in all movements that have been proposed to advance the moral and educational interests of humanity. He is president of the Life-Saving benevolent association of New York, of the Working women's protective union, and of the New York port society. He is also a trustee of the Seamen's bank for savings, director of the Phœnix national bank, and of the Atlantic trust company, and one of the vice-presidents of the American geographical society. He was for twenty-six years a member of the Union league club, which organization he joined shortly after its formation. He is a member of the Reform club, and an

Digitized by Google

independent in politics. From 1882 he has been a trustee of the Union university, and was in 1890 president of the Union college alumni association of New York.

BITTER, Karl Theodore Francis, sculptor, was born in Vienna, Austria, Dec. 6, 1867. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native city. He followed with a course at the Latin school or gymnasium. When fourteen years of age he determined to become an artist, and accordingly left the scientific school and entered the art industry school of Vienna. He enjoyed peculiar advantages in his study of sculpture and decorative art, as he had around him in the public buildings the finest examples of advanced art in the world. For three years he was a pupil of Prof. Helmer at the Vienna academy of fine arts, and in addition to his studies took practical lessons as an artisan in hand labor on the public buildings then in course of construction. In speaking of this period of his life, he says: "I studied stone carving, having read a biography of Michael Angelo, whose example I thought to follow."

When twenty-one years old he left Austria, not wishing to lose the time that army service would take from his life, and engaged with the sculptor, J. Kaffsack, who then had in process of construction the model for a most interesting competition for an eight-million-mark monument to be erected to the memory of Emperor William I. In this competition young Bitter was able to study the magnificent designs submitted, most of them being of a distinctly decorative character, and which had a great influence on his future profession. He engaged for a time with Prof. Echtermeyer in Braunschweig. On Nov. 28, 1889, he arrived in America, and two days after declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. His first year in New York city was employed with a firm doing architectural sculpture work. In 1891 he entered the competition for the Astor memorial gates, a gift of John Jacob Astor to Trinity church, New York city. In this competition he was successful, and at once established a studio, and was soon recognized by the architects of New York, including R. M. Hunt, Geo. B. Post, and others, who gave him unlimited orders for the decorative work on buildings they were constructing. Among his work that has claimed the attention of the public is the sculpture on the administration building and the manufacturers' and liberal arts building of the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893, the interior decorations of the palatial residence of C. P. Huntington, New York city, the decorative work for Cornelius Vanderbilt's residence in Newport, R. I., the altar of Grace church, Utica, N. Y., bronze lions for Buffalo, and mortuary monuments for cemeteries. The rapid progress that has marked his first five years (1890–94) in his adopted country promise much for the advancement of the American taste in the direction of the employment of the highest talent in decorative art.

DINSMORE, Hugh Anderson, diplomat, was born in Benton county, Ark., Dec. 24, 1850. His father was Alexander W. Dinsmore, and his mother Catharine Anderson, both of that Scotch-Irish blood that has dominated American civilization. His grandfather Anderson moved to Benton county in 1836, and his father in 1848. He had an academic education. At nineteen, in 1870 until 1872, he served as a traveling wholesale salesman for a St. Louis house. He read law under Samuel N. Elliott in Bentonville, was appointed clerk of the circuit court of Benton county in 1873, and, reading law in the office, served until 1874, when he was admitted to the bar. In 1874 he was appointed colonel of militia by Gov. Garland. In 1875 he removed to Fayetteville, where he now resides. From 1875 to 1878, when he was elected prosecuting attorney of the fourth judicial district of Arkansas, he was the law partner of James D. Walker, who was elected U. S. senator in 1879. He was re-elected prosecuting attorney in 1880, and also in 1882, unopposed. He was a presidential elector in 1884 on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket, and in January, 1887, he was appointed by President Cleveland minister resident and consul-general of the United States in the kingdom of Corea, serving until May 25, 1890. He was, in 1892, nominated and elected a representative to the fifty-third congress as a democrat by a vote of 13,700 to 10,267 for J. E. Bryan of the people's party. He married, in 1883, in Columbia, Mo., Elizabeth Le Grand Fisher, who died June, 1886, leaving one son, Hamilton A. Dinsmore. Mr. Dinsmore entered upon his congressional career with the prestige of repute in his profession of law and as a diplomatist. His diplomatic career was most successful, and marked by events of unusual interest and significance. While minister to Corea he so impressed the king of that country that he was offered the position of legal and diplomatic adviser to the Corean foreign office, which he declined. At the request of the king the matter was referred to our government, which concurred with Mr. Dinsmore that it would not be proper for a minister to resign and accept service with the foreign country to which he was accredited. During his ministration the Corean legation to the United States was established. China objected that Corea was its dependent, and could not be represented, but Mr. Dinsmore called attention to the treaty of the United States with Corea, which, like that with China, was made by the two governments upon terms of perfect equality, and provided for representation of each in the country of the other by diplomatic and consular agents. This protest against any interference by China was successful, and finally a vessel of war was furnished for the transportation of the minister and his suite from Corea. On the departure of Mr. Dinsmore from Corea the unusual compliment was paid to him of his diplomatic colleagues and leading foreign residents delivering and presenting him an embossed address, testifying to his qualities and paying him high tribute, using these strong words: "We cannot permit this opportunity to pass without expressing our warmest appreciation of your official course in Corea, and the exact justice with which you have discharged the responsible and delicate duties committed to your keeping by your government." In the house of representatives Mr. Dinsmore is a member of the committee on foreign relations, and his knowledge acquired abroad has been of much value in the conduct of the business coming before that committee.

GRUMBINE, Lee Light, lawyer and journalist, was born in Fredericksburg, Lebanon county, Pa., July 25, 1858. His early ancestry emigrated to America from the Rhine country about the year 1755, and his genealogy connects him with the early

Digitized by Google

Moravian settlements in eastern Pennsylvania, through his paternal great-grandfather, Peter Führer, who was a Moravian teacher among the pioneer settlers of the new world. Mr. Grumbine was educated in the public schools, Palatinate college and Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., graduating A.B. from the last-named institution in 1881. He received the degree of A.M. from his alma mater in 1884. While in college he began the work of giving public elocutionary entertainments which he has kept up as a diversion ever since, varying it with lecturing and teachers' institute work. In 1886 he was chosen instructor of elocution in Cornell university, but through some misunderstanding never entered upon the duties of the position. In 1889 he served as principal of the school of oratory at the Silver Lake (N. Y.) Chautauqua assembly, and was the first promoter of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, organized at Mount Gretna, near Lebanon, of which he is one of the managers. After leaving college he engaged in teaching, and in the meantime studied law, being admitted to the bar of Lebanon county in 1884, and to the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1887. He practiced law for seven years, part of this time as the partner of Gen. J. P. S. Gobin. The court recognized his scholarship and high professional character by appointing him the youngest member of the examining board of the bar. But he preferred literary work to the law, and in 1890 founded the Lebanon "Daily Report," which became a recognized force in Pennsylvania journalism. It is foremost in reform, the friend of the people and the dread of evil-doers and machine politicians. Among the prominent achievements of the "Report" was the organization of the Pennsylvania German society. It was not Mr. Grumbine's intention to perpetuate the dialect, but to secure for the heroic and pious German settlers in Pennsylvania that recognition which is due them, and to save to history their contributions to the material, political, and religious development of the nation. At the first annual meeting of the society, Oct. 14, 1891, Mr. Grumbine read a poem of great merit on the "Marriage of the Muse." He has made a close study of the provincialisms of eastern Pennsylvania, provincialisms of English speech having their origin in German idioms and expressions, which he has treated exhaustively in his published writings. He is a prohibitionist in politics, and foremost in the warfare upon the liquor traffic. In his paper, he treats the subject with the same independence as any other. He is a graceful, vigorous, and forcible writer on all subjects pertaining to progressive journalism, and illustrates in his own work the traits of a careful student of fine intellectual attainments. "The Priestess of Chi Psi," is the title of the beautiful poem which he read at the quinquennial of the Alpha Alpha chapter of Chi Psi fraternity, held in Middletown, Conn., in 1890. Mr. Grumbine was married, Aug. 25, 1881, to Roie E. Adams of Naples, N. Y.

OLCOTT, Eben Erskine, mining engineer, was born in New York city March 11, 1854, son of John N. Olcott, a merchant, who died in 1887, and who was descended from the Connecticut branch of the Olcott family which came to Hartford early in the seventeenth century, and intermarried with Knickerbocker stock. On his mother's side he is a great-great-grandson of John Mason, chaplain of the U. S. army at West Point during the revolution, great-grandson of Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, an eloquent and distinguished Presbyterian minister, at one time provost of Columbia college, and grandson of Rev. John Knox, a well-known Dutch Reformed clergyman of New York city. He attended the public schools of the city, and after passing through the successive grades of the grammar school, was admitted to the College of the city of New York, graduating in 1874 with the highest honors from the Columbia school of mines. He immediately accepted the position of chemist to the Ore Knob copper company, North Carolina, which he held for one year. He was then made assistant superintendent to the Pennsylvania lead company, Pittsburg, and in 1876 assistant, and shortly afterward superintendent of the Orinoco exploring and mining company, in Venezuela, South America. Upon his return to New York, in 1879, he was appointed consulting engineer of a large mining concern operating in Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California. From 1881 to 1885 Mr. Olcott was in Mexico, and explored some of the largest mines of that country. He afterward opened an office in New York city as consulting engineer, and in this capacity he has been sent on important missions to South America by prominent mining investors, and reported on the value of many of the celebrated mines of that country—notably the Cerro de Pasco silver mines of Peru, under the auspices of the Peruvian government, in connection with the Grace contracts. In 1890 he crossed the Andes to the headwaters of the Amazon, examining the rich gold country supposed to be the source of the gold of the Incas. He spent several months in the trackless wilderness, determining the value of gold gravel. In 1892–93 Mr. Olcott examined the rich Huantajaya district of Chili, which has produced millions of dollars in silver. He is personally connected with large mining enterprises in Idaho and Canada, and has contributed to the leading mining magazines and journals the results of his extensive research and investigations. In 1884 he married Kate Van Santvoord, daughter of Alfred and Anna Townsend Van Santvoord. Her mother was a granddaughter of Col. Quackenbush of revolutionary fame. Like so many of the old families of New York, he is a member of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed church, which has been the faith of his ancestors for generations.

SPAULDING, Henry Foster, merchant, was born at Brandon, Vt., Apr. 26, 1816. The family from which Mr. Spaulding sprung is of great antiquity, and the surname has been spelled at different periods from earliest times, Sparlden, Spalden, Spolden, Spalding, and Spaulding. The first who came to this country was Edward, with his wife, Margaret, where we find them settled at Braintree, Mass., between 1630–33, and the record of her death in 1640, and that of their daughter, Grace, in 1641. From there he afterward removed to Chelmsford, Mass., about 1650, and was one of the original petitioners, in 1652, for permission to lay out the town, where he died in 1670. His many descendants are people of education, and are scattered all over the country. Up to 1872 thirteen were graduated from Harvard, twelve from Yale, twenty from Dartmouth, and fifty-three from other colleges. The three sons of the original Edward, who was a freeman in 1640, were Edward, Benjamin, and Andrew.

Digitized by Google

In later years the Rev. Samson Spaulding (H. C. 1732) was a minister at Tewksbury, Mass., for sixty years. Still later we find Silas Spaulding, maternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was born at Westfield, Mass., in 1757, married to Hannah Brown in 1778, and died at Fort Ann, N. Y., 1812, having served as a soldier in the revolution, fighting at the battle of Princeton, Vt., and being present at the surrender of Burgoyne in the battles preceding. Joseph Spaulding, who died at Chelmsford, Mass., in 1820, was the soldier who fired the first shot at the battle of Bunker Hill, which is supposed to have killed Maj. Pitcairn of the British forces, as his aim was directly at that officer's person, and significantly illustrates the innate patriotism of the Spaulding race, and their undying love of the liberty their forefathers shed their blood to establish. Mr. Spaulding's maternal grandparents were Samuel Brown of Brandon and Ann Gray of Rutland, Vt. Henry Foster Spaulding had one brother and two sisters—Samuel Gray, Jane Louise, and Mary Ann. His education was wholly in the common schools of his native town, where he laid the foundations of character and drank in the inspiration of thrift and success, which afterward brought him into great prominence and influence in the affairs of the metropolis. At the age of fifteen he was imbued with the desire to leave the rugged hillsides of Vermont, and seek his fortune in New York. His father, thinking it the chimerical dream of imaginative youth, assented to the proposition, coupled with the condition that young Spaulding should first earn $300 with his own hands, not anticipating that the event could reasonably prove a reality in those days when such a sum possessed much greater significance of value than now. Nothing daunted, the youth immediately set to work and procured employment in copying records and important documents, and applied himself with such assiduity that a few months found him master of the required amount. With stout heart and the paternal blessing he set out for the great city—the Mecca of his hopes and ambition. By perseverance and tact he soon found a situation as junior clerk, which then meant first arrival and last departure from the store, with opening, cleaning, dusting, and closing the premises, and performing many of the duties that are now done by the porters and manual laborers, applying himself with such fidelity to his occupation that he rapidly advanced through the various grades, and entered into business for himself before reaching his majority. In 1850 he had attained such a position in the business community that he organized the great woolen goods importing-house of Spaulding, Vail & Fuller, occupying large premises at College and Park Places, New York city. This was continued with prosperity until the breaking out of the civil war, when Mr. Spaulding retired from the firm, and engaged in the commission business with Mr. Hunt, under the style of Spaulding, Hunt & Co. At about the close of the war the firm was reorganized as Spaulding, Swift & Co. In 1875 Mr. Spaulding withdrew from active mercantile life, but his uniformly successful career caused his abilities as a financier and adviser to be sought after. He was the organizer of the Central trust company, and for eight years its president. He was for over thirty years director in the Mechanics' national bank, and at one time director in the Equitable life assurance company. He was director of the Continental fire insurance company, and a founder of the New York and Yonkers insurance company, and also a director of the Great Western insurance company of England. He was prominent and active in the New York chamber of commerce, being one of the committee of twenty, and serving on many of the important committees, and was always an untiring worker. He was treasurer of the fund for the erection of the Bartholdi statue pedestal and improvement of the grounds, and it was largely owing to his efforts that success crowned the enterprise. He was a member of Mr. Tilden's committee of seventy, formed for the overthrow of the notorious Tweed ring in New York city, and was one of the very few who never accepted public office by reason of such connection. He was one of the commissioners of appraisement on the Croton aqueduct board, and a member of the Manhattan and Century clubs. He was also a leading member of the committee that collected funds for erecting the statue of Washington on the steps of the subtreasury in Wall street, New York city. He was a warden of St. Thomas's church, New York city, and one of the founders of Christ church at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson. Although Episcopalian in faith, he was non-sectarian in giving, and every genuine charity brought to his attention received his sympathy and consistent support. His entire salary as president of the trust company and other positions was devoted to charity. He took deep interest in the Home for Incurables at West Farms, N. Y., and was its first president, occupying this position for many years. He was in every sense a public-spirited man, and so esteemed by his compeers and the community at large. His leading characteristics were energy, perseverance, reticence, benevolence, clear judgment, and indomitable moral courage. Whenever his views were in conflict with his associates he withdrew with peaceful dignity, and worked out his own convictions successfully by other methods without friction. His first wife was Rose Thompson of Penn's Manor, Pa., and his second wife, who survived him, was Catharine D. Beckwith, a sister of the Rt. Rev. John W. Beckwith, second Protestant Episcopal bishop of Georgia. The surviving children of the first wife were his only living issue at the time of his demise—the wife of Dr. J. M. Sc'ley of New York, and Thomas H. Spaulding, head of the firm of Spaulding, Jennings & Co., of Jersey City, N. J. He died at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, July 17, 1893.

LEFFINGWELL, Charles Wesley, clergyman, educator, and editor, was born in Tolland county, Conn., Dec. 5, 1840, tracing his descent from the Leffingwell family, which was prominent in the founding of Norwich, Conn. At the age of sixteen he began his career as teacher of drawing and penmanship. At seventeen he taught a large public school in Carpenterville, Ill. After spending a portion of two years in Union college, he founded the Galveston academy, Texas (1859–1861), and coming North when the war broke out, was graduated from Knox college in 1862, from which institution he afterward received the degree of D.D. From 1862 to 1865 he was vice-principal of the Poughkeepsie military institute, N. Y.; was graduated from the Protestant Episcopal seminary, Nashotah, in 1867; was ordained by Bishop Whitehouse; for a few months was tutor at Nashotah, and assistant minister of St. James's church, Chicago, and in 1868 founded St. Mary's school at Knoxville, Ill. The

Digitized by Google

institution aimed to provide instruction of every grade, and to surround its pupils with all the influences of a Christian home. Successive enlargements were made as the school prospered. In 1883 it was burned to the ground, but reopened within thirty days, and was rebuilt soon on a larger and more convenient plan. It receives and cares for over 100 pupils under one roof, with eighteen officers and teachers. During several years Dr. Leffingwell conducted "The Diocese," the church paper for Illinois, and in 1879 became editor and proprietor of "The Living Church," a general church paper (sixteen to twenty pages) of weekly issue, published in Chicago. Under his management it has attained a large circulation and wide influence. During 1890 he established a school for boys in Knoxville, known as St. Alban's, of which he is rector and proprietor. He continues the active manager of the two schools and the weekly paper, all in a most prosperous condition. For many years Dr. Leffingwell has been president of the standing committee of the diocese of Quincy, and a deputy to the general convention.

STOCKTON, Thomas Telfair, journalist, was born at Quincy, Fla., Oct. 8, 1853. His father was Col. William Tennant Stockton, who was born near Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 8, 1812, and died at Quincy, Fla., March 4, 1869. He was a West Point graduate in the class of 1834; saw active service in the Florida wars, and won distinction for his bravery and fidelity. About 1842 he resigned from the army, and settled at Quincy, Fla., where he became a mail contractor for the southern states. In the civil war he served in the Confederate army as captain, major, and colonel. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Missionary Ridge in 1863, and remained imprisoned on Johnson's Island until six months after the close of the war. Col. Stockton married, in 1845, Julia Telfair, daughter of Dr. Telfair of Washington, N. C. The family is of English origin. They had nine children. Thomas Telfair being the fifth. He was educated at private schools and the Quincy academy. When eighteen years old he commenced business life as a civil engineer. In 1871 he connected himself with the Southern express company, remaining with that company for twelve years in various capacities, until he had attained the highest available place, that of route agent of the entire state. In 1883 he removed to Jacksonville to engage in mercantile business, in which he was eminently successful; but, not satisfied, he, with two brothers and a few friends started a daily morning paper, the "News Herald," made up by combining the "Morning News" with the "Evening Herald," already well-established journals. In May, 1887, the first issue appeared. In 1888, the business was transferred to a stock company, the Florida publishing company, and the corporation secured contracts of all the daily papers published in the city, and combined them under the name of the oldest and most successful, the "Times-Union." Mr. Stockton became the general manager, and the newspaper the leading journal of the state, and was one of the four that shaped the policy and dictated the sentiment of the whole South for many years. Mr. Stockton, on May 16, 1877, married Willie A. Lawton, daughter of Col. W. J. Lawton of Macon, Ga.

BRYSON, John Paul, physician, was born on Mile Cross plantation, near Macon, Miss., Apr. 16, 1846. His father was James Bryson, a planter from Argyleshire, Scotland, descending from the original Bryce clan, changed to McBryce and finally Bryson, his mother being Helen Campbell, also of Argyleshire. He came to America when under age, to inherit property in Georgia, and married Eliza Banks of Elbert county, Ga., who descended from revolutionary stock. Gen. Montgomery, the hero of Quebec, was his first cousin. The son was educated chiefly at home under a tutor who, with his father, insisted upon a thorough classical training, while the boy inclined to mathematics and the sciences. He entered the University of Alabama, and left in 1863 to enter the Confederate army. He was under Gen. Echols at Liberty, Va., when Lee surrendered, and followed Gen. Basil W. Duke, and joined Mr. Davis and Gen. Breckinridge at Charlotte, N. C. Upon returning to his home, he took up his studies under his old preceptor, and medicine under Dr. S. V. D. Hill of Macon, Miss. His taste for scientific studies grew with years, and in the army he seized every opportunity to gratify it. In 1866 he went to St. Louis and entered the Humboldt medical college, in which he found, much to his taste, a scientific method of instruction. He was graduated with honor in 1868. He at once was admitted to the St. Louis hospital as assistant surgeon, serving one year. He then entered regularly upon the practice of his profession. He soon turned his attention to the special branch of surgery, the study of the genito-urinary organs. He became recognized as one of the pioneers in the study of tubercular diseases of the uro-genital organs, and his contributions on this and kindred subjects were readily accepted by the medical journals and encyclopedias of medicine as of the highest authority. He was one of the originators and charter members of the American association of genito-urinary surgeons, and its third president, and a member of the executive committee for organizing the congress of American physicians and surgeons, and has contributed papers to that association on subjects kindred to his special studies. Dr. Bryson is a member of the St. Louis medical society, the St. Louis medico-chirurgical society, the St. Louis city hospital society, the Academy of sciences, the Missouri historical society, consulting surgeon of the City hospital, and surgeon of the St. Louis Mullanphy hospital. He has been for fifteen years professor of genito-urinary surgery in the St. Louis medical college (Washington university), and member of the Medical association of the state of Missouri. In 1873 Dr. Bryson was married to Mary Stirling Winter, daughter of William Drew Winter, a distinguished lawyer and planter of West Feliciana parish, La. She died early in 1891. In July, 1893, he married Jeannie, daughter of Lorenzo Richmond of Woodstock, Vt. Dr. Bryson is of the Roman Catholic faith.

CLEVENGER, Shobal Vail, physician and scientist, was born in Florence, Italy, March 24, 1843. His father was the eminent American sculptor, Shobal Vail Clevenger, who modeled the well-known busts of Daniel Webster, William Henry Harrison, Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, Edward Everett, Washington Allston, Julia Ward, and other celebrities of the first part of the nineteenth century. Some of these works of art are preserved in the Boston atheneum and New York metropolitan art mu-

Digitized by Google

seum. The early education of the son was obtained in the public schools of New Orleans and St. Louis, when he was finally graduated from the Chicago medical college in 1879. His father dying in 1843, he was, when sixteen years of age, thrown upon his own resources, and wandered through the western territories, acting as interpreter and clerk for Senor Don Epifanio Aguirre, a Sonoran, who freighted extensively between Kansas City and Mexico. During the civil war he enlisted in the U. S. army as a private, and was rapidly promoted from artificer in the engineer corps to a first lieutenancy, by Andrew Johnson, who at that time was governor of Tennessee. S. V. Clevenger was appointed to the command of Sherman Barracks, in Nashville, a general recruiting rendezvous, which often contained from 3,000 to 5,000 troops. At the close of the war he engaged in surveying in Montana, Nebraska, and Iowa, and in 1870 built and operated a telegraph line between Sioux City, Ia., and Fort Sully, Dak., and was appointed deputy U. S. surveyor, and a large portion of North and South Dakota was surveyed and charted by him. He also held the position of chief civil engineer of the Dakota southern railroad, and wrote considerably for Van Nostrand's "Engineering Magazine," his main articles being entitled, "American Cartography," "Aluminum Engineering Instruments," "A New Mean Noon Self-Equating Sun Dial," in which he described an instrument of his invention which he erected at several frontier military forts. The Van Nostrand New York publishing house issued his 200-page book, "A Treatise on the Method of Government Surveying." In 1873, while meteorologist in the U. S. signal service, he began the study of medicine under army surgeons, and in 1879, while in general practice in Chicago, turned his attention to the specialty of insanity and nervous diseases, serving as pathologist of the Chicago county insane asylum, for three terms during two years. The protests he published against the inhumanities practised there, led to his being shot at by a degraded politician. Since 1884 he has held the appointments of physician to the nervous and mental disease departments of the Michael Reese and Alexian Brothers hospitals, and lectured on artistic anatomy at the Chicago art institute, and on physics at the Chicago college of pharmacy. In 1884 he published his "Comparative Physiology and Psychology," which contains original analyses of mental action on the basis of chemistry and physics. One of the best-known of his many original theories and discoveries, was his announcement of the law regulating the distribution of the valves in the veins in the words, "Only dorsad veins are valved." This has been universally commented upon as one of the most striking proofs of evolution, inasmuch as when man is placed on all fours the perpendicular veins are valved and the horizontal veins are not valved. Many of his views concerning the brain and its workings are less generally known because comprehension of such matters is restricted to specialists. His lectures on "Artistic Anatomy and the Sciences Useful to the Artist" were announced as "in press" in Philadelphia, by F. A. Davis, publisher, several years ago, but publication was delayed. In 1889 appeared his medico-legal work of 400 pages, "Spinal Concussion," which is standard among lawyers and neurologists. He has been a copious contributor to the "American Naturalist," "Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases," "Alienist and Neurologist," "Science," "The Open Court," and many other scientific and medical journals. In the "Sidereal Messenger" of 1886 appeared his "Optical Appearances of Comets," wherein he maintained that comets were merely reflections from nebulous masses of vapor. He is a member of the American neurological association, American microscopical society, American anthropometic society, American electrical society, the Society of American anatomists, etc. The chair of mental and nervous diseases in the Medico-chirurgical college of Philadelphia, was offered to him, but as he was established in Chicago as an expert in medico-legal matters pertaining to insanity, he preferred to remain there, and in 1893 was appointed by Gov. Altgeld superintendent of the Eastern Illinois hospital for the insane, one of the largest, best-equipped and world-famous institutions of the kind in America. The asylum contains more than 2,000 patients and 300 employees; and since taking charge he has revolutionized the methods of American hospitals for the insane by establishing a visiting corps of specialists, placing females under female physicians, having a resident specialist in female diseases, and inaugurating a check system upon thievery, and instituting civil-service methods and the merit system of promotion and pay increase, in opposition to the political "spoils system," which had hitherto prevailed.

BISBEE, Horatio, representative in congress, was born in Canton, Me., May 1, 1839, son of Horatio Bisbee. His grandfathers, both paternal and maternal, were soldiers in the revolutionary war, the maternal grandfather holding a commission as captain. The son was educated in the public school of his native place, and fitted for college. He entered at Tufts' college, and was in his junior year when the civil war broke out. He enlisted in the 5th Massachusetts volunteer regiment, April, 1861, as a private. He was promoted to be captain of company F, 9th Maine regiment, in September, 1861, and by rapid promotion became lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He was mustered out of the service in March, 1863. His battles included Bull Run, July, 1861, and the engagements on the Carolina coast, and in Georgia and Florida, under Gens. Sherman, Hunter, and Foster. Upon returning to his native state, he received his diploma of graduation in 1863, studied law, and was admitted to the bar; removed, in 1865, to Jacksonville, Fla., where he began the practice of his profession, and in 1869 he was appointed by President Johnson district attorney for the northern district of Florida, and held that office until the expiration of his term in 1873. He was then appointed for a short time attorney-general of the state. In the general elections of 1876, 1878, and 1880, Col. Bisbee was the republican candidate for representative in congress from his district, and after each successive election was obliged to contest his election before the house of representatives. He served for a greater portion of the term of the forty-fifth congress, but was unseated by his contestant, John J. Finley, eight days before the close of the session. In 1878 and 1880 he was more successful, and held his seat against Noble A. Hall in 1878, and J. J. Finley in 1880, and in 1882 was again re-elected, taking his seat in the forty-eighth congress without contest. He was defeated

Digitized by Google

in the election of 1884, the democrats having universal sway in the elections, and Col. Bisbee retired from the political field, giving his entire time to the practice of his profession, which was extended to all the courts, and all parts of the state, and to the supreme court of the United States. His alma mater conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1892.

BANCROFT, Lucius Whiting, clergyman and professor, was born in Worcester, Mass., Aug. 27, 1827. The earliest ancestor of the Bancroft family, Thomas Bancroft, came to this country from England, and settled in Lynnfield, Mass. (1647–91). Many of his descendants were men of distinction in their day, prominent in state and colonial legislatures, and active in the cause of American independence. Capt. Edmund Bancroft, of Pepperill, Mass., was a member of the famous Middlesex convention of 1774, and of the Provincial congress of 1775. Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D.D., of Worcester, Mass., and his son, George Bancroft, the historian, were among the direct descendants. Dr. Bancroft's grandmother was Deborah Whiting, sister of Gen. Timothy Whiting and Gen. John Whiting of Lancaster, Mass., both prominent in the army and the navy. His maternal grandmother was a daughter of David Bigelow, of Worcester, Mass., and niece of Col. Timothy Bigelow of revolutionary fame. Lucius W. Bancroft prepared for college at the Worcester academy, Mass. (1847–48), and was graduated from Brown university, Providence, R. I., in 1852, with the highest honors of his class, being assigned the valedictory oration. In 1853 he entered the Theological seminary at Alexandria, Va. Among his fellow-students was Henry C. Potter, now the Right reverend the bishop of New York. Here he was not only equally diligent and successful as a student and scholar, but in his character and influence, according to the bishop, gave marked evidence of his future career of usefulness. His first work after graduation was that of assistant minister at St. John's church, Providence, R. I. Soon after he was invited to the rectorship of St. Paul's church, Boston, Mass., to succeed Rev. A. H. Vinton, D.D. He declined the rectorship, but remained in charge a year. His next parish was that of Christ church, Bridgeport, Conn., where he remained until 1862, when he went to Gambier, O., as professor in the divinity department of Kenyon college, his chair being that of ecclesiastical history. As a teacher, according to those associated with him, he was gifted, clear, forcible and inspiring, and he had great influence with his pupils, some of whom became men of mark in the church. After remaining at Gambier five years, Dr. Bancroft was for a short time professor in the Divinity school, Philadelphia, Pa., when, in 1869, he became rector of Christ church, South Brooklyn, L. I., one of the largest and most influential churches in the city. Here, in his long rectorship of twenty years, he easily held his own as a thoughtful, earnest, eloquent preacher, combined with a character of rare purity and spiritual elevation. His influence was very great, especially over young men, in whom he took the deepest interest. When, in 1889, Dr. Bancroft found it necessary to resign, on account of failing health, it was with very great regret on the part of his people, who had never been more devoted, while his congregations had never been larger or more appreciative.

Throughout his entire career Dr. Bancroft belonged to what is called the evangelical school of thought in the Protestant Episcopal church, never allowing the Episcopal or church idea to rule out or obscure his conception of the essential oneness of all disciples, whatever their ecclesiastical connection, who had come to Christ through faith and repentance. He was, however, a fearless investigator, and reached conclusions which differed in some respects from those of the school with which, in the main, he was identified.

EGAN, Michael, first Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese of Philadelphia, was born in Ireland, where he was reared, educated, and ordained a Franciscan priest of the Strict Observance. He served as prior of the Convent of St. Isidore in Rome, and had for seven years been on a mission in Ireland when he was solicited to emigrate to America. He answered the call and became an assistant of the Rev. Mr. de Barth, at Lancaster, Pa., in 1801. In 1803 he applied for the erection of a province of his order in America, his request being warmly seconded by Bishop Carroll. In the summer of 1804 a decree to that effect was really made by Archbishop Valentini, minister-general of the Seraphic order, and by the Pope. But no fathers of the order responded to Father Egan's call, and the subject was dropped. He was subsequently appointed pastor of St. Mary's church, Philadelphia, and Oct. 28, 1810, was consecrated by Archbishop Carroll, at the old St. Peter's cathedral, Baltimore, bishop of the newly created diocese of Philadelphia. He zealously devoted himself to the administration of the affairs of the diocese, but had serious difficulties to contend with through the system of trustees, out of which difficulties arose between the bishop and the trustees, which were perpetuated under two of his successors. These troubles are believed to have materially shortened Bishop Egan's life. In 1814 he introduced the Sisters of charity into his diocese: it was the first colony sent out from the flourishing institution at Emmetsburg. The sisters were placed in charge of the Orphan asylum. Bishop Egan was a man of learning and experience, progressive and far in advance of his time, and possessed of great firmness of character. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 22, 1814.

FRY, Benjamin St. James, clergyman, was born at Rutledge, Tenn., June 16, 1824. After completing his academic course he entered Woodward college, Cincinnati, O., and was graduated with honor. In 1847 he entered the University of the Methodist church, and, after filling several pastorates, was elected president of Worthington (Ohio) female college. Mr. Fry served as chaplain of the 63d Ohio infantry during the civil war, and in 1865 was placed in charge of the Methodist book concern at St. Louis, holding this position until 1872, when he was elected editor of the "Central Christian Advocate," the organ of the Methodist Episcopal church in the West. He made such a pronounced success of this journal that the general conference re-elected him to this position for the subsequent twenty years. In 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888 Dr. Fry was a delegate to the general conferences, and in 1881 and 1891 a delegate to the ecumenical conferences of the Methodist church, held at London and at Washington, D. C. Dr. Fry was the author of several biographical works, and a frequent

Digitized by Google

contributor to leading periodicals, and was one of the most prominent divines in the Methodist church. He died at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 5, 1892.

HEINZ, Henry John, manufacturer, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 11, 1844. The record of his ancestry on his father's side makes him a direct descendant of John Lorenz Heinz, a prosperous wine-grower of Kallstadt, near the Rhine, province of Rheinfalz, Bavaria, Germany, who was born in 1709. The Heinz estate having become greatly diminished by repeated subdivisions among the heirs, according to the customs of that country, when Henry Heinz, the father of Henry John, born Aug. 11, 1811, had reached manhood, he left the paternal acres to find a home in the new world. He located at Birmingham, Pa., in 1840. He married Anna Margaretta Schmitt, a native of Cruspis, Kurfuerstentum Hessen, near Hershfeld, Germany, Dec. 4, 1843. Miss Schmitt was born June 10, 1822, and was the youngest daughter of Jacob Schmitt, for years burgermeister of Cruspis, and an elder of the church. She came to America early in 1843. In 1850 they removed to Sharpsburg, Pa., a suburb of Pittsburg, where Mr. Heinz engaged in brickmaking, to which was added building and contracting. Through the wise counsel and characteristic thrift of the wife, the garden, also, was made to add to their income. The son attended the private and public schools, and his parents being strict Lutherans, his religious training was carefully attended to. Mr. Heinz attributes his success in later life largely to their precepts, and to the moral principles imparted by his mother. His parents had intended that he should enter the ministry, but, observing his early business sagacity in disposing of their garden products to advantage, he was allowed to follow his natural bent, and at the age of fifteen became his father's bookkeeper and practical assistant. At this time he began to bottle horse-radish for the market—the germ of his future business. Upon reaching his majority, his father gave him an interest in his business. At this time he introduced methods by which the yards, heretofore idle in winter, were enabled to run the year round. Feeling that his education was very incomplete, he now took a course at Duff's business college, Pittsburg. In 1869 he formed a partnership with L. C. Noble, in the brick business, at Beaver Falls, Pa., and later in the same year, at Sharpsburg, Pa., for the bottling of vegetables. The firm was styled Heinz & Noble, and in the following year E. J. Noble was admitted, and it became Heinz, Noble & Co. In 1876 the firm dissolved, and was reorganized as F. & J. Heinz. In 1888 John H. Heinz retired, and the name was again changed to H. J. Heinz Co. On Sept. 23, 1869, Mr. Heinz married Sallie Sloan, daughter of Robert and Mary Sloan Young, of County Down, Ireland. One daughter and four sons have blessed their union. For more than twenty years Mr. Heinz has been a progressive Sunday-school superintendent, active in church and Y. M. C. A. work, and in charitable organizations. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and he has often been a delegate to the annual conference, and in 1888 was a delegate to the general conference of his church. He is a member of the board of trustees of Adrian college, Mich., and of other educational, benevolent and social bodies. He was one of the founders of the Western Pennsylvania exposition society, and is a member of its board of directors, and a member of the Pittsburg chamber of commerce, and other business organizations. Mr. Heinz has traveled extensively, not only in this country, but in Mexico, the West Indies and Europe. His third trip across the Atlantic, in 1894, included also Egypt, Palestine and Turkey. The great business built up by the H. J. Heinz Co. is now (1894) the largest pickling and preserving house in America, if not in the world. Their manufactory, erected in 1889–93, contains over seven acres of floor space, located on the North Side, Pittsburg. In addition to their branch factories located in different places, they have branch houses in all the large cities in the United States for the distribution of their goods. They use the annual product of over 5,000 acres of land, 500 of which are located near Pittsburg, which, together with farms at La Porte, Ind., and Muscatine, Ia., they cultivate themselves. They employ from 1,000 to 1,500 persons, according to the season. The success of this firm may largely be attributed to the management of Mr. Heinz, its recognized head. His fine, artistic taste in devising and developing the most attractive bottles and labels has contributed in no small degree to the popularity of their goods. The Heinz exhibits at the various international and food expositions have been conspicuous and noteworthy. At Paris, in 1889, they received the first medal ever awarded in Europe to an American pickler. At the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893, they had one of the finest exhibits of the department of domestic manufacture, and a gold medal and diplomas were awarded them on eighteen distinct articles of their production.

MARSHALL, William, manufacturer, was born at Leith, Scotland, Jan. 9, 1848. In 1854 his parents removed to London, England, where he received his rudimentary education. Apr. 13, 1859, he entered the varnish business under the tutelage of John Edward Ives, a descendant of the celebrated Ives family with whom the earliest history of varnish making is identified. Young Marshall left home in 1870, and went to Canada, obtaining employment there with R. C. Jamieson & Co., at Montreal. In March of the following year he removed to New York city to enter the employ of William Tilden Blodgett, then the largest manufacturer of varnish in the United States. In 1872, profiting by his earlier experience and knowledge of both English and American methods, he began business for himself at Newark, N. J. The time was unpropitious, the panic of 1873 coming soon afterward, but he bravely faced the storm; with Scotch grit and indomitable perseverance he held his ground, each year showing some gain. The quality of his varnish soon began to be appreciated. In 1890, recognizing the value of the reputation he had acquired, he resolved to form a stock company, and organized the Anglo-American varnish company with a capital of $100,000, George M. Ballard becoming president and William F. Jackson treasurer of the concern. Mr. Marshall's old quarters soon became too small for the business, and more commodious ones were purchased, and a large factory erected. The varnish of this company possesses the best qualities of English and American varnish combined, Mr. Marshall having found that by discarding some of the older methods of both English and American manufacture, a more perfect article was the result.

Digitized by Google

HULL, William, soldier and first territorial governor of Michigan (1805–14). (See Vol. I., p. 67.)

CASS, Lewis, second territorial governor of Michigan (1814–31.) (See p. 3 of this volume.)

PORTER, George Bryan, third territorial governor of Michigan (1831–34), was born at Morristown, Pa., Feb. 9, 1791, eldest son of a distinguished officer in the revolutionary war, Gen. Andrew Porter, and brother to David Rittenhouse Porter, governor of Pennsylvania, and James Madison Porter, secretary of war under President Tyler. He was named in honor of his father's friend, Judge George Bryan, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and a prominent revolutionary patriot. Young Porter was educated for the law at Litchfield, entering upon his legal career at Lancaster, Pa. At the time of his father's death he had barely attained his majority, but by close application and great energy he soon took a prominent position at the bar, became attorney-general of his state, and advanced to the front rank of his profession. At one time he served in the state legislature. In June, 1831, President Andrew Jackson appointed him governor of the territory of Michigan, in which capacity he took an active part in the Black Hawk war of 1832–33. Wisconsin, which had before been annexed to Michigan, was made a separate territory during his administration, which was made further notable by the organization of a number of new townships and the construction of many roads. In the year 1832 alone no less than thirteen such highways were authorized by the territorial council. During the same year acts were also passed providing for the establishment of common schools, the incorporation of the Lake Michigan steamboat company, and the incorporation of the state's first railroad company, now known as the Michigan central railroad. These improvements attracted the attention of both speculators and settlers, and land values increased accordingly. The territory also made an appeal to congress for admission into the Union, but this was not accomplished until later. On July 6, 1834, Gov. Porter died at Detroit, his enterprise and ability having left permanent traces upon the thriving territory.

MASON, Stevens Thomson, fourth territorial governor (1834–35), and first governor of Michigan (1836–40), was born in Loudoun county, Va., in 1812, namesake and grandson of Stevens Thomson Mason of revolutionary fame. He grew up and was educated in Kentucky, where his father, John T. Mason, removed shortly after the birth of his son. When but nineteen years of age, young Mason was appointed by President Jackson secretary of the territory of Michigan, in which capacity he served during the administration of Gov. George B. Porter. Upon the latter's death, July 6, 1834, Mr. Mason became acting governor. The chief occurrence during his term of office was the exciting but bloodless controversy concerning the boundary line between Michigan and Ohio, in which crisis he showed a commendable coolness and courage. In October, 1835, he was unanimously elected the first governor of the state organization, and upon the formal admission of Michigan into the Union, Dec. 15, 1836, was re-elected. At the expiration of his term of office in 1839, he established himself in New York city, where he carried on a successful law practice. His death occurred Jan. 4, 1843.

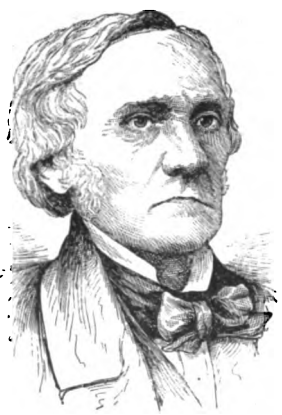
HORNER, John Scott, fifth territorial governor of Michigan (1835–36), was born in Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va., Dec. 5, 1802. He was the third son of Dr. Gustavus Brown Horner, assistant surgeon, and nephew of Dr. Gustavus Brown, surgeon-general of the revolutionary army. His ancestors were English and resided at Yorkshire, near Ripon. His paternal grandfather emigrated to Maryland at an early day, and went into business as a wholesale importing merchant. He was graduated from Washington college, Pennsylvania, in 1819.

Digitized by Google

and practiced law in Virginia until September, 1835. That same year President Jackson appointed him secretary and acting governor of the territory of Michigan, inclusive of the territories of Wisconsin and Iowa. In November, 1835, the people of Michigan elected a legislature and state officers, although not admitted by congress as a state, and hence refused to recognize the authority of Gov. Horner. He was subsequently appointed secretary of Wisconsin, with headquarters near the Mississippi river. After his retirement from this office he was appointed by President Jackson register of the Green Bay land office, and held that position thirteen years. He founded the city of Ripon, Wis., in compliment to the home of his ancestors in England. Early in life Gov. Horner distinguished himself by his advocacy of slave emancipation, and the records of the Virginia courts show many evidences of his success in suing for the freedom of slaves. His sincerity in the cause was proved by his promptitude in freeing the slaves inherited from his father's estate. Gov. Horner's life was an active one, and his official career was distinguished by rare executive ability and strict integrity. He died in Ripon, Wis., Feb. 2, 1883.

John S. Horner

WOODBRIDGE, William, second governor of Michigan (1840–41), was born at Norwich, Conn., Aug. 20, 1780. In 1791 he emigrated with his father, Dudley Woodbridge, to the northwest territory, settling in Marietta, O., but was sent back to Connecticut to be educated. After a three-years' law course at Litchfield, he was admitted to the Ohio bar, 1806, and in the following year was elected to the assembly of that state. From 1808 to 1814 he was prosecuting attorney of his county, and also a member of the Ohio state senate. Upon his appointment by President Madison as secretary of the territory of Michigan in 1814, he took up permanent residence at Detroit. For a time he was also collector of customs at Detroit, and, in the absence of the governor, superintendent of the Indian agencies. In his legal capacity he was prominently identified with John Jacob Astor's Northwest fur company and with important Canadian cases against the Hudson Bay company. From 1819 to 1820 he was the first delegate to congress from Michigan, and was instrumental in procuring government aid in the construction of a road through the "black swamp" from Detroit to Ohio; in the exploration of the Northwest territory, and in the final settlement of some old French claims. He was appointed judge of the superior court of Michigan in 1828, continuing in office for four years. He was a member of the convention that, in 1835, framed the state constitution, and under it was elected a state senator in 1837. In 1839 he succeeded Stevens T. Mason as governor of the state, the most important events of his administration being the completion of the railroad from Detroit to Ann Arbor, and the establishment of no less than nine branches of the university. Gov. Woodbridge withdrew from office in 1841 to enter the U. S. senate, where he served from May 31, 1841, till March 3, 1847. As senator he took a leading part in legislation, both as a member of many principal committees and as an orator and debater. To him Daniel Webster has attributed the idea which, as inserted in the Ashburton treaty, provides for the surrender of fugitives under certain circumstances upon the demand of foreign governments. The latter part of Gov. Woodbridge's life was passed in retirement at Detroit. At the time of his death he was the oldest and most distinguished member of the Detroit bar, and was widely known as an eminent jurist and a faithful and honored citizen. His wife, Juliana, was the daughter of John Trumbull, author of "McFingal." He died in Detroit Oct. 20, 1861.



GORDON, J. Wright, third governor of Michigan (1841–42), was born in Virginia in 1807. A man of high character and ability, he was at one time the regular whig candidate for U. S. senator, but was defeated by a combination of whigs and democrats in the legislature. He was lieutenant-governor of Michigan during the administration of Gov. Woodbridge, and upon the latter's resignation to accept a seat in the U. S. senate, became acting governor. Associated with the administration of Gov. Gordon was the reorganization of the Grand lodge of Free Masons with the constitutional number of lodges. After leaving the public service his health became impaired, and he visited South America. He died at Pernambuco from the effects of a fall from a balcony, in December, 1853.

BARRY, John S., fourth (1842–46) and eighth (1850–52) governor of Michigan, was born in Vermont in 1802. He was educated at the schools of his native state. While a young man he emigrated to Georgia, settling in Atlanta, but, in 1832, he took up permanent residence at Constantine, Mich. He had studied law, but, disliking the profession, subsequently turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. He was also active in politics. On the admission of Michigan into the Union in 1836, he was a member of the constitutional convention, and was chosen state senator, an office which he again held in 1840. In the latter year he visited Europe, to study the cultivation of the sugar beet, in which he had become much interested. In 1841 he was elected governor of Michigan, and was re-elected in 1842. During his administration the state experienced a great commercial crisis, but through his wisdom and sound judgment her finances were ultimately placed upon a firm basis. Marked progress was also shown in the growth of the common schools and the railroads. In 1849 Gov. Barry was for the third time called to the executive chair, being the only citizen of his state who had then been so honored. He was again a candidate in 1850, but was defeated. He was twice a presidential elector, and his last public service was that of delegate to the democratic national convention held in Chicago, 1864. Gov. Barry died at Constantine, Mich., Jan. 5, 1870.

John S. Barry

FELCH, Alpheus, fifth governor of Michigan (1846–47). (See Vol. III., p. 295.)

GREENLY, William L., sixth governor of Michigan (1847–48), was born at Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1813; was graduated from

Digitized by Google

Union college, Schenectady, in 1831, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1836 he took up a permanent residence in Adrian, Mich. The following year he was elected state senator, and served in that capacity until 1839. In 1845 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state, and became acting governor upon the resignation of Gov. Felch, who was, in February, 1847, elected to the U. S. senate. During Gov. Greenly's administration Michigan furnished a regiment of volunteers and an independent company for the war with Mexico at a cost of $10,500.

RANSOM, Epaphroditus, seventh governor of Michigan (1848–50). (See Vol. I., p. 509.)

McCLELLAND, Robert, ninth governor of Michigan (1852–53). (See Vol. IV., p. 150.)

PARSONS, Andrew, tenth governor of Michigan (1853–55), was born at Hoosick, Rensselaer county, N. Y., July 22, 1817, son of John Parsons of Newburyport, Mass., and grandson of Andrew Parsons, a revolutionary soldier. He emigrated to Michigan in 1835, and after school-teaching, exploring, and clerking, in different parts of the state, finally settled in the then wilderness of Shiawassee county, which, becoming organized in 1837, elected him county clerk. He was made register of deeds in 1840, and again in 1842, and also in 1844. In 1846 he was elected state senator, was appointed prosecuting attorney in 1848, chosen regent of the university in 1851, lieutenant-governor in 1852, and in 1853 became acting governor in place of Robert McClelland, who resigned to accept the portfolio of the interior in President Pierce's cabinet. In 1854 Gov. Parsons was again sent to the legislature, and shortly after his retirement from public life he died. His administration as acting governor was chiefly remarkable for his determined and successful opposition to a powerful railroad influence that sought to promote its own interests at the expense of the state. He died June 6, 1855.

BINGHAM, Kinsley Scott, eleventh governor of Michigan (1855–59), was born at Camillus, Onondaga county, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1808. He was brought up on his father's farm, was educated at the neighboring schools, and studied law with Gen. James B. Lawrence. In 1833 he emigrated to Green Oak, Livingston county, Mich., where he entered upon pioneer farm life, and soon became prominent in politics. He held the offices of justice of the peace, and postmaster, and was the first judge of probate in the county. When Michigan became a state, in 1836, he was elected to the first legislature, and was subsequently re-elected for four successive terms, during three of which he was speaker of the house. In 1846 he was elected representative to congress, and, as the only farmer in that body, did much to promote the interests of agriculture. In 1854, at the first organization of the republican party, Mr. Bingham was elected governor of Michigan, being re-elected in 1856. The completion of the ship canal between lakes Huron and Superior was a notable event of his administration. He was also active in establishing the agricultural college at Lansing. In 1859 he was elected U. S. senator, serving in that capacity until his death, Oct. 5, 1861.

WISNER, Moses, twelfth governor of Michigan (1859–61), was born at Springfield, Cayuga county, N. Y., June 3, 1815. He was educated at the common schools of the neighborhood. In 1837 he emigrated to Michigan, where, after a brief period of pioneer farm life, he was admitted to the bar in 1841, and, entering upon the practice of his profession at Lapeer, was appointed prosecuting attorney for that county in 1843. He subsequently removed to Pontiac, and from 1859 to 1861 was governor of Michigan, his administration being memorable for its activity in developing the internal resources of the state. In 1862 he entered the Union service as colonel of the 22d Michigan regiment, but died at Lexington, Ky., while on his way to the seat of war, Jan. 5, 1863.

BLAIR, Austin, thirteenth governor of Michigan (1861–65), was born at Caroline, Tompkins county, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1818. His father, George Blair, felled the first tree and built the first log-cabin in Tompkins county, living for sixty years upon the same spot, and dying there at the age of eighty-four. He was a sagacious, upright, sincerely religious man, and among the first to advocate the abolition of slavery. The son received a thorough primary education, and at the age of sixteen was prepared for college at Cazenovia seminary. He was graduated from Union college in 1839, admitted to the bar in 1841, and during the same year removed to Michigan. He settled in Jackson, and as a whig earnestly supported Henry Clay for the presidency. In 1846 he was elected a representative to the state legislature, where he was appointed a member of the judiciary committee, and rendered efficient service in connection with the revision of the general statutes of the state. He made an earnest report in favor of abolishing the color distinction as related to the election franchise. This displeased a portion of the whig party and caused his defeat at the next election. In 1848 he joined the free-soil movement, and continued to act with that party until the formation of the republican party in 1854. In 1852 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, and in 1852 was chosen a member of the state senate. He took his seat in January, 1855, and became at once a recognized leader in that body, and from this time until 1860 he was a recognized leader of the republican party. He served as governor of Michigan during nearly the entire period of the war (1861–65), and won the popular sobriquet of "The War Governor." His labors during those four years were very great. He was confident of the success of the Union cause, never lost heart or faltered, and he sustained the spirits of the people at home and of

Digitized by Google

the soldiers in the field, of whom Michigan furnished upward of 90,000. The merely nominal salary of his office did not furnish any equivalent for the burdensome expenses to which he was subjected, and he retired to private life at the close of the war worn out and impoverished. In 1867 he was elected to congress, and he was re-elected in 1869, and again in 1871. As a congressman he supported the impeachment of President Johnson. He was a member of the committee on foreign affairs during his first term, and, during his second, of the committee of ways and means. While in congress he gave a hearty support to the bill known as "The act to support the public credit," and favored generally all legislation calculated to hasten a return to specie payments. During his last term he was chairman of the committee on claims, including war claims. While on this committee he somewhat antagonized the administration, and on the nomination of Horace Greeley, supported him for the presidency. He subsequently acted with the democracy for a few years, though always declaring that the republican platform of 1860 expressed his political principles. He has long occupied the position of regent of the Michigan state university. During the latter years of his life he has devoted himself assiduously to his legal profession at Jacksonville, Mich., where he died Aug. 6, 1894.

CRAPO, Henry Howland, fourteenth governor of Michigan (1865–69), was born at Dartmouth, Mass., May 22, 1804, of French and English ancestry. As his father was very poor, cultivating a farm which yielded little, the son's early life was full of toil, but an eager desire to obtain an education overcame all obstacles. In 1832 he removed to New Bedford, Mass., and, for a time, followed the occupation of land surveyor. He also filled various civil offices, and as chairman of the council committee on education made a report which led to the establishment of the Free public library in New Bedford, the first in Massachusetts. He interested himself to a large extent in horticulture, and was a regular contributor to the "New England Horticultural Journal." While in Massachusetts he was also engaged in the whaling business, and took an active interest in the state militia, of which he was colonel. In 1856 he removed to Flint, Mich., where he engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber, and did much to promote the educational and commercial interests of the community. He served the city of Flint as mayor for some time; was elected state senator from Genesee county, 1863–64, in which capacity he was chairman and member of several important committees. In 1864 he was elected governor of Michigan, and re-elected in 1866. He served the state with zeal, energy and ability. During the civil war he rendered important services to the Union cause. He died July 23, 1869. His only son, William W. Crapo, was for many years a member of congress from New Bedford, Mass.

BALDWIN, Henry Porter, senator and fifteenth governor of Michigan (1869–73), was born at Coventry, R. I., Feb. 22, 1814, a lineal descendant of Nathaniel Baldwin, a Puritan from Buckinghamshire, Eng., who settled at Milford, Conn., in 1639. On his mother's side he was descended from Robert Williams, another Puritan, who settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1638. The son received a common-school education, followed by a course in a New England academy. Having had some experience as a clerk, he began business on his own account at Woonsocket, R. I. In 1838 he removed to Detroit, Mich., and established himself in mercantile business, which he enlarged from time to time, only surrendering it after many years of activity. He was successful in it, passing through periods of widespread financial disaster with his own business unharmed, and with increasing reputation for farsightedness and for uprightness. He was prominent in the church affairs of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, his name and influence in these relations extending beyond the bounds of his own state. He was equally active in secular matters of general concern, giving time and thought to whatever concerned literary and educational progress. In politics he was whig, and then republican. In 1852 and 1860 he made extended tours in Europe.

During the latter year he was elected to the Michigan state senate, and was there one of the most valuable of the men who, in the public councils, so provided for the Michigan troops that they were among the first and best equipped in the field. When the national bank acts came into force he became president of the Second national bank of Detroit, afterward known as the Detroit national bank. In 1868 he was elected governor of the state, and held the office for two terms, until January, 1873. During his administration great advance was made in the establishment and progress of state charities. He was prominent in organizing and managing the relief funds for the Chicago sufferers by the great fire of 1871, and for the people in Michigan who were afflicted by similar calamities. In 1879 he succeeded Zachariah Chandler as U. S. senator from Michigan, upon that senator's sudden decease.

BAGLEY, John Judson, sixteenth governor of Michigan (1873–77), was born at Medina, Orleans county, N. Y., July 24, 1832. He was educated in the public schools at Lockport, and in 1840 emigrated with his father to Constantine, Mich., where he clerked in a country store. At fifteen years of age he went to Detroit, served his time at the tobacco trade, and in 1853 entered into business for himself, soon becoming one of the most prosperous men in the community. He held many positions of public trust and honor, and in 1868–69 was chairman of the state republican committee. In 1872 he was nominated for governor of Michigan, and was elected by a majority exceeding that of the Grant electors, and was re-elected in 1874. During his administration the state fish commission was established and the state Board of health organized. The educational and charitable institutions were benefited by the judicious legislation urged by him, and the status of the liquor traffic owes its improved condition to his recommendations. The successful exhibit made by Michigan at the centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 was largely due to Gov. Bagley's enterprise. In 1881 he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the U. S. senate, but lost the nomina-

Digitized by Google

tion in the republican caucus by a single vote. He was actively identified with the Unitarian church at Detroit, and was a liberal donor to many philanthropies. He died at San Francisco July 27, 1881.

CROSWELL, Charles Miller, lawyer, and seventeenth governor of Michigan (1877–81), was born at Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1825, and was the son of John and Sally Hicks Croswell. His father's family were of Scotch-Irish extraction, and were conspicuous in New York history. He was an orphan at the age of seven years, and was taken charge of by an uncle. With him young Croswell went to Adrian, Mich., in 1837, and until the age of twenty for a portion of the time worked at his uncle's trade and went to school. In 1846 he was appointed deputy clerk of Lenawee county, and during the four years he held that office, pursued the study of law. In 1850 he was elected register of deeds, and was re-elected in 1852. He was a delegate in 1854 to the convention at Jackson, which organized the republican party in the state, and was its secretary. In 1855 he became a partner of Judge T. M. Cooley (q. v.) in the profession of law. In 1862 he was appointed city attorney of Adrian, and the same year was elected mayor. In the fall of that year he was chosen state senator, and at the session of 1863 was made chairman of the judiciary committee, a position he held three times successively. He supported President Lincoln in his emancipation proclamation, and vigorously opposed legislation in favor of municipal aid to railways. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1867, and its president. He was a presidential elector in 1868, and in 1873–74 a representative to the house, and was elected speaker. Mr. Croswell was an able presiding officer. No appeal was ever taken from his decisions. He was also secretary of the State board of charities, serving until 1877. In 1876 he was nominated for governor at the state republican convention by acclamation, and was elected by a large majority. He was renominated by acclamation in 1878, and was re-elected, serving from 1877 to 1881. He was a cautious as well as an able executive, vetoing many proposed laws, none of which were passed over his veto. In February, 1852, he was married to Lucy M. Eddy, of Adrian, who died March 9, 1868, leaving three children, Harriet, Charles and Lucy. The son Charles died March 4, 1891. Gov. Croswell married Elizabeth Musgrave, of Charlotte, Mich., March 25, 1880. They had one child, Sally Hicks Croswell, born Feb. 5, 1887. Gov. Croswell died suddenly at Adrian, Dec. 13, 1886.

C. M. Croswell

JEROME, David Howell, eighteenth governor of Michigan (1881–83), was born in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 17, 1829, son of Horace and Elizabeth Rose (Hart) Jerome. His father died when he was an infant, and his mother removed to central New York, but in 1834 returned to Michigan and settled in St. Clair county, where the son was educated. In 1853 he went to California and engaged in mining. In 1862, under appointment of Gov. Blair, he raised the 23d Michigan infantry in a short time, and was commandant of the camp, with the rank of colonel, until the regiment went to the field. In 1865–66 he was military aide to Gov. Crapo, and in 1865 was appointed on the state military board, of which he was a member and president until 1873. In 1862 he was elected to the state senate, and served six years, being the chairman of the committee on state affairs throughout that time. He opposed municipal railroad aid, and supported the vetoes of those measures. In 1873 he was appointed on the committee to revise the state constitution. During a service of several years as member and president of the board of Indian commissioners, he was active in building the railroad from Saginaw to St. Louis. He is also president of the Saginaw street railroad company, and trustee of the Michigan military academy. In 1880 he received the republican nomination for governor, and upon being elected by a large majority served for two years with profit to the state, and with credit to himself. He is a republican in politics; in religion an Episcopalian. On retiring from the gubernatorial office at the close of 1882, Gov. Jerome occupied his time, for a few years, with his private affairs. In 1889 congress made provision for acquiring the title to the lands held by some twenty-eight tribes and bands of Indians in the wild part of the Indian Territory, preparatory to opening the same for white settlement. For the purpose of executing this grand undertaking, the president was authorized to appoint what was designated "the Cherokee commission," consisting of three members. Gov. Jerome was selected as its chairman, his associates being Alfred M. Wilson of Arkansas, and Warren G. Sayre of Indiana. The commission thus organized entered upon its work in May, 1890, and prosecuted the same continuously until the close of 1893. These long and tedious negotiations resulted in acquiring from the Indians over fifteen and a half million acres of surplus land, including the great Cherokee outlet, and this after providing homes for all the Indians (men, women, and children) composing these tribes. These purchases involved an expenditure of over $12,000,000. The additions they made to Oklahoma enlarged that territory to about nine times its original size, giving it the requisite population for statehood, and settling it with a thrifty class of people. The work of the commission met the approval of the government and reflected credit upon the men who conducted the negotiations. The sturdy executive ability of Gov. Jerome, aided by his familiarity with the Indian character, enlarged by his five years' service as a member of the U. S. board of Indian commissioners, referred to heretofore, added much to the success of the Cherokee commission.

David H. Jerome

BEGOLE, Josiah W., nineteenth governor of Michigan (1883–85), was born at Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1815, of French descent. His ancestors originally settled in Maryland, but, becoming dissatisfied with the institution of slavery, removed to New York state in the beginning of the nineteenth century. His maternal grandfather was an officer of the revolutionary army, and his father served in an official capacity throughout the later war with England. The eldest son of ten children, he received the usual education of the day in the log school-house at Mount Morris, and afterward attended Temple Hill academy, Geneseo, but was thrown largely for support on his own resources. In 1836 he removed to Michigan, then almost an unbroken wilderness, and settling in Flint, a village

Josiah W. Begole

Digitized by Google

containing only three or four houses, assisted in the organization of Genesee county. During the winter of 1837–38 he taught school, and in 1839 commenced work as a farmer at a low rate of wages. After two and a half years he saved enough to purchase eighty acres, from which time his success was steady, until in eighteen years he was the owner of 500 acres, well improved. His first public office was that of common-school inspector, and for seven years he was also justice of the peace. During four terms he held the position of county treasurer, until 1864, a large and unusual amount of labor devolving upon him in raising and disbursing funds for the families of soldiers during the war. In 1864 he engaged in the lumber business, and in the first year cleared $300,000. In 1871 he was nominated by acclamation for the state senate, in which he served on the committees on finance, railroads, and manufactures, and was chairman of that on state asylums. It was largely through his instrumentality, also, that the new capitol of the state was built. For some time he was supervisor of the city of Flint, having been for three years alderman, and in 1872 was delegate to the national republican convention at Philadelphia, being one of the committee to inform Gen. Grant and Senator Wilson of their respective nominations. The same year he was elected to the forty-third congress, in which he served on the committees on agriculture and public expenditures. Originally a republican, into which party, from its inception, his early anti-slavery training led him, he was in 1882 elected governor by the Greenback party, and on the expiration of his term was again candidate, receiving 186,887 votes against 190,840 for Gen. Russell A. Alger. In 1884 he was appointed one of the commissioners to represent the state at the New Orleans cotton exposition. In 1839 he married Harriet A. Miles, and in 1889 celebrated his golden wedding.

ALGER, Russell Alexander, soldier and twentieth governor of Michigan (1885–87), was born in the township of Lafayette, Medina county, O., Feb. 27, 1836, son of Russell and Caroline Moulton Alger, both descended from English and Scotch ancestry, the families having come to this country at a very early date. His great-grandfather, John Alger, participated in many of the battles of the revolution. His father was one of the early settlers on the Western Reserve, Ohio, emigrating in 1820, and sharing the hardships of the pioneers of that day. The family lived in a simple log house, the roof not even being dignified by a peak and ridge-pole, but sloped one way. Surrounding the house was a little clearing in the woods—a typical frontier cabin, and in this cabin the subject of this sketch was born. At the age of twelve he was left an orphan, without a dollar, and with a younger brother and sister dependent upon him for support. In 1848–49 he worked for his board and clothing, and was allowed to attend the district school three months each year. In 1850, at the age of fourteen, he commenced working by the month, receiving $3 for the first month, for the second month $4, and $5 a month thereafter for a term of six months.

Out of this he clothed himself, and helped his brother and sister to find places where they could work for their board. In 1851, as a farm laborer, he received $6 per month; in 1852, $8; in 1853, $10; in 1854, $12; in 1855 and 1856, $15; and in 1858, $20. This sum was the highest wages then paid farm hands. He had during this time attended the fall and winter terms of the old Richfield academy, sawing wood noontimes, and working for his board mornings and nights. The last two years he taught school during the winter months. In May, 1857, he began the study of law with Wolcott & Upson in Akron, O., and in 1859 was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Ohio. He found employment in the law office of Otis, Coffinbury & Wyman during 1859 in Cleveland, O., but impaired health forced him to seek another field and other occupation than the law. He removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., where, when the civil war broke out, he was successfully engaged in the lumbering business. The changed condition of the lumber market swept away his few accumulated dollars, and in August, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in the 2d Michigan cavalry, but was promoted to be captain in the following month, and to major, Apr. 25, 1862. His career as a soldier was a brilliant one, and he took part in more than sixty battles and skirmishes. At Boonesville, Miss., on July 1, 1862, with ninety picked men, he attacked the enemy (3,000 in number, under the command of Gen. Chalmers) in the rear and routed them. This

charge General Alger considers, to use his own words, "the best thing I ever did in the service." It made him a major. He was wounded and taken prisoner, but succeeded in making his escape on the same day. On Oct. 16, 1862, he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Michigan cavalry, and on Feb. 28, 1863, was made colonel of the 5th Michigan cavalry. His command was the first Federal regiment to reach Gettysburg, and rendered splendid service during the battle. In the pursuit of the retreating army of Gen. Lee, he was in Gen. Custer's command, and that general in his reports makes special mention of Col. Alger's bravery. He was severely wounded at Boonesboro, Md., on July 8, 1863, but returned to the front within two months, served with distinction during the fall and winter of 1863–64, and in 1864 accompanied Gen. Sheridan to the Shenandoah valley. At Trevillian's Depot, Va., on June 11th, he led a charge that has become historic, and captured 800 Confederates, having but 300 men of his regiment, the 5th Michigan cavalry. Gen. Sheridan commended him warmly in the official reports, and on June 11, 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, for gallant service. In 1866 Gen. Alger took up his residence in Detroit, Mich., and has since become president of two lumber companies, which own large tracts of lands in Michigan and other states, cutting annually over 140,000,000

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

feet of lumber and timber, employing over 1,000 men. He is also president or director of numerous banking, manufacturing and railroad corporations, and is one of the wealthy citizens of Michigan. During his long business career, Gen. Alger has had only one lawsuit, and that resulted in his favor. He has never made a dollar by speculation. Upon this subject he said to a friend: "I believe the thing to do is to carry on business in such a way as to employ laboring men in large numbers, helping develop the state and building up its industries, and so being of some use, not only to myself, but to the community. I have never believed that stock speculations or purchasing and selling 'futures' on any of the necessaries of life, was a legitimate business. I have always tried to make my word my bond, and any intimation I might make, my word. I claim it is the highest compliment that can be paid to any man, to say that he has the confidence and esteem of the people among whom he lives, and I have even more pride in the kindly regard shown me by the people of Detroit and Michigan than of any other success in life." He has been a republican since the foundation of the party, but was never a candidate for office until 1884, when he was a delegate to the republican national convention, and in the same year was nominated and elected governor of Michigan. He was inaugurated in 1885, and proved a capable and sagacious chief executive, but he declined a renomination, and in 1887 returned to private life. At the national republican convention of 1888 Gen. Alger was brought forward by his friends as a candidate for the presidential nomination, and on the ballots preceding the break that caused Gen. Harrison's nomination, received 142 votes, 100 of whom stood by him to the end. At the ensuing election, he was a republican elector-at-large. He has long been an enthusiastic member of the Grand army of the republic, and at the national encampment held in Milwaukee in 1889, was, without opposition, elected commander-in-chief of the order, serving until 1890. He is also a member of the Loyal legion, and of other social and beneficiary organizations. Gen. Alger was married in April, 1861, to Annette Henry, daughter of a leading citizen of Grand Rapids. Nine children have been born to them, five of whom are living, the eldest daughter being the wife of Henry D. Shelden of Detroit, the second daughter the wife of William E. Bailey of Harrisburg, Pa. Gen. Alger is a man of great ability, of dignified and soldierly bearing, quick and incisive of speech, but generous and considerate in his treatment of all with whom he comes in contact. He is a man of charitable impulses and gives freely to all worthy objects. He takes special interest in boys, and especially "newsboys." It was the newsboys of Detroit that started the "He's all right" that was heard in Chicago at the convention of 1888, that has since become a catchword the country over. It, as the general says, belongs to him, but all candidates of all parties have used it.

LUCE, Cyrus Gray, twenty-first governor of Michigan (1887–91), was born in Windsor, Ashtabula county, O., July 2, 1824. His father was a native of Connecticut, descended from the early settlers at Martha's Vineyard, and traced his ancestry back to about 1670. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in 1815 went into the wilds of northeastern Ohio, and settled on what is known as Connecticut or Western Reserve. His mother was a native of Virginia, and in September, 1836, the family removed to Steuben county, Ind., where parents and children endured the hardships and suffered the deprivations incident to pioneer life. The son attended school in the proverbial log schoolhouse during the winter months, and the balance of the year worked industriously in clearing away the forests, and performing other labor usual on new farms. He also attended the Northeastern Indiana collegiate institute, at Ontario, Ind., for three terms. At the age of seventeen he commenced work in a carding-mill and cloth-dressing establishment, following the business seven years. In 1848 he purchased eighty acres of wild land in Branch county, Mich. In 1848, while still a resident of Indiana, he was nominated by the whigs as their candidate for representative in the legislature; from a district composed of DeKalb and Steuben counties. He was defeated by eleven majority. Mr. Luce served the township of Gilead as supervisor, for twelve years. In 1854 he was elected a member of the first republican legislature; in 1858–60 was elected county treasurer, serving two terms. He was a member of the senate in 1865 and 1867. He was also a member of the constitutional convention of 1867. During his service as a member of the legislature in both branches, he was never absent a single day. In 1879 he was appointed state oil inspector by Gov. Croswell, and reappointed in 1881 by Gov. Jerome. In 1886 he was nominated by acclamation for the office of governor, by the republican convention held in Grand Rapids, and after a vigorous campaign was elected, Nov. 2, 1886. In 1888 he was again renominated by acclamation, and re-elected by a largely increased majority. Since 1848 Mr. Luce has devoted much time and energy to the cultivation of his farm, having added to the first purchase, until he now owns a well-improved property of 300 acres. Upon his retirement from the governor's office in 1891, he resumed the charge of his agricultural interests, although occasionally responding to the calls coming to him from all parts of the state and country, to address meetings of his fellow-citizens. He is also, at the present time, president of the Branch county agricultural society, and chairman of the board of commissioners appointed by the governor, to locate, erect, and equip an institution for the education and custody of the feeble-minded of the state.

WINANS, Edwin Baruch, twenty-second governor of Michigan (1891–93). (See Vol. II., p. 452.)

RICH, John T., farmer, and twenty-third governor of Michigan (1893–), was born in Conneautville, Crawford county, Pa., Apr. 23, 1841. Six years later the mother died, and in May, 1848, the lad, only seven years of age, went alone to Michigan to live with relatives. In November following his arrival his father came and purchased the farm where the son afterward resided, and where the father died in 1872. The early life of the motherless lad was a counterpart of the lives of other hardy pioneers. He attended the country schools in winter time, and secured a rudimentary education. In 1857 he attended the Clarkston academy for a term of twelve weeks, and later the Lapeer high school, for three terms; then for four terms he presided with success over a country school. Mr. Rich was married March 12, 1863, to Lucretia Winship of Atlas, Genesee county. By constant study of the various phases of farming, by the application of common sense to the management of his large property, by a diversification of crops, and by a recognition of those cardinal principles that distinguish the modern thrifty and prosperous farmer, he has not only succeeded in developing his broad acres, but he has risen step

Digitized by Google

by step, until he stands as a representative farmer and man of Michigan. Mr. Rich has been a frequent office-holder, but in nearly every instance the place has sought the man, and not the man the place. Honors have been conferred upon him without solicitation. When still a young man he served four successive years on the county board of supervisors. In 1872 he was elected to the legislature, and served eight years. During the sessions of 1877–78 he was speaker of the house. He was the last speaker in the old state capitol, and the first to preside over the house in the new hall. In 1880 Mr. Rich was elected to the state senate, and while acting there was elected to congress to succeed Mr. Conger. Before his departure, his colleagues in the senate presented him a gold watch and chain. This, following the presentation, at the close of the session of 1877, of an album containing the photographs of all the state officers and members of the legislature, and of a handsome silver service at the end of the 1879 session, showed the esteem in which Mr. Rich was held by his associates in the legislature. He was renominated in 1882, but defeated by E. C. Carlton. Returning home, Mr. Rich settled down to farm life again. He is vice-president of the National wool growers' association, president of the Michigan merino sheep breeders' association, and as such was appointed as a delegate to appear before the committee on ways and means of congress in behalf of the wool-growing industry. He is also president of the Farmers' mutual fire insurance company of Lapeer county, president of the State agricultural society in 1890, and for many years has been treasurer of the Northeastern agricultural society. He was, in 1889, appointed commissioner of railroads by Gov. Luce. In 1892 he was elected to the gubernatorial chair of Michigan.

John J. Rich

BORGFELDT, Georg, importer was born in Meldorf, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, Aug. 25, 1833, son of Johann Georg Borgfeldt. His father occupied various important positions in the city: was mayor of the town, inspector of dykes, school-commissioner, director of the savings bank, etc., making him a person of importance and influence. The son was educated at the normal college in Meldorf, served an apprenticeship in Rindsburg, and came to the United States at the age of twenty. He began his American life in a clerical capacity, working as occasion offered, until 1857, when he went to Nashville, Tenn., and opened a store, remaining there until 1862. He invested his moneys, at that time consisting of Confederate currency, in cotton. The cotton was afterward burned, presumably in accordance with the fortunes of war, and proved to him a total loss. Through the generosity of a friend he secured a loan of $20,000, and, removing to Indianapolis, Ind., established a wholesale notion store. In 1865 he removed to New York city, and entered upon a commission business. Various changes occurred from time to time, when, on Jan. 1, 1881, he established the mammoth importing house of Geo. Borgfeldt & Co. Mr. Borgfeldt was married in 1851 to Alice Lahey, daughter of James Lahey, civil engineer of New York city. He is president of the Fountain-head railroad company, and also president of the Fountain city land company.

Geo. Borgfeldt

RODNEY, William, colonist, was born in England in 1652. He came of an ancient family in Somersetshire, and in 1682 or 1683 emigrated from Bristol to Philadelphia. He settled at Lewes, Sussex county, Del., where he was sheriff in 1689, but soon after removed to Dover, Kent county, where he held a large property. In 1698–99, he was a member of Penn's council and of the Delaware assembly, as again of the latter in 1700–4, and in 1704 its speaker. He was also a magistrate in 1704, and in 1707 was appointed justice of New Castle, Del. He died at Dover in 1708, having founded a family which rendered eminent public services in the third and fourth generation. His eldest son, Cæsar, inherited his large estate and was father of Cæsar Rodney, high sheriff of Kent county and revolutionary patriot.

BECKLEY, John Newton, attorney, was born at Clarendon, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1848, son of William W. Beckley, a native of Connecticut, and Phœbe Main, a native of Byron, N. Y. After attending the district schools of his native place, he prepared for college at the Brockport collegiate institute and Genesee Wesleyan seminary. In September, 1872, he entered Genesee college at Lima, N. Y. At the end of his sophomore year he left college and became principal of the public schools of Lanesboro', Minn., 1870–71, and at Rushford in the same state, 1871–72. He then returned to western New York and took up the study of law at Batavia, in the office of Wakeman & Watson, and in June, 1875, was admitted to the bar. He practiced at Batavia until 1877, when he removed to Rochester and opened an office alone. In 1882 he was elected city attorney, and in 1884 was re-elected for another term. While serving in this capacity he represented the city in the famous "Honeoye Miller's litigations" growing out of the building of the new water works system in Rochester. In 1886 he was again elected city attorney, but soon resigned, owing to the demands of the firm of Bacon, Briggs & Beckley, which had been organized in the spring of that year. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Beckley was instrumental in organizing a new street railroad company, and as a result of his efforts, the plant and franchises of the old company were purchased in 1889, and the two were consolidated. Mr. Beckley was made vice-president in that year, and became president in 1890. This company, of which he is still the head, operates nearly 100 miles of street railroad and 150 motor cars, besides giving permanent employment to about 600 men. The entire lines of the company have been rebuilt, and electricity is the only motive power used Since 1889 Mr. Beckley has been connected with the purchase and consolidation of the street railroad systems of Buffalo and Paterson, N. J., Fall River, Lawrence, and Taunton, Mass., and other cities. In 1892 he became president of the Street railway association of the state of New York, and is now largely identified with street railway interests throughout the country. He is a prominent member of the law firm of Bacon, Briggs, Beckley & Bissell, well known throughout western New York, much of its success being due to Mr. Beckley's executive ability, foresight, and tact.

J. N. Beckley

Digitized by Google

HERR, Martin L., physician, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Sept. 13, 1838. His American ancestry dates back to the first settlement of Lancaster county. He is a descendant of Hans Herr, the pastor and spiritual adviser of a large colony of emigrants who arrived in Lancaster county from Switzerland in 1710. Hans Herr brought with him four sons, Abraham, Emanuel, John and Isaac. One son, Christian, came in 1709 as a Mennonite minister. From them have descended a numerous family, many of whom are prominent and influential in the affairs of Pennsylvania. Christian B. Herr, the father of Dr. Herr, was a prosperous farmer. He was married to Marice, daughter of Martin Light, a large landowner and prominent citizen of Lancaster county. George Hubley, the progenitor of the family in Lancaster county, came to Philadelphia from Germany in 1732, and in 1740 settled in Lancaster. His son, Michael, married Rosina Strumph, a native of Germany, and became president justice of the courts of Lancaster county. He was magistrate of the county twenty-seven years, was barrack-master of the county during the revolution, and for forty-three years of his life served Trinity Lutheran congregation as warden, elder and trustee. Michael's brother, Bernard, was major of the 10th Pennsylvania regiment in 1776, member of the legislature from 1783 to 1788, and of the state senate in 1790. John Hubley, son of Michael, married Maria Magdalena, a daughter of Ludwig Lauman, read law with Edward Shippen, and was admitted to the bar in 1769. He was a delegate from Lancaster county to the convention which met at Philadelphia in 1776 to adopt the state constitution. On Aug. 5, 1776, he took his seat as a member of the council of safety for Pennsylvania, and on Jan. 11, 1777, became commissary of the continental stores and the stores of Pennsylvania at Lancaster, with the rank of major. He was authorized to employ all the shoemakers among the Hessian prisoners at Lancaster to make shoes for the state. He was for several years a member of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania. He was afterward prothonotary, clerk of the courts and recorder of deeds for Lancaster county during a period of twenty years. In 1787 he was a member of the state convention which ratified the Federal constitution. His son Joseph was a merchant of Lancaster, and Joseph's son, John Adam, the father of Dr. Herr's first wife, married Sarah, daughter of Peter Young, sister of James Young of Middletown, Pa. Martin L. Herr obtained his early education in the State normal school at Millersville. In 1860 he began to read medicine with Dr. Patrick Cassidy, of Lancaster, and attended his first course of lectures at Jefferson medical college. In 1862 he entered the medical department of the Army of the Cumberland, where he availed himself of the superior advantages of hospital, medical and surgical practice. He completed his lecture term at the Medical university of Nashville, Tenn., and was graduated from that institution in 1864. Dr. Herr then continued his service in the army hospitals until 1866, ranking among the most experienced physicians in medical knowledge and surgical skill. He then settled in Lancaster, Pa., where his success in the treatment of disease soon won for him a wide reputation and a large practice, reaching beyond the limits of his own city and county, and giving him high standing among the leaders of his profession in Pennsylvania.

M. L. Herr

He has contributed various articles of merit to the medical journals, and is an active participant in the sessions of numerous medical societies. He has served the Lancaster city and county medical societies in an official capacity, was the originator of Lancaster pathological society, and is a member of the Pennsylvania state medical society, the American medical association, and the International medical congress. He attended the latter, and took part in its deliberations in 1890 at Berlin, Germany, and in 1894 at Rome, Italy. Taking an active interest in the affairs of Lancaster, Dr. Herr has served several years as president of the city council, and has been an efficient member of the board of education. He is a vestryman in St. James's Episcopal church of Lancaster, is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the order of Odd Fellows. Dr. Herr married, Sept. 6, 1870, Rosina, daughter of John Adam and Sarah Hubley, of Lancaster. Their children are Sarah M., William H., John L., Robert M., and Anna Elizabeth. Mrs. Herr died Feb. 2, 1889. Dr. Herr was married a second time on March 15, 1894, to Elizabeth H. Hager, eldest daughter of John C. Hager, a leading merchant of Lancaster city.

PRESCOTT, George Bartlett, electrician, was born in Kingston, N. H., Sept. 16, 1830, a descendant of James Prescott, an incorporator of the town in 1694. He received his education principally at private schools in Portland, Me., and in 1846 made a special study of electricity. He learned the art of telegraphy soon after its invention by S. F. B. Morse, and was manager at New Haven, Boston, Springfield, and other offices, from 1847 until 1858. In the latter year he was appointed superintendent of the lines operated by the American telegraph company. In 1866 he was called to the same position with the Western union telegraph company, and became its electrician, residing in New York city. From 1873 until 1880 he was electrician of the International ocean telegraph company, and during that time made a visit to Europe, as a result of which he introduced into the United States many improvements in the telegraph. He was vice-president of the Gold and Stock telegraph company from 1873 until 1881. In 1879 he was one of the incorporators of the Metropolitan telephone and telegraph company, and from 1879 until 1882 was a director in this company. From 1879 until 1882 he was president of the Manhattan telegraph company, and president of the American speaking telephone company. He was one of the earliest promoters of the telephone. He patented several inventions in connection with the telegraph, and also invented and patented an improvement in the quadruplex telegraph. He was a joint owner with Thomas A. Edison in all the quadruplex patents in this country and Europe, and they received a royalty from the British government for the use of the same in the United Kingdom. He introduced in 1870 the duplex telegraph, in 1874 the quadruplex telegraph (the most valuable addition ever made to the art of telegraphy), and in 1876 the use of pneumatic tubes in the transmission of messages. In 1852, while manager of the Boston office, he made the discovery that the aurora borealis was of electrical origin. He published an account of his discovery in the Boston "Journal" in February of that year. Subsequently, on various occasions, he removed the batteries from the telegraph

George B. Prescott

Digitized by Google

wires, and operated the latter by means of the current induced by the aurora. An account of these discoveries was written by him and published in the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1859. Much attention was aroused throughout the world, and the description was reproduced in all the leading scientific journals of Europe and America. In 1865, at the request of Postmaster-General Dennison, he wrote a paper on the proposed acquisition of the telegraph by the government, which was incorporated in the postmaster-general's report, and during the succeeding ten years he appeared before various committees of congress, and wrote many pamphlets in opposition to the government's control of the telegraph. He is the author of the following well-known works on electrical subjects, viz.: "History, Theory, and Practice of the Electric Telegraph" (1860); "Electricity and the Electric Telegraph" (1877); "The Speaking Telephone" (1878); "Dynamo-Electricity" (1884); "Bell's Electric Speaking Telephone: Its Invention, Construction, Application, Modification, and History" (1884), and "The Electric Telephone" (1890). He married Eliza Curtis Parsons of Massachusetts, a granddaughter of Gen. Israel Parsons of Massachusetts, who served with distinction throughout the revolutionary war. In 1882 Mr. Prescott retired from all active participation in business of every kind, and devoted himself exclusively to literary pursuits. He died in New York city on Jan. 18, 1894, after a short illness. His wife and only daughter, Mrs. Philip V. R. Van Wyck, Jr., survive him.

RICHARDSON, Willliam Alexander, senator, was born in Fayette county, Ky., Oct. 11, 1811. He was educated in his native state, graduating from the Transylvania university in 1828. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1830 when only nineteen years of age. He removed to Illinois, and there commenced the practice of the law. In 1835 he was elected state attorney. The next year he was chosen as a representative in the state legislature, and on the expiration of his second term was elected a state senator, and in 1844 he was again sent to the state legislature and elected speaker of the house. The same year he was a presidential elector on the democratic ticket, voting for James K. Polk and George M. Dallas as president and vice-president of the United States. At the outbreak of the Mexican war Mr. Richardson raised a volunteer company and went as its captain to join the army of Gen. Taylor. At Buena Vista he displayed marked courage, and by the unanimous vote of his regiment was made major on the battle-field Feb. 23, 1847. While absent in the army his constituents elected him a representative in congress from Illinois. His service in this position extended through the thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third, and thirty-fourth congresses. Before the expiration of the thirty-fourth congress he resigned, and Jacob C. Davis was chosen in his place, and he was in 1857 appointed by President Buchanan territorial governor of Nebraska, which position he resigned in 1858. In 1860, much against his consent, he was elected to represent his state in the thirty-seventh congress. On the death of his life-long friend, Stephen A. Douglas, June 3, 1861, Representative Richardson was chosen his successor in the U. S senate and served through his unexpired term in the sessions of the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth congresses. He was on several important committees. Senator Richardson was a delegate to the Charleston democratic convention of 1860, and nobly championed the claims of Judge Douglas, and in the adjourned convention at Baltimore, which nominated the Douglas and Johnson ticket, he was the acknowledged leader of the successful issue. In 1868 he was a delegate to the New York convention that nominated Seymour and Blair. Senator Richardson then retired from public life, dying at his home in Quincy, Ill., Dec. 27, 1875.

PENDLETON, Edward Waldo, lawyer, was born in Camden, Me., May 22, 1849. He descended from one of the early English settlers of New England, Maj. Brian Pendleton, who came with his family to Watertown, Mass., from the town of Pendleton, a suburb of Manchester, Eng., in 1631. Mr. Pendleton prepared for college at Gorham academy, in his native state. He was a student at Bowdoin college and the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter institution in 1872, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1875. He served as superintendent of public instruction at Owosso, Mich., and instructor of classics in the High school of Detroit. His legal studies were pursued in the office of C. I. Walker, and at the University of Michigan law school. He was admitted to the Detroit bar in 1876, and immediately established himself in the active practice of his profession, making a specialty of those branches of law relating to corporations, the management of estates, and chancery, in which he afterward gained much eminence. He has traveled extensively, and is, personally, genial, frank, and cordial in manner, public-spirited, possessing a cultivated taste for literature, a logical, legal mind, which, combined with peculiar business sagacity, enables him to practically utilize his legal knowledge.

SAYRE, William Lynison, educator, was born at Byberry (now a part of Philadelphia), Apr. 24, 1840. He obtained his education in the public schools, and was admitted to the Central high school of Philadelphia in 1854. He remained there but a short time, however, as his father removed to the northern part of the county to establish himself in business as a carriagemaker and wheelwright, and the son was obliged to exchange his books for tools. While engaged in this occupation he acquired that knowledge of the use of tools which afterward enabled him to realize the possibility of tool instruction as an educational factor. In 1858 he commenced teaching in Bucks county, Pa. From 1872 to 1885 he was principal of the Vaughan grammar-school of Philadelphia, and during that time took a prominent part in educational advancement. In 1875 he was a member of a committee of five grammar-school principals appointed by the board of education to formulate a new course of study for the schools. This was the first attempt to systematize the plan of public instruction in Philadelphia. In the effort to carry out the new course the board of education became convinced of the necessity of creating the office of city superintendent of schools. Early in his career Mr. Sayre advocated the teaching of drawing in the public schools, and in his own school made the first successful attempt in Philadelphia to place that branch of study on the school curriculum. To carry his ideas into effect, he diligently studied the best methods of drawing, and gave instruction to evening

Digitized by Google

classes at the Wright institute and in the Philadelphia evening high school. The Russian exhibition of wood-work at the centennial exposition convinced him of the practical value of tool instruction in the schools. He visited the St. Louis and Chicago manual training schools, and carefully examined into the results of the management of those institutions. In 1885, when the Philadelphia manual training school was established, he was appointed vice-principal, and upon the resignation of the principal, Lieut. Crawford, he succeeded him as head of the school. The subsequent success of this excellent institution was largely due to his executive ability, broad educational views, and to untiring efforts. His life training, including his practical experience in the use of tools, and his comprehensive knowledge of drawing, admirably prepared him for this special work, and he soon became one of the leaders in the cause of industrial education. Of the 263 graduates of the Philadelphia central manual training school up to 1892, seventy per cent. were engaged in those industrial pursuits

in which a high order of intelligence, as well as skill of hand, is required. They were electricians, draughtsmen, architects, makers of optical and mathematical instruments, chemists, machinists, etc. Twenty-five per cent. were in higher educational institutions, colleges, universities, technical schools, and the remainder in business for themselves. It has been, therefore, with some degree of confidence, claimed by Prof. Sayre and his supporters, that manual training in the public schools supplies an educational want, inasmuch as its curriculum affords a full and rounded high-school course, and provides for a thorough preparation for a technological course. It also fills an industrial want, by giving a kind of training that puts the pupil in touch with industrial pursuits, enabling him to gain an immediate livelihood upon leaving school. The manual training system of education demands just as close and thoughtful study with tools as with books, making provision, also, for the literary, scientific and mathematical training of the pupil.

FORDYCE, Samuel Wesley, financier, was born in Guernsey county, O., Feb. 7, 1840. He received his early education in the public schools, in Madison college, Uniontown, Pa., and at the North Illinois university. At the age of twenty he began his railway career as a station agent on the Central Ohio railway, afterward a part of the Baltimore and Ohio system. In July, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 1st Ohio volunteer cavalry, and steadily rose to a captaincy of cavalry. He was afterward assistant inspector-general of cavalry, assigned to the cavalry corps, army of the Cumberland. The civil war having ended, he went South, and located at Huntsville, Ala., where he established the banking house of Fordyce & Rison. He took an active interest in politics as a democrat—was a member of the Alabama state central committee in 1874. He removed to Arkansas and located at Hot Springs in the early part of 1876, where he became largely interested in business; was sent from Garland county as delegate to the state gubernatorial convention in 1880, and in 1884 was a delegate to the state judicial convention; was a member of the national democratic committee of Arkansas from 1884 to 1888, and a delegate to the national democratic convention at Chicago in 1884, and again in 1892. In 1881 he was made vice-president and treasurer of the Texas and St. Louis railroad company; in 1885 he was appointed receiver of the same comany, and in 1886, when the company was reorganized and its name changed to St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas, he was made president. In 1889 he was appointed receiver of the same company again, and in 1891, when it was again reorganized and its name changed to St. Louis Southwestern, he was re-elected president. He is still president of the St. Louis Southwestern railway company, commonly known as the "Cotton Belt." Many a Confederate veteran has felt a thrill when he saw the respect which Col. Fordyce showed toward the brave soldiers whom he once opposed in war. On the occasion of the death of the gallant Confederate Gen. John C. Brown, who afterward became a railroad man, and died in Tennessee in 1889, Col. Fordyce tendered the use of his private car, and not only that, but invited, and carried with him from St. Louis to Tennessee, railroad officials who had been veterans in both armies, to attend the funeral. Col. Fordyce was married, at Huntsville, to Susan E. Chaddick, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wm. D. Chaddick, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

BEACH, William Austin, lawyer and ex-collector of internal revenue, was born at Baldwinsville, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1842, son of Henry G. Beach, a farmer and lumber dealer, and Mary Sellon Thompson, natives of Delaware county, N. Y., descended from old New England families. William A. studied at the Union school at Baldwinsville, and was graduated in 1863 from the Delaware literary institute at Franklin, N. Y. After teaching two years, he began the study of law in the office of Hunt & Green in the city of Syracuse, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1866. In 1873 he was admitted to practice in the U. S. district court for the northern district of New York; in November, 1885, to the U. S. circuit courts for the northern and southern districts of New York, and in 1888 to the Supreme court of the United States. During the period covered by these dates, Mr. Beach continued the practice of his profession at Syracuse, gaining a large practice, and recognition as a lawyer of more than ordinary attainments, having been connected with litigations of general interest and importance. He has been associated at different times, as partners, with Henry E. Marble, William Saunders, O. J. Brown, Harrison Hoyt, and is now a member of the firm of Hancock, Beach & Devine. Mr. Beach has ever manifested great interest in public affairs, and has been connected with every movement for the improvement of the city of his residence for the past twenty years. In politics he has been an active democrat, and since 1868 has "stumped" his state in every campaign; in recognition of his political service he was requested by the late Samuel J. Tilden to accept a membership on the state committee, and held that honorable position from 1875 to the fall of 1877, attending the national convention of his party at St. Louis in 1876 to urge the nomination of Gov. Tilden for the presidency. In the winter of 1876–77, anticipating proceedings on the part of the friends of Gov. Tilden

Digitized by Google

to contest the presidency, he sent an agent to Florida, at his own expense, to collect and put in shape the evidence of the election in that state; the only use, however, made of this evidence was by the "Potter" investigation by congress at the session of that winter; he has now the weekly reports of that agent, which afford an interesting chapter in the history of that stormy contest. In 1883 he was appointed by Gov. Cleveland one of the commission to report on the proposition to store the headwaters of the Hudson river by means of reservoirs, and draw the report advising that the lakes in the Adirondack forests, tributary to the Hudson, be dammed for that purpose, and that the waters of the spring freshets thus stored be fed to the river during the dry period. He received the appointment of collector of internal revenue for the 21st New York district in November, 1885, and continued in office until June 30, 1890, conducting its large business with commendable efficiency. In the year 1890 he was one of several gentlemen selected by the Reform club of New York to meet the republicans in joint debate on the subject of tariff reduction, at the county fairs throughout the state. During the campaign of 1892 Mr. Beach was prominent in his advocacy of the renomination of President Cleveland, beginning his labors with an address at the so-called "anti-snap" meeting in Cooper union, New York city; acting as a member of the provisional state committee, and attending the national convention at Chicago as a member of the contesting delegation from New York. Mr. Beach was married, May 3, 1886, to Mrs. Augusta H. Kelly, with whom, and their adopted children, he now resides at Syracuse.

BROOKE, Francis Mark, merchant, was born in Radnor, Delaware county, Pa., July 4, 1836, the fourth of nine children of Hugh Jones Brooke and Jemima Elizabeth Longmire, his wife. His ancestors were of the early English and Welsh emigration, who served their country in positions of honor and trust in addition to their services as soldiers in the colonial, revolutionary and 1812 wars. His father (see "Ashmead's History of Delaware County, Pa.," page 608) was a leading citizen, whose influence was widely known and strongly felt, and whose advice was frequently sought in national and state, as well as local, corporate and personal affairs, and his mother was the daughter of Nathaniel Longmire, a lace manufacturer of Nottingham, England, who emigrated thence to Philadelphia in 1819. The early boyhood of Francis Mark Brooke was spent in Radnor, where he attended the local schools until his sixteenth year, when he entered Haverford college, leaving it in 1854 because of broken health, and remained at his home, at Media, Pa., until 1857, when he commenced the study of the law under Edward Hopper, a leading member of the Philadelphia bar. At the same time he attended the lectures of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession at Media, where his father's prominence and his own industry soon secured him a fair and growing income. On July 21, 1862, he married Adelaide Hunter, daughter of William Hayman Vogdes and Hannah Pennell Davis, his wife, of Philadelphia. She was a woman whose earnest Christian character, kindly disposition and social graces thoroughly fitted her for every relation of her life. Their marriage was an exceptionally happy one. As Mr. Brooke was obliged to take charge of his father's business affairs during the latter's absence in the military service of the government, his own service in the war of the rebellion was short and inconspicuous as a private in Company I, 29th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, emergency troops. In 1863 he was elected district attorney of his native county, and assumed the office at the November term of that year; he held it but a few terms; the confinement of his increasing practice having again broken his health, he sought the greater activities of trade. In 1864, with his brother Hunter, he formed the co-partnership of F. M. & H. Brooke, grain merchants, and started business in Philadelphia, which continually grew until they became one of the leading firms in that branch of the city's trade. In 1865 he removed from Media to Philadelphia, where he has since resided. As a member of the Commercial exchange, the leading active trade organization of the city, his ability and usefulness were promptly recognized, and he has almost continuously served his fellow-members on its committees or in its administration, especially in those matters involving the legislation of the city councils, the state legislature and the national congress, affecting the trade and commerce of Philadelphia. In 1878, after serving the exchange as director and vice-president, he was made president, and in the celebrations of the national centennial in 1876, the Bi-centennial of the founding of Philadelphia in 1878, and the national constitutional centennial in 1887, he actively participated as a representative of the exchange. Mr. Brooke originated, had drawn, and, by persistent effort, secured the passage, by the Pennsylvania legislature, of the act of May 20, 1893, "To acquire, maintain and preserve forever the revolutionary campground at Valley Forge for the free enjoyment of the people of the state," and in recognition of his interest in, and work for, Valley Forge, he was the first commissioner selected by the governor, and by his fellow-commissioners was unanimously made their president. In financial, industrial, charitable and other organizations, he takes an active interest, serving as president or director in the administration of many. In politics Mr. Brooke is a republican, but, with the exception of the district-attorneyship before mentioned, he has always refused the use of his name for political office, whether appointive or elective. Mrs. Brooke died Nov. 28, 1888. Their children were Estelle Hunter, wife of Isaac Marselis Loughead, Hugh Jones, Wayne Vogdes, who died April, 1882, Florence and Francis Mark, Jr.

BASSETT, Allan Lee, soldier, editor, and underwriter, was born near Birmingham, Conn., Feb. 28, 1827. His ancestors were of old Puritan stock, William Bassett, the first of the name in America, having arrived at New Plymouth, Nov. 11, 1621, in the small ship Fortune, which sailed one year after the Mayflower, bringing such families and parts of families as could not be comfortably accommodated in the latter-named vessel. His ancestors were no less distinguished on the side of his mother, Nancy Lee, a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of John Eliot the apostle, who emigrated in 1631 from England to Massachusetts, where he made himself famous, not only for his learning and his labors and sufferings as a missionary, but also for the fact that he was the first settler in America who essayed to establish a republic upon its shores. The parents of Allan desired to educate him for one of the learned professions, as in the case of his brothers, Eliot and Benjamin, both of whom were graduates from Yale college, the one subse

Digitized by Google

quently becoming a minister, and the other a physician. Young Allan was accordingly sent to Hopkins's grammar school, where he received a thorough preparation for college. His enterprising spirit and urgent desire to take part in the busy scenes of life, could not, however, brook the delay which must attend the necessary preparation for admission to the legal profession, as was the intention of his parents. Accordingly, at the age of eighteen, he went to New York city, where, after some experience gained as a clerk, he began the life of a merchant and a manufacturer. For twenty years he conducted business successfully in that city, making Brooklyn his place of residence. When the civil war broke out he organized a military company, known as the Brooklyn Greys, and of which he was made captain. It was attached, under the name of company D, to the 23d regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and marched to the seat of war early in 1863, and greatly distinguished itself, especially in the battle of Gettysburg and in the riots in New York city. He remained at the head of his company until the close of the war. On returning to his home in Brooklyn he disposed of his business in New York, resigned his commission in the regiment, and with his family removed to Irvington, N. J. In May, 1866, he established the "Northern Monthly and New Jersey Magazine," of which he was editor and sole proprietor. Its editorial department gives abundant evidence of Captain Bassett's literary culture as well as his good taste and gracefulness as a writer. Two years of close application in the editorial chair, after the toil and excitement incident to the camp and field, did not, however, prove to be the rest which he anticipated. He therefore sold it to the Putnams of New York, and it was thereafter published as "Putnam's Magazine and Northern Monthly." Soon after abandoning the editorial chair, in 1870, he engaged in the real estate business. The financial panic which took place during the following two years, drove all land speculators from the market, and with them went his occupation as well as a large share of his earnings. On the return of better times, he undertook, in 1875, to organize the Prudential insurance company, now one of the most important institutions of its kind in the country. He became its first president, and, largely through his efforts, the company was placed upon the basis which made possible the wonderful success which has attended all its operations. But differences of opinions arising in the conduct of its affairs, he withdrew in 1879, and soon after associated himself with the Metropolitan life insurance company of New York, as superintendent in New Jersey, a position which he occupied throughout the remainder of his life, making Newark his residence. Capt. Bassett was a stanch republican in politics, and for several years chairman of the Essex county republican committee. He was always among the foremost in enterprises whose aim was the welfare of the community in which he dwelt. He was a prominent and influential member of the board of trade of the city of Newark, and was elected as its president for four terms, an honor without precedent in that organization. He was also a member of the Washington association, which was established for the purpose of purchasing and preserving Washington's headquarters at Morristown, N. J. In the New Jersey Historical society he also manifested much interest, and labored zealously to secure a fire-proof building for its valuable collections. From early life he was an earnest, consistent Christian, active in every good work and word. His genial nature endeared him to every one who knew him, and his wonderful energy and executive abilities gave him prominence in every movement, public or private, in which he took part. In December, 1853, Capt. Bassett married Caroline, daughter of John Phillips, M.D., of Bristol, Pa. Six children were the fruit of this union, but the wife and four children died during his residence in Brooklyn, between 1855 and 1865. The survivors are Allena, wife of Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D.D., of New York city, and Carrol Phillips Bassett of Newark, N. J. He married a second time, in 1866, Mrs. Annie S. Richards of New York city, who still survives. He died at Newark, N. J., Dec. 4, 1892.

BASSETT, Carrol Phillips, civil engineer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1863, son of Allan Lee and Caroline Phillips Bassett. He entered Lafayette college in 1879, and was graduated as valedictorian in the class of 1883, taking the degree of C.E. His alma mater made him a Ph.D. in 1888. He is a member of the college fraternity, Phi Delta Theta, and was its president 1887–89; member also of Phi Beta Kappa; a life member of the American society of civil engineers; member of the New England water works association, and of the Philadelphia engineers' club. In social life he is a member of the Essex club, of the Essex county country club, and of the Blooming Grove (Pa.) club. In his business of civil engineer he has designed and constructed the water works, the sewerage and sewage purification works of many towns in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Delaware. He was president of the New Jersey sanitary association 1892–93; is chief engineer of the Commonwealth water company, and other similar corporations, and is author of "The Conservation of Streams," "Inland Sewage Disposal," and other technical papers.

CABANISS, Thomas Banks, representative in congress, was born in Forsyth, Monroe county, Ga., Aug. 31, 1835. His father, Elbridge Gerry Cabaniss, was of French descent, whose ancestor was one of two brothers who emigrated from France to Virginia before the revolution. His grandfather, George Cabaniss, removed to Georgia shortly after the revolution. His mother was Sarah Chipman, whose father came from Massachusetts after the revolution, and, settling in Savannah, afterward removed to Elbert county. The son was prepared for college in the schools of Forsyth, and was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1853. He studied law and was admitted to the bar about the beginning of the war. He enlisted in the war as a private in the first company which was ordered into service, and which was a part of the 1st regiment of Georgia volunteers, commanded by Col. Ramsay. He was promoted to captain of another company of his regiment within a month after being mustered into service. At the expiration of the twelve-months' service of the regiment he remained at home a short while, andthen joined Cutt's battalion of artillery as a private, was promoted to first lieutenant, and served on the staffs of Gens. George Doles and Philip Cook gallantly until the close of the war, sharing in some of its bloodiest battles. He returned after the war and resumed the successful practice of the law. He was

Thomas B. Cabaniss

Digitized by Google

elected, in October, 1865, to the house of representatives of the state of Georgia; was in 1870 assistant secretary of the state senate of Georgia; was in 1873 elected secretary of the senate, and while so engaged he was appointed solicitor-general of the Flint circuit, resigning the secretaryship of the senate to accept it. He was elected to the senate of Georgia for a term of four years in 1876, but the term having been cut by a change made in the constitution of the state by the convention of 1877, he was re-elected in 1878, serving two years under the shortened term. He was again elected to the senate in 1884, and the fourth time in 1890. He was elected in 1892 to represent his district in the fifty-third congress as a democrat. He has also been mayor of his native town, Forsyth, Ga. He married, in 1873, Mary Howard, of Cartersville, Ga., by whom he has two living children. Capt. Cabaniss has taken a high stand as a lawyer, legislator and public leader, following in the footsteps of his distinguished father, Judge Cabaniss, who was one of the most influential men of the state, an eminent jurist, and at the head of his party in the fiery reconstruction days, the most critical period of state politics. He inherited from his father his capacity for public affairs, strong convictions, independence of action, conservative judgment, and firm courage of conduct, accompanied by the best-poised equanimity of temper, and the most unvarying courtesy. He was chairman of the senate finance committee in 1876, and chairman of the judiciary committee in the senates of 1884 and 1890. In congress he has taken immediate rank among the strong representatives. He is an able lawyer, a vigorous prosecuting officer, an honored citizen, and possessed of the finest social and family excellencies.

GLAZIER, Willard, soldier, author and explorer, was born in Fowler, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1841. His great-grandfather, Oliver Glazier, was a soldier of the revolution, having fought at Bunker hill when a lad of fourteen, and was a pensioner until his death at the age of ninety-seven. His grandfather, Jabez, served in the war of 1812, and his father, Ward, in the civil war of 1861. Altogether, six Glaziers, sons and grandsons of Jabez, patriotically bore arms in their country's cause during this war, all hailing from the small town of Fowler in northern New York. The grandfather and father on the return of peace followed the occupation of farmer. The son's boyhood was also spent on the farm at Fowler, his father's straitened circumstances rendering his help a necessity. He was, however, able to attend the district school during the winter of each year. His father being unable to give him an education, he went into the woods as a trapper when fifteen years of age, to enable him to continue his education. He in this way earned $75, and in the summer of 1857 entered the Gouverneur Wesleyan seminary, where he remained for two years, further maintaining himself by teaching during the vacations. In 1859 he entered the Normal college at Albany, N. Y., having at the time only a few dollars with which to meet his expenses. Before the close of the term he was compelled to teach a district school for a term. He returned to the Normal school in the spring of 1861, only to leave it in August to enlist as a private in the second regiment of New York calvary, popularly known as the "Harris Light." With this regiment he participated in all the cavalry engagements of the army of the Potomac, until his capture. On Oct. 19, 1863, a division of cavalry, including the "Harris Light," under General Kilpatrick, was surrounded by the Confederates, and while the command was making a charge upon the enemy, Glazier's horse was riddled with bullets; he fell beneath the advancing squadrons and was captured. From the battle-field he and his fellow prisoners were marched to Culpeper and thence to Libby prison, Richmond, Va. Here he assisted in the famous "tunnel" scheme, but was unable to make his escape. From Libby he was transferred to Danville, Virginia, and thence to the military prisons at Macon and Savannah, Ga., and Charleston and Columbia, S. C. While in Charleston he was placed by the prison authorities under fire of Gilmore's siege guns. Glazier escaped from Columbia on Nov. 26, 1864; was recaptured by a Confederate outpost Dec. 15th, escaped again Dec. 16th, was retaken the same day by a detachment of Texan cavalry under General Wheeler and tried as a spy at Springfield, Ga., on Dec. 17th. He escaped finally from Sylvania, Ga., on Dec. 19th and reached the Federal lines near Savannah, Dec. 23d. Having been rendered supernumerary during his long imprisonment, and being anxious to remain in the service until the close of the war, Glazier applied for a commission and received an appointment as first lieutenant in the 26th New York calvary. He then returned to his home for a short time to recover health and strength, a report of his death as a prisoner at Columbia having preceded him. Returning to the seat of war, Glazier took part with his regiment in the closing engagements, subsequently being made brevet captain for meritorious service. After the war he prepared for publication a journal which he had kept throughout his incarceration in Southern prisons. He first offered it in New York, but the great publishing houses of the metropolis refused it or offered him a small royalty which he declined to accept. He then returned to Albany, where he found a publisher (Joel Munsell) who put the journal into book form in an edition of five hundred copies, under the title "Capture, Prison-Pen and Escape." While the book was in press, its author solicited subscriptions for it, and was soon enabled to cancel his indebtedness to Mr. Munsell and realize a gratifying surplus. The book met with a sale of over 400,000 copies. Following this work from his pen, came a series of volumes on military subjects: "Three Years in the Federal Cavalry" (1871); "Battles for the Union" (1874); and "Heroes of Three Wars" (1878). Glazier's later works, "Peculiarities of American Cities" (1883); "Down the Great River" (1887); "Headwaters of the Mississippi" (1892), and "Ocean to Ocean on Horseback" (1894), are the outcome of his travels and explorations in the United States. He is a member of the Grand army of the republic, having been mustered into Sumner Post, 24, department of New York, in 1870, from which he was transferred in 1871 to Rice Post, 29, in which he always had a fraternal interest. In 1876 Glazier made a horseback journey across the continent for the purpose of leisurely studying that portion of the country through which he passed, and the habits and customs of the people. Leaving Boston on the ninth of May he took a route directly westward, lecturing in the larger cities and towns on "Echoes from the Revolution," the subject being suggested by the centennial year. The greater share of the proceeds of these lectures was donated to various Grand army objects, among others, the Relief fund, the Soldiers' home, Dayton, O., and the Custer monument fund. He was captured by a band of Arrapahoe Indians near Skull Rocks, Wyoming, but escaped, and continuing his journey on

Digitized by Google

one of their mustangs, reached San Francisco Dec. 26th, having ridden from the Atlantic to the Pacific in 200 days. While crossing the government bridge between Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Ia., during his journey, Glazier was strongly impressed by the sight of the great stream rolling beneath him, and then first conceived the idea of traversing the Mississippi through its entire course. This idea was carried into effect in the summer of 1881, when, accompanied by his brother and Barret Channing Paine of the St. Paul "Pioneer Press," he penetrated to Lake Itasca, the long-supposed source of the Mississippi, and thence, with the aid of Indian guides, reached on July 22d, a lake beyond and above Itasca, known to the Indians as Pokegama (the place where the waters gather). This fine body of water, connected with Itasca by a perennial stream, was by measurement and soundings found to be forty-five feet deep with an area of 255 acres. Heavily wooded hills surround its circular basin, and in the waters are found many varieties of fish. Unknown or unrecognized before the visit of Glazier and his companions, owing probably to the obscurity of its outlet into Itasca, and other local causes, the lake above Itasca is one of the most beautiful in Minnesota, and this body of water he discovered to be the real source of the Mississippi. From this point Glazier and his party began the descent of the river, satisfied that their canoes had floated upon its remotest waters. The journey from source to sea occupied 117 days, and is considered one of the most remarkable canoe voyages on record. A journal was kept throughout the voyage, in which the varied events along the route were duly chronicled, and in which the author graphically described the newly discovered source, named "Lake Glazier" in his honor. Between 1881 and 1891, some parties questioned the correctness of the Glazier position in reference to the source of the great river, and in 1891, with the object of justifying his claim to the important discovery, he extended an invitation to many scientists, geographers and leading map and educational publishers to accompany him upon another expedition to the source of the Mississippi. The invitation was accepted by several and a party organized in August of that year with whom Glazier explored the environments of the two lakes (vide "Headwaters of the Mississippi"). The unanimous verdict of the members of this second expedition was that the lake to the south of Itasca, known to the Indians as Pokegama, is unquestionably the true head of the Mississippi, Lake Itasca having no valid claim to that distinction. Capt. Glazier's journey of 1881, which led to the location of the true source of the great American river, was doubtless the most noteworthy event of his life, and if the predictions of those who became interested in this important discovery are fulfilled, he will be best remembered by his fortunate correction of a serious geographical error of a half century's standing.

HEBARD, Henry Stead, manufacturer, was born in Saugerties, Ulster county, N. Y., of New England ancestry. His father removed to Rochester in 1831, four years before the incorporation of the municipality. The son was educated in the public schools and the old College institute. Attaining his majority at the time of the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, he determined to join the immense army taking its way across the western plains, and was only prevented from so doing by the age of his father and the magnitude of business interests involved in certain marble quarries owned and managed by his father. He became a partner in the business, and throwing his best energies into the work so developed it that the Hebard marble works became well known throughout the country. His father died in 1852, and on the settlement of the estate the son became sole proprietor. In 1869, upon the organization of the East side savings bank, Mr. Hebard was elected vice-president, remaining such until 1876, when he became the president, retaining that position until his death. He was also president of the New York state mutual aid society, an insurance organization. About two years before his death, perceiving that the company was not in a satisfactory condition, Mr. Hebard secured the transfer of its policies to the Massachusetts benefit society. By so doing the affairs of the corporation were completely wound up, and financial loss to the stockholders avoided. As a result of his action he received many testimonials of praise and gratitude from those who had invested their money, for the skill and cleverness by which he had made the transfer and saved the stockholders. From 1857 to 1862 he served continuously as a member of the common council, and in the latter year was a candidate for the office of mayor, and also in 1864, but on both occasions defeated by a close vote. From 1865 to 1872 he was a member of the first police commission, and aided in laying the foundation for the present police department of the city; in 1873–74 a member of the board of public works; for many years a manager of the Western house of refuge, afterward the State industrial school, and by appointment of Gov. Robinson became its president in 1876; served two terms as member of the board of supervisors representing the fourth ward; in 1880, as presidential elector, he cast his vote for Garfield and Arthur; was offered the position of postmaster of Rochester by President Arthur, but declined in favor of the then incumbent, and was again offered the position by President Harrison, Feb. 14, 1890, and received his commission March 4, 1890. Mr. Hebard was for fifteen years a volunteer fireman, and for many years a trustee of the fire department. He was also a member of several societies, a Scottish rite mason, a member of the Valley lodge, of the Monroe commandery; for many years a trustee of the First Methodist church and president of the board, and a member of the club bearing his own name. The Hebard club is composed of well-known Rochester men, and for one of its recreations makes an annual excursion as a body to some locality of interest. Mr. Hebard married in 1853 Harriet M. Hazen, who, with four children, survived him. He was a man of steadfast integrity, and, endowed by nature with conspicuous business talent, with keen insight into human nature, he stood in the community as a type of the upright citizen and man of affairs. He died March 11, 1890.

McNAB, Anson Stuart, lawyer, was born in Toronto, Canada, July 17, 1863, under the protection of the American flag (in the house of the American consul). His mother was daughter of the Rev. Anson Greene, LL.D., who was born in Middleburgh, Schoharie county, N. Y., removed to Canada among the early pioneers, introduced into Toronto the first printing press run by steam, and whose wife was a daughter of Caleb Hopkins, an old New England loyalist, who resided at Hamilton, Canada, was elected to parliament, and held the seat for a number of years. Young McNab's parents both died when he was very young, and he was brought up by his grandfather and grandmother. At the death of his grandfather in 1878, he removed with his grandmother to Saratoga Springs, N. Y. His grandfather, on his father's side, was for many years attorney-general for the province of Nova Scotia.

Digitized by Google

In the harbor of Halifax lies McNab's island, which was owned by him, and which he sold to the British government, and upon which the government erected a fort for the defense of the harbor. Young McNab attended Toronto high school, Dr. Tassie's academy in Gault, and the Dundass Wesleyan institute, Dundass, Canada, before coming to the United States. He then studied law, and was, on attaining his majority, admitted to the bar. His most active practice was in criminal cases. He won three murder trials, in each case appearing for the defense. Mr. McMab was director and attorney of Rochester Eureka wood filler company, attorney for the Rochester sole cutting company, past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the state of New York, and a member of the Supreme lodge of Knights of Pythias of the world; past grand chief of the Knights of the Golden Eagle of the state of New York, and member of the Supreme castle of knights of Golden Eagle of the world; member of Cyrene commandery thirty-nine knights of Rochester; also of Rochester sovereign grand consistory; thirty-second degree Mason; an Elk, an Odd Fellow, a Red man, and member of the Scottish clans. On March 21, 1888, he married Cora Eliza, the youngest daughter of Henry S. Hebard, of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. McNab has the reputation of being one of the brightest criminal lawyers in western New York, on many occasions having been called away from home to defend important cases. His great power is due to oratorical ability, easy manners, fine physique and great command of language, which carries his hearers with him on themes that he debates, and makes him a dangerous opponent in any contested legal proceeding.

HANNEMAN, Louis, corporation attorney, was born in New York city, Oct. 22, 1858, the son of Andrew Paul Hanneman, who for fifteen years was the official interpreter of the marine court of the city of New York, and descended from an old German family residing in Bavaria. His mother was a niece of Gen. Wallot, of the Bavarian army. He was educated at the De La Salle institute of the Christian brothers, the public schools of New York city, and the University of the city of New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1879, as bachelor of laws. Upon leaving college he entered the law office of Jacob A. Gross, state senator, continuing the private practice of law until Apr. 27, 1891, when he was appointed corporation attorney of New York city. His political life has been active and successful, commanding the attention of his party leaders, and securing for him merited promotion. His fidelity to the democratic party, to which he attached himself on reaching his majority, has never been questioned, and he owes his success to this fidelity, and to strict business habits in the conduct of his profession. He served for ten years in the 22d regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. In his vocation he has been connected with important trusts as receiver, assignee, and referee when large estates and important actions were involved, the judges of nearly all the city courts soliciting him whenever his services could be secured. He was married to Amanda M. Ludeman, of old New York Dutch ancestry, March 12, 1889. Mr. Hanneman is a consistent member of the Reformed Dutch church.

NOYES, Crosby Stuart, journalist, was born in Minot, Me., Feb. 16, 1825. He came to Washington, D. C., while a young man, and served as newspaper correspondent at the time when Webster, Clay, Calhoun and their contemporaries were the prominent subjects of public comment. He was conspicuous among the brotherhood for the wit and picturesqueness of his descriptive correspondence. In 1855 he became a reporter on the Washington "Star," then recently established. During the exciting war times Mr. Noyes won high reputation as a tactful and accurate news gatherer. He was one of the few newspaper men who won the confidence, and succeeded in gaining news as to the movements and operations of the army, from Secretary Stanton. He was, early in his connection with the "Star," promoted to the assistant editorship, and in 1867 he acquired an interest in the paper, and became its editor-in-chief. From this time his public history and that of the Washington "Star" were identical. Its steady, healthy, and wonderful growth was only an index of the plans, purposes, and ambitions of its chief. He succeeded in that historic "graveyard of newspaper enterprises" in building up a prosperous, influential, and conspicuously successful newspaper. A contemporaneous co-editor christened him "the editor-in-chief of the most influential newspaper in Washington, of the daily which shapes more legislation than any other paper in the United States." Mr. Noyes was a potent factor in the development of modern Washington. Municipal improvements, as put in operation by A. R. Shepherd, were dreamed of and planned by Mr. Noyes and Mr. Shepherd when serving together in the local common council in 1863. He was afterward the foremost advocate of the assumption by the national government of one-half of the debt and expenditure of the District of Columbia, of the reclamation of the Potomac flats, and of the establishment of Rock Creek park. In 1856 he was married to Elizabeth S., daughter of Rev. Thos. Williams of Maine. They have three sons and two daughters. The sons are also connected with the "Star," Theodore W. being associated with his father as editor, Frank B. the treasurer of the "Star" company, and Thomas C. in the news department. An extensive and tireless traveler, Mr. Noyes first tramped over the continent of Europe on foot, in Bayard Taylor fashion, in 1855. On this tour he corresponded in a series of letters with the Portland "Transcript." In his latter years he traveled through all parts of the world, contributing to his paper numerous articles containing vivid pictures of scenes and life in foreign countries. He is a member of the Cosmos club, of the Geographic society, of the Woodmont rod and gun club, and various other scientific and social organizations of the capital city. He has always been a leader in all local movements of an educational, charitable, benevolent, or reformatory character, and is a director in the District of Columbia reform school, of the Board of children's guardians, the Newsboys' home, and the Foundling asylum of Washington.

Digitized by Google

SANBORN, John Benjamin, soldier, was born at Epsom, N. H., Dec 5, 1826. His early education was acquired at the village school, and he fitted for college with a view to devoting himself to the profession of law. He entered Dartmouth, was graduated, and then pursued a law course, being admitted to the bar in July, 1854. He at once removed to Minnesota, settling in St. Paul in December, 1854. He founded a law practice, and interested himself in the politics of his state, being elected in 1858 to the position of adjutant-general of the state. At the outbreak of the civil war Gen. Sanborn was serving as quartermaster-general, and the duty of raising and equipping the volunteer soldiers to fill the quota for Minnesota, fell upon him. This duty he accomplished with speed, and five regiments of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery were furnished and forwarded by him during the year 1861. Early in 1862 he accepted a commission as colonel of the 4th Minnesota volunteers, and with the regiment went to the front. His first engagement was at the battle of Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862, when he commanded the 1st brigade of Gen. Hamilton's left wing of the army under Rosecrans. During the battle his brigade, and notably his own regiment under Capt. Le Gro, by a bayonet charge recaptured four guns taken early in the fight, but was finally obliged to fall back, pressed by a superior force directed by Gen. Price. Nearly 600 soldiers in his brigade of 2,200 were killed and wounded in the engagement, which lasted but one hour. In the official report Gen. Sanborn was highly commended, and he was promoted to be a brigadier-general of volunteers, but the U. S. senate failed to confirm the commission. He participated in the battles of Grant, which led to the fall of Vicksburg, and upon the surrender, July 4, 1863, he was selected to lead the advance guard into the city, and afterward to superintend the paroling and disbanding of the 27,000 Confederate soldiers captured. This honor was conferred by reason of his gallant conduct during the Vicksburg campaign, and especially for bravery and skill displayed at the capture of Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863. In November, 1863, Gen. Sanborn assumed command of the district of southwest Missouri, where he opposed Gen. Price, and either at the head of a brigade or division of cavalry he fought in the battles of Jefferson City, Booneville, Independence, Big Blue, Osage, and Newtonia. His success in all those engagements was phenomenal, and no decided defeat is recorded against him in all his engagements in Missouri. After the civil war ended, Gen. Sanborn conducted a campaign against the Indians, in the summer and fall of 1865, and restored quiet on the border by treaties with hostile tribes.

HARKER, Charles G., soldier, was born in Swedesborough, N. J., Dec. 2, 1837. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1858, entered the 2d infantry, and became first lieutenant of the 15th infantry May 14, 1861. He was promoted captain Oct. 24, 1861, and shortly afterward joined the 65th Ohio volunteers as lieutenant-colonel, of which regiment he was chosen colonel on Nov. 11, 1861. During the civil war he was engaged at the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, and the battle of Stone river; was then recommended for promotion, but did not receive it until he had won further distinction at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. He was then appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from Sept. 20, 1863; led a brigade under Gen. Howard in the Georgia campaign, and effected a splendid and gallant defence of Rocky Face Ridge, May 7, 1864, against the determined and furious efforts of the enemy to dislodge him. Gen. Harker was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864.

GREBLE, John Trout, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1834. He was educated at the U. S. military academy, graduating in the class of 1854. He was assigned to the 2d artillery, stationed at Newport, R. I. Upon his promotion to second lieutenant in September, 1854, he was sent to Tampa, Fla., and took part in the suppression of hostile Indians. He remained here two years, with the exception of a short time on sick leave, acting as commissary and quartermaster a portion of the time. In December, 1856, he was appointed acting assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at West Point, serving as an instructor until Sept. 24, 1860. On March 3, 1857, he was promoted first lieutenant. In March, 1861, he was detailed for active duty at Fortress Monroe, and was largely instrumental in preventing the seizure of the fortress by the Confederates. At the opening of active operations against the Confederate troops under Magruder, he was sent to Newport News to superintend the erection of fortifications, and, as master of ordnance, to train the volunteers in artillery practice. When the ill-planned attack on the Confederate forces at Big Bethel was made, Lieut. Greble was detailed to support the raw militia with a battery of two guns. He predicted failure, and sought to discourage the rash movement, having a strong presentiment that it would only result in disaster, and cost him his life. His judgment was overruled, and his predictions found no favor. He came to the support of the over-zealous Gen. Pierce, when his forces had been driven back, and prevented an annihilation by bringing his two guns to bear on the pursuing Confederates, and holding them in check until the disordered infantry could be withdrawn to a safe position. Just as he ordered his battery to be withdrawn from the field, he was struck in the temple by a rifle ball and instantly killed. For his bravery in the two days' action he received the brevets of captain, major and lieutenant-colonel on the day of his death—June 10, 1861.

Digitized by Google

HARNEY, William Selby, soldier, was born at Haysboro', Davidson county, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1800, son of Thomas Harney, who served as an officer in the war of the revolution from the state of Delaware. The war over, he emigrated with his family to Tennessee in 1791, and subsequently settled in Louisiana. William Selby's elder brother, John Milton Harney, a physician, poet, journalist and Dominican monk, was born March 9, 1789, and died at the monastery at Bardstown, Ky., Jan. 15, 1825. William Selby was appointed second lieutenant in the 19th U. S. infantry from Louisiana Feb. 13, 1818, promoted to be first lieutenant Jan. 7, 1819, to a captaincy May 14, 1825, as major and paymaster May 1, 1833, lieutenant-colonel, 2d dragoons, Aug. 15, 1836, colonel Jan. 30, 1848, and brigadier-general Jan. 14, 1858. As Maj. Harney he took part in the Black Hawk war, also in the Florida war; as lieutenant-colonel, distinguishing himself at Fort Millon and at Carloosahatchie July 23, 1839, and was in command of several expeditions into the Everglades, gaining by his superior officership the brevet of colonel in December, 1840, "for gallant and meritorious conduct." He was with the army in the war with Mexico, and was mentioned for bravery at Medellin, March 25, 1847, and for his part in the battle of Cerro Gordo was brevetted brigadier-general. After the close of the Mexican war he was on frontier duty, and on Sept. 3, 1855, met and defeated the Sioux Indians at Sand Hills, on the Platte river. Upon receiving his commission as brigadier-general in June, 1858, he was assigned to the command of the department of Oregon. One of his acts was to take military possession of the island of San Juan, claimed by the British government as a part of British Columbia. This led to a dispute with Great Britain, and the recall of Gen. Harney. He was subsequently appointed to the command of the department of the West, with headquarters at St. Louis. In April, 1861, while Gen. Harney was *en route* for Washington to meet the incoming administration and receive orders incident to the reorganization of the army, he was arrested by the Confederates at Harper's Ferry, Va., and carried to Richmond. Gens. Lee and Johnston both strongly urged him to join the fortunes of the South, at the same time deprecating the necessity that forced them to take up arms against the government. Gen. Harney was released, and allowed to report at Washington. On his return to St. Louis he warned the people of Missouri against secession, and the disasters that would surely follow the act. With a view of saving the state from taking such a step, he agreed with Gen. Sterling Price, commanding the state militia, to make no military movement

on the part of the U. S. government so long as peace was maintained by the state authorities. This agreement was made May 21, 1861. On May 29th he was relieved of his command by Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, and was placed on the retired list Aug. 1, 1863. At the close of the war he was brevetted major-general "for long and faithful services." He died in St. Louis May 9, 1889. L. U. Reavis published his life and military services (St. Louis, 1887).

WALKER, Leroy Pope, Confederate secretary of war, was born at Huntsville, Ala., July 8, 1817, son of John Williams Walker, who, with William R. King, first represented the state of Alabama in the U. S. senate in the sixteenth and seventeenth congresses, and who presided over the convention that framed the constitution of his state. The son was fitted for the bar, and admitted to practice in 1838. He soon gained a large business in northern Alabama, and became a prominent factor in the political field. He was elected to the state legislature as a member of the house of representatives, and was elected speaker in 1847–50, and as judge in the state circuit court from 1850–53. He was a prominent advocate of state-rights and internal improvements of the school of John C. Calhoun. This gave him a prominent place in the secession movement of 1860, and when the Confederate government was formed he was selected as secretary of war in the cabinet of Jefferson Davis. In this position he directed the movements that organized and equipped the provisional army of the Confederate states, and supervised the early military operations of the war. He was commissioned brigadier-general of the Confederate army Sept. 17, 1861, and resigned his commission March 31, 1862. He served as secretary of war from Feb. 21, 1861, to Sept. 21st of the same year, when he was succeeded by Judah P. Benjamin. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Huntsville, Ala., and died there Aug. 22, 1884.

WHARTON, Gabriel Caldwell, soldier, was born in Springfield, Ky., June 13, 1839. He received an academic education, and then entered the law department of Louisville university. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar of Kentucky, and, opening a law office at Springfield, gained almost immediate success. When the civil war commenced in 1861 he enlisted in the Federal service as a private in the 10th Kentucky infantry, and in November of that year received a major's commission for gallant services. With his regiment he took part in the engagements with the army of the Cumberland, and in March, 1863, was promoted lieutenant-colonel. He distinguished himself while in command at the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and took part in the engagements of the Atlanta campaign in 1864, until he was mustered out in the fall of that year. Col. Wharton then returned to his law practice in Louisville, and in 1866 was appointed assistant U. S. attorney for the district of Kentucky. In 1874 he succeeded Benjamin H. Bristow in the district attorneyship, when the latter was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Grant. In 1880 he opened a law office in Washington, practiced there two years, and then spent a year in Mexico in connection with railroad interests. Returning to this country, he took up his residence in New York city, where he soon acquired a lucrative law practice. While visiting Louisville, Ky., he was taken suddenly ill in his room in a hotel, and died there entirely alone, Feb. 22, 1887.

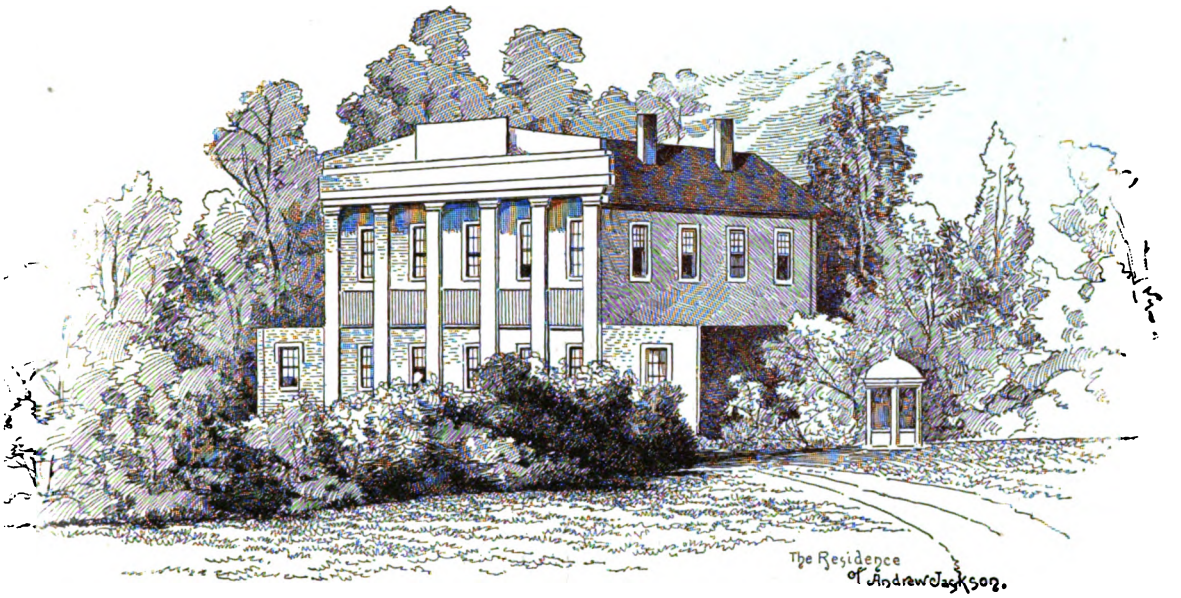
G. C. Wharton

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

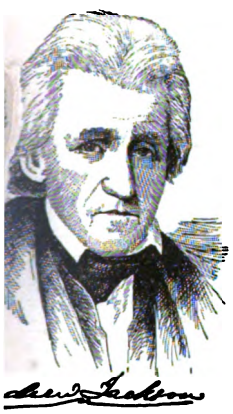
Andrew Jackson

Digitized by Google



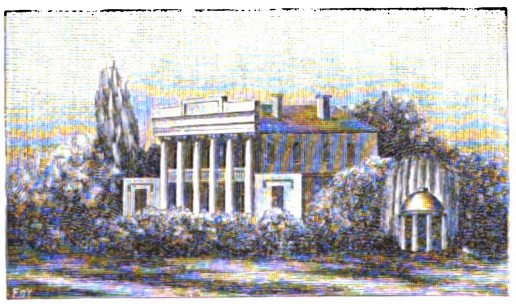
The Residence of Andrew Jackson.

JACKSON, Andrew, seventh president of the United States, was born in the district on the border between North and South Carolina, known as the Waxhaw Settlement, March 15, 1767. He came of North of Ireland ancestry, many generations of his forefathers having lived in or near the town of Carrick Fergus, on the north coast of Ireland. From that section his father, Andrew Jackson, migrated to America in 1765. He came of a family who had been engaged in the prevailing trade of the North of Ireland—that of linen, and Andrew Jackson's wife, the future president's mother, Elizabeth Hutchinson and her family, were all linen weavers. The family located on what might be considered, in its relation to the birthplace of the Andrew Jackson under consideration—as disputed territory. That is to say, for many years the argument has been kept up and well-sustained on both sides, whether President Andrew Jackson was born in North or South Carolina. It was finally settled by the historical and biographical authorities that what was known as the Waxhaw Settlement, which was first supposed to be wholly in South Carolina, was, after many years, found to lie on both sides the boundary line between the two states, and that portion of it in which the Jacksons lived was actually in North Carolina. Nevertheless, Gen. Jackson did twice announce himself as a native of South Carolina, once in a letter written in 1830, and again in the proclamation addressed to the South Carolina Nullifiers in 1832. This last might reasonably be considered an excusable political aberration. Certain it is that Parton, after thorough research, determined that at the time of his birth, the place where he was born was within the limits of North Carolina. Shortly after the birth of Andrew, his mother moved across the border into South Carolina, and that fact, and because his infancy and youth were passed there, probably had a great deal to do with his own impressions as to his birthplace; where all was a wilderness it would indeed be difficult to be absolutely certain on a question of this character. The means for obtaining intellectual instruction in the wild country where Andrew was born were few and inadequate. The "field" schools of the colonies in those days were only appropriate to the country in which they were placed. The schooling was of the simplest, and mostly conducted by itinerant teachers, who might possibly have come from the old country under a cloud, with a good university education, or have been simply grounded, as was more frequently the case, in the merest rudiments of instruction, and of this have only conveyed a very limited degree of what was considered education. In truth, the learning of Andrew Jackson amounted to no more than reading, writing and arithmetic. His mother appears to have had ambition for him, and designed that he should obtain better instruction than was practicable in her neighborhood. So long as she lived he was sent to schools kept by clergymen, where the most of his instruction included the classics and a certain limited preparation for college, with an eye to the ministry as a conclusion; but Andrew never attended college, and never had the slightest inclination toward the theological profession. He appears to have been a wild, impetuous, lively, reckless boy, and possessed of but slight inclination toward book knowledge, to which very little was added as he grew older; and as a man he might be fairly counted as comparatively uneducated in relation to his position. His natural character, however, combined qualities which were of the greatest importance and value to himself, and, as it proved, to his country. He possessed physical and moral courage to an unusual degree, and his will power, while not descending to obstinacy, was a most positive force—as those who had occasion to come into contact with it in after years could surely testify; but while, as a matter of fact, he was never able to write his own language correctly, he was a born fighter, and in that capacity made his mark at an early age. His mother died in 1781, and for two years thereafter Andrew succeeded in obtaining employment as a school-teacher in the Waxhaw district, and after the proclamation of peace between Great Britain and her sometime colonies, he determined to study law, and entered the office of Mr. Spruce McCay in Salisbury, N. C. Here he studied



Digitized by Google

very little, amusing himself in cock-fighting, horse-racing, card-playing, and generally in sowing his wild oats, of which he was master of an unusual crop. At the age of twenty, he is described as standing six feet and an inch in his stockings, very slender, but not awkward, with a face long, thin and blonde; high narrow forehead, a mass of sandy hair, and deep blue eyes, which then and ever afterward could blaze into the fiercest expression when he was roused. His education up to that period included splendid marksmanship, while he was an accomplished horseman, and utterly fearless in any situation likely to occur. His temper was irritable, and he was easily forced into seemingly ungovernable rage, yet he had a strength of character and common sense which prevented him from flying into a really dangerous passion. In 1788 Jackson went by wagon-train to Nashville, Tenn., where he began to practice law. In the next three or four years he had all the business he wanted to do. In 1790–91 occurred the remarkable romance which resulted in Jackson's marriage. His wife was originally Rachel Donelson, a North Carolinian by birth, daughter of Col. John Donelson, who was a well-to-do surveyor, and who had migrated from his native state, Virginia, to the vicinity of Nashville, ten years before. During those ten years Rachel married one Captain Lewis Robards. She was a bright, active girl, full of vivacity, a fine rider and dancer, and disposed to



enjoy company, while her husband seems to have been jealous and tyrannical to an unreasonable degree. At first the couple lived with Rachel's mother-in-law, who took boarders, as was common in the Southwest at that time. After a while her husband began to complain regarding his wife and her relations with persons boarding in the house, and eventually sent her home to the residence of her mother in Tennessee. At her mother's house boarded Andrew Jackson, and the result of this accidental acquaintance was to bring about still further disturbance between Mrs. Robards and her husband, the latter having become reconciled to his wife and settled in the neighborhood. According to history current at the time, nothing could properly have been said against his character in this unfortunate affair. He was curiously romantic in his chivalrous regard for the sex and his elevated impressions concerning women. Notwithstanding this fact, and that the relations of Jackson with Mrs. Robards were well recognized as correct in every particular, her jealous and passionate husband applied for a divorce, the application including an accusation against Jackson. The suit was undertaken in Kentucky, and as the distances were greater in those days, and false impressions more easily conveyed and less easily contradicted, there resulted the fact that Jackson was given to understand that a divorce had actually been granted, and under the circumstances, while experiencing a deep and sincere affection for Mrs. Robards, he felt also a duty in regard to her, and accordingly, in 1791, went to Natchez, where he married her. Two years later, Capt. Robards went into court, and demonstrated easily enough the existence of the facts which he required for the purpose of procuring his divorce, and obtained it. On hearing of this, Jackson procured a new license and had the marriage ceremony performed over again. Whatever irregularity existed in the marriage was due, in the first instance, to the sly and unmanly action of Capt. Robards, and in the next to the conditions necessarily obtaining in regard to court procedure in a new country. Stress is laid upon the incident here because long years afterward it rose up to cast the shadow of an entirely unintentional fault as a blight upon the life of Jackson, and a weapon in the hands of his enemies. Jackson made his first advent into political life as a member of a convention called in the territory of Tennessee for the purpose of making a constitution, preparatory to applying for admission as a state. The movement resulted in the success of the application, and the new state being entitled to but one member in the house of representatives, Andrew Jackson was elected in 1796 to serve the people in the national legislature, and heard President Washington in person deliver his last message to congress. In the meantime, as a thoughtful and far-seeing man, Jackson had begun to formulate his opinions with regard to great public questions. The result of this was to throw him in opposition to the federalists, and particularly to arouse his condemnation of the policy of Alexander Hamilton. Already, too, began in his mind the objections which afterward became so important a factor in national history—objections to the theory and practice of a National Bank. His frontier nature revolted against anything like extraordinary expenditures in carrying on the government, and he is noted as having objected violently to an appropriation of money wherewith to furnish the newly erected presidential mansion in Washington. Perhaps the strongest motive with him at this time was his hatred of England, and he was even anxious to see the British throne overturned by Napoleon. From the house of representatives, Jackson went, in 1797, to the U. S. senate, and it was said of him by Jefferson, who presided over that body, that he had seen Jackson get up in a passion to speak, and so choke up with rage that he could not utter a word. He felt himself out of place in the senate, whose dignity and slowness seemed to him tedious and ridiculous. Returning to Tennessee, he was chosen by the legislature to a seat on the bench of the supreme court of the state, the salary being $600 a year; this position he held until 1804, when he resigned, in order to settle up his private affairs. As was the case at that period with many of his ablest and best supporters, Jackson was desperately involved in debt, and immediately on leaving his judicial position, he sold his house and personal estate at Hunter's Hill, as it was called, and some 25,000 acres of land in other parts of the state, an act which enabled him to pay off all his debts; whereupon he took his negroes and removed to the place ever after known as The Hermitage, where he once more lived in a house of logs until his new mansion was completed, the situation being about eleven miles from Nashville, Tenn. He now formed a partnership with one John Coffee, and ran his plantaions and sold his produce with great success, showing a good head for business, and thriving in every direction. His slaves were always kindly and considerately treated, and everything about his plantation was systematic and well arranged. Toward his inferiors, Jackson was always kind, courteous, and gentle; with his social equals, on the contrary, he was apt to be arrogant, dictatorial, and even quarrelsome. Already, in 1795, after some words with an

Digitized by Google

opposing counsel, while he was practising law, he had fought a duel, and in 1796 he was near to shooting at sight the celebrated John Sevier, governor of Tennessee, on account of some disagreement in regard to the circumstances of Jackson's marriage, always a sore point with him. Ten years later he fought his duel with Charles Dickinson, in which Dickinson was killed and Jackson received a wound, from whose effects he never recovered. Old Tom Benton said of Jackson: "Retired from the U. S. senate, and from the supreme judicial bench of the state, this future warrior and president was living upon his farm on the banks of the Cumberland when the war of 1812 broke out. He was a major-general in the Tennessee militia, the only place he would continue to hold. His friends believed he had military genius." But in the meantime Burr's attempted treason had brought that Machiavellian conspirator into communication with Jackson, though without result so far as involving the latter in Burr's mysterious expedition was concerned. One incident, however, of this acquaintance was that Jackson became opposed to Jefferson, and made a speech in Richmond attacking him, which also brought him into conflict with Madison. Yet when Madison was president and the war of 1812 broke out, Jackson gathered together more than 2,000 men, and offered their services and his own to the government. The earliest operations of the United States in this war had proved unsuccessful. Hull's failure in Canada had caused the Americans to fear the direction of the British forces against the forts of the Gulf of Mexico, and the governor of Tennessee was requested to send troops for the reinforcement of Gen. Wilkinson, who was in command at New Orleans. This brought into service Gen. Jackson and his volunteers. and on Jan. 7, 1813, he started down the river for New Orleans; but through some irregularity, on his arrival at Natchez Jackson received orders from Wilkinson to halt, as no preparations had been made for his troops at New Orleans. This amounted practically to an order to disband 500 miles from home, without pay, means of transport or commissariat or hospital stores; but Jackson determined to permit no such outrage as this, and, though in disobedience of orders, marched his troops back in a body to their own state, reaching Nashville May 22, 1813; and his conduct on this occasion was afterward approved by the government, which eventually paid the expenses of the movement. It was during this trip from Natchez that Jackson obtained the name of "Old Hickory," which was an outgrowth of a remark by some soldier that he was tough, followed by the assertion that he was "tough as hickory," this being reduced to "hickory," and finally, as a mark of affection, the whole being included in the phrase "Old Hickory." The war with England had brought about Indian encroachments, the result, practically, of the western progress of white settlers constantly driving the natives before them. Tecumseh had planned to organize the tribes of the entire country between Florida and the lakes in a determined effort to push back the white man to the coast. Tecumseh's own work was among the Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles. In the meantime, Gen. Harrison had overwhelmingly defeated Tecumseh's brother at Tippecanoe, and broken the design at that point, but 1812-13 proved to be Tecumseh's years, and the movement was started by an outbreak in Alabama, in August, 1813, known as the "Massacre of Fort Mimms." This outrage aroused Tennessee, and Gen. Jackson, as commander-in-chief within that state, issued a call for volunteers in his position. Within a month he had sent Col. Coffee, with 500 cavalry, to Huntsville, Ala., and followed him shortly after with reinforcements, fighting on Nov. 9th the battle of Talladega, in which the enemy were entirely worsted, leaving 290 dead on the field. Jackson pushed forward, having now about 1,000 troops, raiding the Indians wherever he could find them, and always with success. This continued until the latter part of March, when the Creeks made their final stand at a bend of the Tallapoosa river, about fifty-five miles from Fort Strother, having about 900 warriors. Here Jackson completely crushed them with his army of 2,000 men, but few escaping, 557 dead Creeks being found upon the battle-field. This wiped out the Indian movement in Florida, and Jackson immediately started for New Orleans, which he found protected by only 2,000 men, with the immortal schooner Caroline and the ship Louisiana lying at anchor in the river, without men. In the meantime the army of Pensacola, under Gen. Coffee, was approaching, and volunteers from Tennessee, under Gen. Carroll, were moving toward him, so that he had two or three thousand troops in hand, 4,000 more on the way, six gunboats, two armed vessels, and the forts garrisoned by a few regulars. With this small force, mostly inexperienced volunteers, he had to contend with a fleet of fifty ships, carrying 1,000 guns, and a land force of 20,000 veterans. On the afternoon of Dec. 23, 1814, the British being encamped nine miles below the city, Jackson sent the little Carolina against them, and a broadside of her small armament dealt

great destruction among the British soldiers. Jackson's land force followed up this movement and produced a considerable impression upon the enemy. That night he began his celebrated fortification of New Orleans. Meanwhile the British made their preparations for reducing the city, and on Jan. 1, 1815, they began to bombard the American works, which consisted of earth and cotton bales, but the American batteries proved to be too strong for them, and after some severe firing, the British retired, and made a movement to turn the American line. The fight on Sunday, Jan. 8th, ever celebrated in American history, was one of the most remarkable ever chronicled. Just before dawn, Gen. Pakenham gave the signal for assault, and it is a fact, incredible as it may appear. that the American fire was so fierce that in twenty-five minutes these thousands of British veterans were repulsed and entirely routed. In two hours every British gun was silenced and its defenders driven to the rear. On the British side there were 700 killed, 1,400 wounded, and 500 prisoners, while Jackson's loss was eight killed and thirteen wounded. It was a great victory, and the news of it, as it spread through the country, raised Gen. Jackson to the position of a hero. Resolutions of thanks and praise to him were passed by the legislatures of nearly all the states of the Union, while the thanks of congress were given him by a unanimous vote, and a gold medal ordered to be struck and presented to him as a testimonial of his splendid achievement. This battle ended the war, which had really been closed by the treaty of peace made at Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814, news of which did not reach Washington until Feb. 14, 1815. On Apr.

Digitized by Google

6th, Jackson returned to Tennessee, and settled down for a summer's rest at the "Hermitage." So great was the enthusiasm aroused by Jackson's military success that he was now freely mentioned as a possible candidate for the presidency, to succeed President Madison, at that time closing his second term; but in November, 1817, he was again called into the field to repress a revolt of the Seminole Indians in Florida. Jackson's actions through this conflict were imperious and dictatorial. The Indian trouble was complicated with the Spanish authority in Florida, and, as a matter of fact, Jackson invaded the dominion of a king who was at peace with the United States, seized a fortress of his province, and expelled its garrison, all of which placed the U. S. government in a delicate situation. However, John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, supported Jackson in his action, being opposed by Henry Clay, who was severe in his comment and criticism. Out of this course, on the part of Clay, began the persistent feud which existed between Jackson and himself thereafter. Jackson was, however, sustained by the committee of the whole. Spain ceded Florida to the United States, and President Monroe appointed Jackson its first governor. Finding his powers as governor more strictly limited than suited his views, Jackson only held the office for a few weeks, and in November, 1821, returned to "The Hermitage." On July 20, 1832, Jackson was nominated by the Tennessee legislature for the presidency. In the following year he was again elected to the U. S. senate, where he was known as a high tariff man, but taking little part in debate. His feeling with regard to his nomination for the presidency may be judged from a statement made by Bishop Paine, who at that time called at "The Hermitage" and spoke to the general in regard to it. The latter said: "I have been looking forward to a release from public office and its cares, thinking I would then attend in earnest to my religious affairs, and I dread the excitement likely to spring up if my friends persist. I do not covet more honors, my country has honored me enough, and I prefer quiet; but having said that no one should seek the office, nor any patriot reject it when called to it, I can only say I could not refuse it if tendered." The election in November, 1824, showed 99 electoral votes for Jackson; 84 for Adams; 41 for Crawford, and 37 for Clay. None of the candidates having a majority, the election was thrown into the house of representatives, where a president must be chosen from the three highest names on the list, thus throwing out Clay altogether; the election resulted in Adams becoming president, he having obtained the support of Clay. The charge was made, and by many believed that this was the result of a corrupt bargain between Adams and Clay, and this belief brought about the duel between the latter and John Randolph of Roanoke. In the course of a debate on the subject of an international congress of American republics, Randolph denounced the administration, alluding to Adams and Clay as a "combination of the Puritan and blackleg." Clay challenged Randolph, and a bloodless duel was fought Apr. 8, 1826. Jackson and his friends felt the defeat seriously, although with no real grounds therefor, and Jackson could never be made to change his opinion that Clay was in some way responsible. The nomination of Jackson was such a departure from established precedent as to carry defeat in its trail. Up to that period the presidents of the United States had been men distinguished for everything which Jackson lacked. Highly educated, rendered courtly and diplomatic by their associations, they were the exact opposites to the "field" school formed Jackson, with his after-plantation and rough battle-field and campaign experiences—but none of this mattered in the end. His defeat roused a state of feeling which, being backed by Martin Van Buren with his powerful influence, resulted in the determination, on the part of those who had been beaten, to nominate and elect Jackson in 1828, and this was precisely what was done. At the election in that year, Jackson received 178 votes in the electoral college, being 47 more than was necessary Before he had entered upon the duties of his office, however, on Dec. 22, 1828, he met with the greatest misfortune of his life in the loss of his beloved wife. She died very suddenly, and the anguish of the old general at this unexpected bereavement is described as most intense and pitiful. He sat in a chair by her dead body, with his face bowed and his head in his hands, weeping. To friends who called to condole with him, he said: "What are the world and its honors to me since she is taken from me?" He never was quite the same man afterward. His spirit was subdued, and it is said that his old-time exclamation, "By the Eternal!" very rarely passed his lips after the death of Mrs. Jackson. Jackson's first administration was most noted, perhaps, for the establishment of the system "To the victors belong the spoils." This principle he carried out practically, and during the year 1829 his removals from office were greater than had ever been known before, and they were acknowledged to be removals because of opposition to him, while the concurrent appointments were made from among those who had aided his election. Jackson's next important administrative act was brought about by his contest with the Bank of the United States, at that time a flourishing institution, with a capital of $35,000,000; $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 on deposit of public money, and $6,000,000 more of private deposits. Its circulation was $12,000,000; its discounts more than $40,000,000 a year, and its annual profits were over $3,000,000. The central bank was in Philadelphia, and it had twenty-five branches located in the principal cities of the Union. Every state in the Union, and every civilized country in the world, was represented among its stockholders. In his first message Jackson attacked the principle upon which the Bank of the United States existed, and again in the next session of congress. In the first session of the twenty-second congress, the question of rechartering the bank came up, and a bill to that effect was passed. The president vetoed it. His ground was, in a word, "Monopoly." It was impossible to pass the bill over his veto, and the bank, as a government institution, came to an end on March 4, 1836; it continued business as a private bank for six years, when it failed, ruining thousands. It was during Jackson's first administration that the expression "kitchen cabinet" came into use. It was brought into existence by the fact that Jackson, who, excepting Martin Van Buren, had no prominent or well-known men in his cabinet, made clerks of his secretaries, while using as confidential advisers a few intimate friends: Amos Kendall, Duff Green, Isaac Hill and others, who became known as the "kitchen cabinet." They were all machine politicians, two of them being editors of partisan newspapers, the worst possible advisers for a president, and the men who were doubtless responsible for all the political evils that have existed in the governmental system of the United States since their time. Of all the presidents of the United States, except Jefferson and Lincoln, Jackson may be considered to have exerted the most important impression upon the

Digitized by Google

politics, and thus upon the history of the country. In 1832 Jackson was re-elected to the presidency by a still larger majority in the electoral college than before. The year 1832 was important on account of the nullification action of South Carolina, headed by John C. Calhoun, the point being the avowed determination on the part of that state to disobey the tariff law of 1828 and the amendment to the same of 1832, and the announcement on the part of the state that if the government of the United States should attempt to enforce the tariff law, South Carolina would no longer consider herself a member of the Federal Union. Jackson was equal to the occasion. He is issued a proclamation which electrified the country and thoroughly scared South Carolina from her threatened designs of nullification. In fact, the president was resolved that with the first overt act, John C. Calhoun should find himself a prisoner of state, charged with high treason. When Gen. Jackson lay upon his death-bed, he was asked by Dr. Edgar what he would have done if Calhoun and the other nullifiers had kept on. "Hung them, sir, high as Haman. They should have been a terror to traitors to all time, and posterity would have pronounced it the best act of my life." In 1833 Mr. Clay quieted the nullification excitement by his celebrated "Compromise bill" for the regulation of the tariff, which the president reluctantly signed. Jackson retired from the presidency at the age of seventy, with shattered health, an infirm old man. Jackson's methods in his foreign policy were not unlike those just described in regard to home quarrels. An instance occurred in 1833, when France defaulted on a payment of money arranged by treaty stipulation. The draft bring presented to the French minister of finance, payment was refused on the plea that the proper appropriation had not been made by the chambers. In his next message to congress, Jackson recommended the passage of a law authorizing the capture of French vessels enough to make up the amount due. The French government was naturally infuriated, and war was threatened unless the president should apologize; whereupon the British government recommended to France a more amicable attitude, with the result that the claim was paid without further delay. Jackson died at his home, "The Hermitage," June 8, 1845, and was buried in a corner of the garden of that property, eighty yards from the dwelling, where his remains were afterward, in company with those of his wife, covered by a massive monument of Tennessee limestone. His loss was deeply felt throughout the country, and evidences of mourning were exhibited in all the principal towns and cities. The 24th of the month was set apart by the city of New York for a special pageant in memory of the deceased soldier and president, the result being a most impressive and solemn spectacle.

CALHOUN, John C., secretary of state. (See Index.)

VAN BUREN, Martin, secretary of state. (See Index.)

LIVINGSTON, Edward, secretary of state and minister to France, was born at Clermont, Columbia Co., N. Y., May 26, 1764, youngest son of Robert R. Livingston, and younger brother of Chancellor R. R. and Gen. H. B. Livingston. He was graduated from Princeton in 1781, read law at Albany and New York in 1785, and began practice in the latter city, where he rapidly rose to eminence at the bar. He was in congress for three terms, 1795–1801, and distinguished as an anti-federalist. In 1801 he was made by President Jefferson U.S. district attorney for New York, and elected mayor of the city. His "Judicial Opinions," delivered in the mayor's court, appeared in 1803. His popularity was made manifest by the general interest and sympathy shown when he was attacked by the yellow fever in 1803. In this year he met with a more serious misfortune which cut short his career in the North. Through the dishonesty of a clerk he became a defaulter to the U. S. government, and was involved in difficulties which were not settled until long after. He at once gave up his offices, made an assignment of his property, and early in 1804 removed to New Orleans to begin life anew. The territory was newly acquired, its laws were in confusion, and his first service here was to frame a code of procedure, which was in force from 1805 to 1825. His success at the bar was brilliant, but some of the lands which he received in payment were claimed by the city; an appeal was taken to the federal government and prolonged litigation ensued, from which his heirs derived more benefit than himself. President Jefferson, whose mind had been turned against his old adherent by various causes, including an absurd accusation by Gen. J. Wilkinson, of complicity with Burr's attempts, attacked him in a message to congress, March 7, 1808, and in a pamphlet, to which he replied with vigor. During the war of 1812 he was of much service to Gen. Jackson, and their friendship was never interrupted. In 1820 he was in the Louisiana legislature, and two years later was elected to congress, where he retained his seat until 1829. His "Report of the Plan of the Penal Code," made to the Louisiana assembly in 1821, was republished in England and France, and though not adopted in Louisiana, has had much influence on legislation elsewhere. It was followed by "A System of Penal Law" for the state, 1826, and another for the United States, 1826; he gave his chief attention while in congress to the latter, and to efforts on behalf of the navy and for the protection of American sailors when abroad. With M. Lislet he prepared in 1823–24 a civil code for his adopted state. In 1826 he was able to pay his debt to the U. S. government with interest in full. He passed from the house to the U. S. senate in 1829, but resigned in the spring of 1831 to succeed Van Buren as secretary of state. While minister to France, 1833–35, he was elected into the Academy. The closing months of his life were spent on an estate left him in 1828 by his sister, the widow of Gen. R. Montgomery, near Rhinebeck, N. Y.; there he died May 23, 1836, leaving an international reputation as a great lawyer. His eulogy was pronounced by Mignet in the French Academy; "Recollections" of him, by his brother-in-law, A. d'Avezac, appeared in 1840, and his Life, by C. H. Hunt, in 1864.

McLANE, Louis, secretary of the treasury, was born in Smyrna, Del., May 28, 1776. He was the son of Allen McLane, a revolutionary soldier, and speaker of the legislature of Delaware. At the age of twelve years young McLane obtained a midshipman's warrant, and was ordered to the frigate Philadelphia, at that time under the command of Stephen Decatur, father of the celebrated commodore of that name. On board this ship young McLane sailed on a cruise which lasted nearly twelve months, but on his return to the United States in 1801, owing to the persistent and earnest entreaties of his mother, he resigned from the navy. He now devoted himself to the completion of his education, and studied at the College of Newark, Delaware, where he completed a full course, and then began to study law in the office of the late James A. Bayard, gaining the confidence of the latter in an unusual degree, not

Digitized by Google

only by his talents and his assiduity, but by his amiable disposition. Mr. McLane was admitted to the bar in 1807, and almost immediately his eloquence and his evident knowledge of the law made him conspicuous, and gave him a large practice. He soon became elevated to the first eminence in his profession. His capacity as a public speaker, his accurate perception, and his remarkable power of argument, enabled him to reach an eminent rank at the bar of his native state. In 1812 Mr. McLane married the eldest daughter of Robert Milligan. Brought up in the political school of Washington, Mr. McLane began his career as a member of the party of which the chief was the head, and to which he ever remained united. During the war of 1812, Mr. McLane worked on the fortifications of his town, and joined a volunteer company commanded by the late Cæsar A. Rodney, afterward attorney-general of the United States, and returned to the defence of Baltimore. An oration which he delivered July, 1813, established his reputation as an orator and a good citizen. In 1816 Mr. McLane was elected a representative in congress, taking his seat at the commencement of the first session of the fifteenth congress, Dec. 1, 1817. He continued to be a member of the house of representatives until 1827. His course as a legislator is described as having been manly, liberal and patriotic. He was specially honored as an expounder of the constitution, and also an economist, voting against all propositions involving unnecessary or exorbitant expenditures. He strongly supported measures of internal improvement, especially those which would result in rendering it easy to convey men and munitions of war to the interior of the country, without the possibility of hostile interruption. The experience of the last war taught him, as it did many other statesmen at the time, the necessity for preparation for such conflicts in times of peace. On two occasions while in congress Mr. McLane found himself in a position of antagonism, not only to his own constituents, but to the state generally. The first was on the celebrated Missouri question on the restriction of that state with regard to slavery. Mr. McLane was instructed by the legislature of his state to vote in favor of restricting the new state from permitting the existence of slavery within its limits. Under the oath which he had taken to support the constitution, he decided to go against these instructions, and in the belief that they were unconstitutional, he did so, the result being that, despite personal objection that was made in some quarters, he was elected to the succeeding congress, and his reputation was more firmly established than ever. Again, in 1824 the failure of the election of the president by the people made it the duty of the house to make a selection from the three candidates having the highest number of votes. Mr. McLane held that in giving his vote for president under the constitutional provisions devolving the election upon the house of representatives, it was his right to vote according to his own judgment, without being bound either by his instructions from his constituents or by any popular preference exhibited. He acted in agreement with the principle which he laid down and gave his vote conscientiously to the candidate having the smallest number of votes. In the house, Mr. McLane was a member of the committee on commerce, chairman of the federal committee, chairman of the committee of ways and means, and member of the special committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the United States. In 1827 Mr. McLane was elected by the legislature of Delaware to a seat in the senate of the United States. In the house and in the senate he proved himself in favor of a tariff policy, both as a source of revenue and as a measure of protection to domestic manufacture. In May, 1829, Gen. Jackson appointed Mr. McLane minister of the United States to the court of St. James. In this position he displayed such a happy combination of diplomatic qualities that he made the most favorable impression upon the court and the people of Great Britain. He remained abroad two years, and in 1831 was appointed secretary of the treasury in the second cabinet of Gen. Jackson. Here he displayed unsuspected talent for the administration of financial affairs, while at the same time his conciliatory spirit served to sustain harmony between the sections of the United States at a time when this was threatened by the free-trade policy of the people of the southern states. In 1833 Mr. McLane was appointed secretary of state. The change was made in consequence of his having refused, as secretary of the treasury, to permit the removal of the government deposits from the United States Bank. In 1834 Mr. McLane retired from the cabinet, and from that time until 1845 devoted himself to his private affairs. He resided on a fine estate in Cecil county, Md., and from 1837 to 1847 was president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. In 1845 he was appointed minister to England, and remained abroad until the settlement of the Oregon boundary question, returning home in the summer of 1846. In 1850 and 1851 Mr. McLane served as a delegate to the Maryland constitutional con ention. He died in Baltimore Oct. 7, 1857.

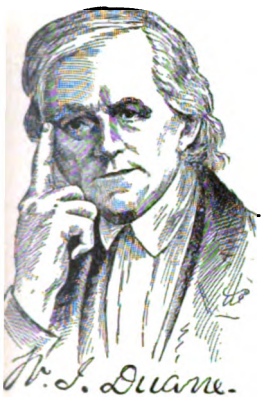
FORSYTH, John, secretary of state. (See Index.)

INGHAM, Samuel Delucenna, secretary of the treasury, was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 16, 1779. Very little is known about his early life. It appears that he had been well educated, and had a mechanical turn of mind, as he had charge of a paper mill in New Jersey for a number of years. Afterward he was elected member of the legislature of Pennsylvania, and probably studied law, as he was prothonotary for one of the courts of that state. In 1813 he was elected to congress, and was a member of the house of representatives until 1818, and afterward from 1822 to 1829, always as a democrat. He was appointed by President Jackson secretary of the treasury, March 6, 1829, but was succeeded Aug. 2, 1831, by Louis McLane, having resigned from the cabinet on account of the scandal caused throughout the country concerning Mrs. Eaton, wife of the secretary of war. Mr. Ingham owed his position to the influence of John C. Calhoun, who had just been elected vice-president. From the beginning of Jackson's administration, Mr. Ingham had exercised great influence over the president, but he lost this. Mr. Ingham died in Trenton, N. J., June 5, 1860.

DUANE, William John, secretary of the treasury, was born in Clonmel, Ireland, in 1780. His father, William Duane, was educated and married in Ireland, but settled in India when his son was four years old, remaining there until 1795, when he returned to America, where he was born, and became editor of a democratic paper published in Philadelphia, called the "Aurora." William J. Duane learned the trade of his father, which was printing, and devoted some years of his life to that. He then studied law, and in 1815 was admitted to practice at the bar in Philadelphia, and soon showed by the evidence of his skill and ability that he had at length chosen the path to success and fame. He became a very noted lawyer, while the fact of his being interested in education gained for him the friendship of

Digitized by Google

Stephen Girard, who employed him to draw up his will. This instrument comprised about 10,000 words, and was perhaps one of the most elaborate and detailed documents of the kind ever made. In the meantime Mr. Duane had gained a national reputation, and had become known to President Jackson. In 1833 the latter was making every effort toward the removal of the government deposits from the U. S. Bank, a design which was creating the greatest possible excitement in all parts of the country.



At this time Louis McLane was secretary of the treasury, and it rested with that official, by the act of 1816, which created the U. S. Bank, to remove the government funds from that institution at any time, informing congress at the same time of his reasons for the removal. Congress had already expressed its confidence in the solvency of the bank, and Secretary McLane accordingly declined to issue the necessary order. In May, 1833, Mr. McLane was transferred from the treasury to the state department, and William J. Duane was appointed to succeed him in the former office; but the president met with the same difficulty in the case of Mr. Duane that he had encountered in that of the previous secretary. Mr. Duane did not agree with President Jackson as to the advisability of the removal of the deposits, and positively refused to issue the necessary order. As he also declined to resign his position, and as Jackson was determined to have his will in the matter acceded to, he removed Mr. Duane from the treasury, and appointed in his place Roger B. Taney, who was in agreement with him on the subject and who issued the necessary order two days after accepting the office, on Sept. 24, 1833. Mr. Duane returned to Philadelphia and settled down to the practice of law. In 1838 he published "Narrative and Correspondence Concerning the Removal of the Deposits." Mr. Duane was also the author of "The Law of Nations Investigated" (Philadelphia, 1809), and "Letters on Internal Improvements" (1811). He died in Philadelphia Sept. 27, 1865.

WOODBURY, Levi, secretary of the navy. (See Index.)

EATON, John Henry, secretary of war, was born in Tennessee in 1790. Having been thoroughly educated, he determined to choose the profession of the law as his vocation in life, and accordingly devoted himself to that study for a number of years, when he was admitted to practice at the bar of Nashville, Tenn. He was an active democrat in politics, and became a member of the United States senate. Having made the acquaintance of Andrew Jackson, the two became warm personal friends, and when Jackson was elected president he appointed Mr. Eaton secretary of war. He continued to hold this office, however, only until 1831, when the general disruption of the cabinet on account of Mrs. Eaton caused him to resign. His wife, born Margaret L. O'Neill, afterward wife of John B. Timberlake, purser of the U. S. navy, was a woman of great beauty and fascination, but unfortunately with a cloudy reputation. Owing to disagreeable stories which were circulated concerning her, the families of the members of the cabinet, excepting Mr. Van Buren, declined to receive her socially. This made President Jackson, who warmly adopted her cause, very wroth, and he made a demand upon his secretaries that she should be socially recognized, besides writing a note on the subject to Vice-President Calhoun. The latter declined to interfere in what he called a "ladies' quarrel," while the members of the cabinet, excepting the secretary of state, as before said, held tenaciously to their position. Finally, in 1831, there was a general disruption of the cabinet, Martin Van Buren being succeeded as secretary of state by Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, Samuel B. Ingham giving up the treasury department to Louis McLane of Delaware, John H. Eaton retiring from the war department in favor of Lewis Cass, John Branch of North Carolina resigning from the navy department, to be succeeded by Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire, and John Macpherson Berrien of Georgia giving place to Roger B. Taney as attorney-general. The whole affair forms an incident in cabinet history not very creditable to President Jackson. Like all the members of Gen. Jackson's first cabinet, excepting Martin Van Buren, Mr. Eaton was but little known, and was a man of no remarkable degree of ability or influence. In 1834 he was appointed governor of Florida, and held that office until 1836, when he was sent to Spain as United States minister, and remained there until 1840. Mr. Eaton wrote a "Life of Andrew Jackson," which was published in Philadelphia in 1824. He died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 17, 1856.

CASS, Lewis, secretary of war. (See p. 3.)

BRANCH, John, secretary of the navy and governor of North Carolina (1817–20), was born in Halifax county, N. C., Nov. 4, 1782, the descendant of a family which had distinguished itself in the war of the revolution. After graduating from the University of North Carolina in 1801, he studied law with Judge John Haywood, but never followed the profession, preferring the more active career of politics, in which he was eminently successful. His first appearance in public life was in 1811, as senator in the legislature from Halifax county, an office to which he was chosen annually until 1817, when he was elected governor of the state. After serving the constitutional term, he was again elected senator in the legislature, and in 1824 was sent to Washington as senator from North Carolina, and was chosen again in 1827. He resigned on being selected by President Jackson as secretary of the navy. On the dissolution of the cabinet in consequence of the affair of Mrs. Eaton, Mr. Branch returned to his home and was elected a member of the house of representatives in 1831. In 1832 he was again in the state senate, and in 1835 a member of the convention to revise the state constitution. In 1834 he was the democratic candidate for governor, but was defeated by Gov. Dudley. In 1843 the president appointed him governor of Florida, after which he retired to private life. His first wife was Miss Fort, by whom he raised a large family. He was married for a second time to Mrs. Bond (born Jordan) who died shortly after her husband. Gov. Branch died Jan. 4, 1863.

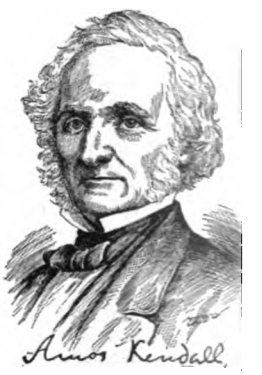
DICKERSON, Mahlon, secretary of the navy and governor of New Jersey (1815–17), was born in Hanover, N. J., Apr. 17, 1770. He was a descend-

Digitized by Google

ant of Philemon Dickerson, an emigrant from England, who settled in Salem, Mass., but in 1672 removed to Southold, L. I. His grandchildren removed to New Jersey about 1745, and from them the Dickersons, Dickinsons, or however the name is spelled, are descended. The son of one of these was Jonathan Dickerson, whose son, again, was Mahlon Dickerson, the early life of whom is not known. He studied at Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1789, and was licensed as an attorney in 1793. The outbreak of the whiskey insurrection in the following year took him into Pennsylvania as a volunteer. Afterward he studied law for a time in the office of James Milnor, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1797. He was something of a writer, and contributed to the "Aurora" newspaper, which was edited by William Duane. In 1799 Dickerson was chosen a member of the common council of Philadelphia, and in 1802 was appointed by President Jefferson a commissioner of bankruptcy. In 1805 he was made adjutant-general, and in 1808 resigned that office to become recorder of the city. Dickerson's father having died, leaving a valuable property in Morris county, N.J., his son went there to reside. This was in 1810, and in 1812 he was elected a member of the state assembly from that county. In the following year he was made a justice of the supreme court. In 1815 he was chosen governor without opposition, and again in 1816. In 1817 he was made senator, and re-elected six years later, being succeeded in 1829 by Theodore Frelinghuysen. He was, however, elected to fill a vacancy, and, altogether, was U. S. senator for sixteen years. In May, 1834, he received the appointment of minister to Russia, which, however, he declined in June of that year, being appointed by Gen. Jackson secretary of the navy, a position which he held for four years, when he resigned. He was afterward for a time judge of the district court of New Jersey. During the latter part of his life he was extensively interested in mining and the manufacture of iron in Morris county. He published: "Speeches in Congress, 1826–1846," and died Oct. 5, 1853.

BARRY, William Taylor, postmaster-general, was born at Lunenburg, Va., Feb. 5, 1785. While he was a mere boy his family removed to Kentucky, and after picking up what schooling he could on the frontier, he was sent to William and Mary College, where he was graduated in 1807. He now began to study law, and, after his admission to the bar, settled in Lexington, Ky., where he soon succeeded in obtaining a large practice. As was the case with almost all lawyers of eloquence and ability in the far West in those days, Mr. Barry was elected to the state legislature, and afterward to congress. He also held many official positions. He saw some service during the war of 1812, and is said to have been at the battle of the Thames. In 1815 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the U. S. senate, and in 1816 was made judge of the supreme court of Kentucky. In that state he held the position of lieutenant-governor, state secretary, and chief justice of the supreme court. When Gen. Jackson took his seat in the presidential chair, in making up his cabinet he appointed Mr. Barry postmaster-general. Up to this time this was not a cabinet office, but President Jackson, with his usual arbitrariness, made it such to please Maj. Barry, who was his personal friend there. The latter, however, although a good lawyer and excellent judge, had not the administrative faculty sufficiently developed to handle the postmaster-generalship in a way to either make friends or keep them. His management was speedily attacked in the house of representatives, and on Apr. 10, 1835, he resigned. Mr. Jackson continued his friend, however, and appointed him minister to Spain, and Mr. Barry sailed for that country, but died in Liverpool, Eng., Aug. 30, 1835. His body was brought home, and buried at Frankfort, Ky.

KENDALL, Amos, postmaster-general, was born at Dunstable, Mass., Aug. 16, 1789, his ancestor, Francis K., having migrated from England to America about 1640, and settled at Woburn, Mass. He worked on his father's farm in his younger days, getting some schooling at the academy at New Ipswich, N. H., and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1811. He then entered on the study of law at Groton, Mass., but in 1814 made his way to Washington, D. C., and there arranged to teach in the family of a Kentucky congressman, near Lexington, in that state. Proceeding to that place, by a change of arrangement he became tutor in the family of Henry Clay, who was absent from the country in the negotiation of the treaty of Ghent. In October of that year he was admitted to the Kentucky bar, at Frankfort, but shortly became editor and postmaster at Georgetown, in the same state. Removing to Frankfort in September in 1816, he became sole editor of the "Argus of Western America," the state newspaper, in which he gave a zealous support to the democratic party; was also interested in obtaining passage by the state legislature of an "act to appropriate fines and forfeitures to the purpose of promoting education." In October, 1818, he married Miss M. B. Morefolk, of Jefferson, Ky., who died in October, 1823. He afterward married, January, 1826, Miss Coyle, of Georgetown, Ky. In March, 1829, he was appointed fourth auditor of the U. S. treasury, by President Jackson, who had just entered on his first term of office, and removing to Washington, D. C., spent there the remainder of his life. He acquired great influence in the administration of the new president, and was largely the means of having the "Globe" newspaper, published at the seat of government, supersede the "Telegraph" as its organ. In June, 1835, he was appointed postmaster-general, and found the department in disorder, and heavily in debt. Visiting the officers and clerks to familiarize himself with the routine of their work, one of them suggested that he had the control of funds, and should be happy to accommodate the new incumbent with loans: he received for answer, "I never make myself dependent on those whom it is my duty to control." "A very correct principle," was the rejoinder. "But," says Mr. Kendall in his autobiography, "his assent to the principle came too late, the prior offer being deemed proof of corruption, and as soon as convenient his services were dispensed with." This was a key to his policy in the conduct of post-office affairs, and by the system of administration which he adopted



Digitized by Google

he was able to report to the president on Apr. 1, 1836, that he was free from debt. In carrying out his plans of reform he incurred the hostility of powerful mail contractors, and was successfully thwarted by one firm so employed, who secured the payment to themselves of large sums of money, to which they had no valid claim. Not content, however, with this success, his adversaries proceeded to bring him into court as a private individual, alleging that they had suffered by his withholding their money from them. They secured judgment in their suit against Mr. Kendall, and pending its collection had him confined to the prison limits, which, in such cases, were coterminous with the boundaries of the District of Columbia. Mr. Kendall, who was not a man of pecuniary means, forthwith established (1841), for the support of his family, "Kendall's Expositor," and then the "Union Democrat" (1842), a weekly paper, but these were soon discontinued. The first suit had resulted in a verdict of $12,000 against him, but a new trial was granted, which ended with a similar verdict of $11,000. Later proceedings of his opponents were, however, practically negatived by the action of the U. S. congress, which, although it had been brought into existence in the presidential canvass of 1840, when the party opposed to Mr. Kendall came to power, paid the judgment for him, and then abolished the law of imprisonment for debt in the District of Columbia, establishing his reputation as an honest man, and a pure, faithful, inflexible public officer. When he left the post-office department in May, 1840, he received the most gratifying testimony in the same direction, from those who had been associated with him in office, while he was postmaster-general. Mr. Kendall proposed a bill to establish a money order department in connection with the postal service, but did not succeed in securing its passage. He afterward declined a foreign mission tendered him by President Polk, having become interested in 1845, with Prof. S. F. B. Morse, in the ownership and management of the latter's telegraphic patents, which contracts and business filled his time until 1860, and brought to him an ample fortune. With this came the ability to gratify benevolent inclinations, to which he had before been a stranger, and his contribution of $100,000 to build the Calvary Baptist church in Washington, followed by large gifts toward rebuilding it when it was destroyed by fire, 1867, his founding and donating $20,000 to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, of which he was the first president, and his contribution of $25,000 for two mission schools in the same city, attest his generous employment of these facilities. In 1860 he published in the Washington "Evening Star" a series of vigorous protests against the secession of the southern states from the Federal Union, and he placed his own elegant house and grounds at the disposal of the government, for the accommodation of the U. S. troops, in case they should be needed, spending a year with his family at Trenton, N. J., that the premises might be so occupied. June 25, 1864, his second wife died at Washington. She had been an active Christian and church member in the city, her place of residence, and on Apr. 2, 1865, Mr. Kendall, who had for years believed in the fundamentals of the Christian faith, was received into the membership of the E street Baptist church, at Washington. From June, 1866, to October, 1867, he traveled in Europe with his son-in-law and daughter. Mr. Kendall was the author of an incomplete "Life of Andrew Jackson" (N. Y., 1843): his own autobiography was published at Boston, Mass., by William Stickney, his son-in-law, in 1872. He died, Nov. 12, 1869, at Washington, D. C.

TANEY, Roger B., attorney-general. (See Index.)

BUTLER, Benjamin Franklin, secretary of war and attorney-general, was born at Kinderhook Landing, Columbia Co., N. Y., Dec. 17, 1795. He is said to have had for an ancestor on his mother's side no less notable a person than Oliver Cromwell. His father was a mechanic in his early life, but afterward he became a merchant and was known as a man of great industry and perseverance, and of strict integrity. Young Butler attended in his early years the ordinary district school, and assisted his father in his store. He is described as having been at this period a boy respectful and unassuming in his manners, and with an evident intellectual turn of mind. It chanced that his employment in his father's store brought him into acquaintance with a Presbyterian clergyman, who lived near by, and he took pains to instruct him and to give him his first knowledge of books. At fourteen the boy was sent to the Hudson Academy; here he made the acquaintance of a young lawyer, and active democrat, who had just been elected to the state senate. In this advancement he had been assisted by the elder Butler, and in order to return in some measure the kindness which he had received, he began a friendly acquaintance with the son, often inviting him to his office and his house, encouraging him in his studies, and finally, when his academic course was concluded, taking him into his office as a student at law. This state senator was Martin Van Buren, and to this eminent statesman the young law student owed all of his first advancement and progress. When Mr. Van Buren removed to Albany, in 1816, Mr. Butler accompanied him, and soon attracted the attention of the prominent men of the capital. In the meantime he had become a member of the Presbyterian church and superintendent of the Sunday-school, in which capacity he gained the affection and confidence both of teachers and scholars by means of his winning character and devotion to duty. In 1818 he married a Miss Allen, sister of the gallant Lieut. William H. Allen. In October, 1817, Mr. Butler was admitted to the bar, and immediately after became the partner of Mr. Van Buren, a relation which continued until 1821, when the latter was appointed U. S. senator. One of Mr. Butler's most remarkable cases at this period was in connection with Aaron Burr, in the last effort to recover the celebrated Eden estate, which included property in the most valuable part of New York city. With Mr. Butler's assistance, Mr. Burr won suit after suit, and recovered in time a very large amount of property for his otherwise indigent client. Two or three years after his admission to the bar, Mr. Butler confined himself to the circuit courts, but he later appeared in the supreme court, and took his place with the ablest lawyers of the time. In 1821 he was appointed district attorney of Albany county, a fact which sufficiently shows his standing as a lawyer, he having been a practicing attorney only four years. In 1828 Mr. Butler was elected a member of the legislature of the state, and in 1829 was appointed one of the regents of the university to fill the place of William H. Marcy, resigned. In 1833 Mr. Marcy, who was at the time U. S. senator, was elected governor of the state of New York, and resigned his seat in the senate. The place was offered to Mr. Butler, but was declined by him. In 1833 he received the appointment of commissioner for New York to arrange the boundary line between that state and New Jersey. In the same year he was appointed attorney-

Digitized by Google

general of the United States in place of Roger B. Taney, who was made chief justice. In October, 1836, while still discharging his duties as attorney-general, Mr. Butler was appointed secretary of war in the cabinet of President Jackson. He continued to hold the two offices until March 4, 1837, when President Van Buren entered upon the duties of his administration, when Mr. Butler resigned the office of secretary of war, but retained the position of attorney-general until January, 1838, when he resigned that office also. He soon after removed to New York city, where he resumed the practice of his profession, and where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. In 1838 he was appointed U. S. district attorney for the southern district of New York, and continued to discharge these duties until the inauguration of President Harrison, when he resigned in 1844, and Mr. Butler and Daniel S. Dickinson were electors-at-large in the electoral college of the state, who cast their votes for James K. Polk. President Polk offered Mr. Butler the place of secretary of war; this was declined. He, however, accepted the office of U. S. district attorney, and continued to occupy it until the election of Gen. Taylor, when he was removed. In 1843 Mr. Butler had the misfortune to lose his wife, a bereavement which was very grievous to him, and which awakened a deep sympathy in all who knew him. In 1856 he made a visit to England. In 1835 Mr. Butler prepared a plan for the organization of the faculty of law in the University of the City of New York, which was adopted, and whose ability and learning were thoroughly endorsed by the faculty of the university. Mr. Butler was a student all his life, and stood among the highest of the members of the bar, which was at the time exceptionally strong. Although he was a prominent member of the democratic party during the early part of his life, the policy of the Missouri compromise drew him away from that party, and he was one of the early republicans who voted for Frémont in 1856. In 1868, wearied out with his extensive labors in his profession, Mr. Butler visited Europe with the design of remaining abroad two years, and arrived at Havre Oct. 29th, and Nov. 3d reached Paris, and on the same day was taken ill with his last sickness. He died in Paris Nov. 8, 1868.

BERRIEN, John Macpherson, attorney-general, was born in New Jersey, Aug. 23, 1781. His father was Maj. John Berrien, a revolutionary soldier. The young man attended Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1796, and afterward began the study of law. He settled in Georgia, where he was admitted to the bar while still under age. He was solicitor of the eastern district of that state, and in 1838 a judge of the same district, at the age of twenty-nine, serving in the latter position ten years. In 1822 he was sent to the state senate, where he served through one term, when he was chosen U. S. senator, and served for four years. In 1829 Gen. Jackson appointed Judge Berrien attorney-general of the United States, but in 1831 he went out with the other members of the cabinet, on account of the quarrels which had been going on among them for some time, and which culminated with the resignation of the whole body. In 1844 Mr. Berrien was a Henry Clay whig, and as such appeared as a delegate in the Baltimore convention of that year. He is said to have been a man of remarkable eloquence and considerable personal magnetism. He died in Savannah, Ga., Jan. 1, 1856.

JACKSON, Rachel Donelson, wife of President Andrew Jackson, was born in 1767, the daughter of Col. John Donelson, a wealthy Virginia surveyor, who started for the banks of the Cumberland with a party of emigrants and settled at the French Salt Springs, where the city of Nashville now stands. Col. Donelson kept an account of this voyage, and entitled it: "Journal of a voyage intended, by God's permission, in the good boat Adventure, from Fort Patrick Henry on Holston river, to the French Salt Springs on Cumberland river, kept by John Donelson." A personal friend of Jefferson and Clay, Col. Donelson held commissions under each of them, surveying state lines and negotiating treaties with the Indians. He subsequently removed to Kentucky, where Rachel married Capt Lewis Robards, a man of good family. After her marriage to Gen. Jackson in 1791, she settled at Nashville, Tenn., and in 1804 the general bought an estate of 1,000 acres near Nashville, which he named the Hermitage, and where he entertained Lafayette. The house was a single one, but in 1819 a new house was erected, the general saying that he was building it for Mrs. Jackson, and consulting her in all its details. After the battle of New Orleans, Mrs. Jackson visited that city, where she received marked attentions, and was presented by the ladies with a valuable set of topaz jewelry. In 1816 she joined the church, and, to gratify her, Gen. Jackson built a chapel on their estate. Mrs. Jackson accompanied her husband to Florida, Washington, and to New Orleans. For several years she had suffered with heart trouble, and in 1828 her health began to fail, her condition being aggravated by the circulation of unkind stories regarding her early history. A residence at the White House had no attractions for her, life at the Hermitage being all that she desired. She was amiable, charitable, religious, domestic, a competent housekeeper, beloved by all her servants, and a devoted wife to Gen. Jackson for nearly forty years. She had many nieces and nephews who visited her constantly, and she was a great favorite with young people. Her death was hastened by accidentally overhearing an exaggerated and malicious story regarding herself, and she died at the Hermitage Dec. 22, 1828.

STEVENSON, Andrew, speaker of the house (1827–34), was born in Culpeper county, Va., in 1784. He studied law, and in subsequent practice won a prominent place in the profession. He entered political life in 1804, as a member of the Virginia legislature, where, for several sessions he was speaker, gaining thereby the experience which made him so able a presiding officer while in the national house. He entered congress first in 1823, and served continuously until 1834, being speaker during the twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second congresses. His occupancy of the speaker's chair covered the stormy times of the contest over the re-charter of the U. S. Bank, and even in the greatest heat of partisan strife no accusation was ever made against the speaker's fairness and impartiality. After more than thirty years of active service, Mr. Stevenson retired to his estate. He was sent as minister to the court of St. James in 1836, and remained until 1841, when he was succeeded by Edward Everett. Mr. Stevenson then devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and to the interests of the University of Virginia, of which he was rector at the time of his death, which occurred at Blenheim, Albemarle Co., Va., June 25, 1857.

Digitized by Google

EMERY, Matthew Gault, architect, was born in the town of Pembroke, N. H., Sept. 28, 1818, son of Jacob Emery, a farmer, who was born and lived for ninety-two years on the farm inherited from his father, Joseph Emery, who was a soldier in the revolutionary war, serving as lieutenant and captain in the 13th regiment, New Hampshire militia. The Emery family in America trace their origin to two brothers, John and Anthony, who, with their families, emigrated from Ramsey, Hants, England, and landed in Boston, Apr. 3, 1635. They settled in "Ould Newberrie" of the Massachusetts colony. John was fined £4, according to an old record: "Two menne quakers wr entertained very kindlie to bed and table, and John Emmerie shok you by ye hand, and bid you welcome," his further guilt being for "using argument" for the lawfulness of his conduct. His maternal grandfather, Matthew Gault, enlisted in the patriot army, July 11, 1770, at the age of nineteen, and served for four years. His regiment, the "Rangers," was raised by the colony of New Hampshire, and served first with Gen. Montgomery's northern division of the Continental army. He afterward became a member of Capt. Samuel McConnell's company, with which he marched to Bennington and Stillwater. Matthew Gault Emery was prepared for college in the best schools of his native town, and when eighteen years of age, he, to the disappointment of his father, decided to forego the college training, and left home for Baltimore, Md., where an elder brother resided. Here he apprenticed himself to a stonecutter, and served the time necessary to make him a master mechanic in all its practical details. In 1840 he received his first government contract, the cutting of the stone in the quarry for the post-office department building in Washington, D. C. In 1842 he took up his residence in Washington. By this removal he became debarred from participating in the general election of the country, and while enjoying the personal acquaintance of every president after Van Buren, he had the privilege of voting for only one, William Henry Harrison, for whom he voted in 1840, and saw inaugurated in 1841. As a contractor and architect, the work done on the public buildings in Washington brought to Mr. Emery applications for his services from all parts of the country. He did much of the stone work of the Capitol, and cut and laid the corner-stone for its extension. He prepared, cut, squared, and on July 4, 1848, laid the corner-stone of the Washington monument. The resolution of thanks which he received for this work is signed by John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Robert C. Winthrop. When the cap-stone of the completed monument was set in place thirty-six years afterward, Mr. Emery was invited to be present. In 1861 he organized a militia company, of which he was captain. His commission bears date May 16, 1861, and is signed by Abraham Lincoln, president, and Simon Cameron, secretary of war. His company did patrol service for the protection of the government buildings until the arrival of the volunteer troops. He took charge of the sick and disabled soldiers from his state in Washington, and gave to the men of the army his residence at Brightwood, the highest point of land in the neighborhood, and from which a signal station with the dome of the Capitol was established. He was treasurer of the New Hampshire soldiers' aid association in Washington, and visited the battlefields in the vicinity of Washington in the interest of the New Hampshire troops. Mr. Emery was a member of the board of aldermen of Washington, and in 1870 its mayor, holding the office until the territorial government, adopted by congress for the government of the district, abolished the office of mayor. In 1872, in conformity with a resolution made when he entered business not to continue after thirty years' service, he sold his interest to his brother, Samuel Emery, and devoted his time to the management of his private interests. In the interests of education, religion, and philanthropy Mr. Emery has been conspicuous. He has been regent of the Smithsonian institution; a trustee of Dickinson college at Carlisle, Pa.; regent and vice-chancellor of the National university; a regent, one of the incorporators, and treasurer of the American university; president of the board of trustees of the Metropolitan Methodist church; a director and president of the Night lodging association of Washington; and director and treasurer of the associated churches of the city. From 1845 he has been identified as incorporator, director, or officer in nearly all the fire and life insurance companies organized in Washington, as well as with the banks and trust companies, market companies, gas and electric light companies. The home of Mr. Emery is one of the row of three spacious historic houses commenced in 1860 by Stephen A. Douglas, John C. Breckinridge, and Henry M. Rice. During the war they were used for hospital purposes. After the war the Breckinridge mansion was presented to Gen. Grant, and was his residence until he went to the White house. The house was afterward purchased and presented to Gen. Sherman, and was his home until he removed to St. Louis in 1875. It was then purchased by Mr. Emery, and was afterward his home. In it Mr. Emery entertained, in 1891, 500 delegates to the Methodist ecumenical conference. It has also been the scene of many hospitable gatherings of Washington society.

OBERLANDER, Alexander, clergyman, was born at Friedersdorf, principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, May 31, 1834. He was the youngest of three brothers, whose father died when Alexander was two years old. Notwithstanding great poverty, his mother, a woman of excellent judgment, gave her sons an academic education; Alexander receiving his at both the high school and seminary of Rudolstadt, after graduating from which, he taught school and gave lessons in music, in the latter of which he excelled, being able to play several instruments. He emigrated to the United States in 1859 and settled in Rochester, where, in connection with giving lessons in German and music, he studied for the ministry, being ordained a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Chicago, Ill., in 1861. He accepted a call to the German church at Waukegan, Ill., where he remained until 1863, when he went to the Lutheran church at Mohawk Hill, N. Y., removing from there to fill the pulpit of Trinity Lutheran church at Rome, N. Y., in 1867. In 1869 he went to Zion's Lutheran church, Syracuse, N. Y., which congregation, under his charge for twenty-four years, grew from the weakest to the strongest Lutheran church in central New York. While heretofore always a stanch republican, Mr. Oberlander, in the

Digitized by Google

fall of 1892, came out for Cleveland and the democratic ticket, which enraged the republican politicians of his church so that a bare majority of the church officers—all republicans—asked him for his resignation as their pastor, which request was promptly complied with, Mr. Oberlander severing his connection in April, 1893.

DWYER, Jeremiah, manufacturer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1837, of Irish descent. At the age of eleven the lad became an orphan by the accidental death of his father. He aided his mother in the management of the farm for the following two years, when the farm was sold, and the family removed to Detroit. A short time was devoted to studies in the public schools, but the mother's means being limited, young Jeremiah determined to seek employment to aid in the support of the family, and went to a saw and planing mill where he remained about a year, when an opportunity was presented to learn the trade of moulding, as an apprentice for a term of four years. On the termination of his apprenticeship, his employers expressed their satisfaction in a letter of recommendation, which is still one of Mr. Dwyer's valued possessions. Becoming master of his trade, he went as journeyman in various eastern stove foundries, for the purpose of acquiring a greater efficiency in all the details of the work. Returning to Detroit, ill health, the result of too close application to work, necessitated a change, and for about a year he filled a position in the employ of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railway company, and then went to the Geary & Russell foundry in Detroit. In 1862 he engaged in the manufacture of stoves under the firm name of J. Dwyer & Co., continuing until 1864, when a joint stock company was organized under the name of the Detroit stove works, Mr. Dwyer taking the management. The business increased rapidly, necessitating unlooked-for enlargements. In 1871 Mr. Dwyer and others organized and built the Michigan stove company, of which he is the president; property was purchased, and suitable buildings erected, until the plant covered an area of 360,000 square feet, or more than ten acres of ground, their total floor capacity being immense. The number of employees varies from twelve to fifteen hundred, and the annual output of goods is very large; the company having attained the distinction of being known as the largest manufacturers of stoves and ranges in the world. It has branch establishments in Chicago, Buffalo, and New York city, and its goods are sold by agents in London, Paris, Berlin, and Constantinople. The name "Garland," under which all their stoves and ranges are sold, is universally known, being a synonym of excellence in all that pertains to the manufacture of stoves. As well as the above large interest in which Mr. Dwyer is concerned, he is a director of the People's savings bank of Detroit, of which he was one of the organizers; vice-president of Buck stove and range company of St. Louis, Mo., and, in addition, a stockholder in other important mercantile establishments. In earlier years he was a member of the old volunteer fire department, and subsequently was one of the trustees of the department society. Although a stanch democrat, Mr. Dwyer's commercial enterprises have forbidden his taking part in politics, for which, however, he has neither taste nor inclination, and although frequently solicited for important political positions, he has never acceded, with the exception of the position of a member of the board of estimates for two years, and the inspectorship of the house of correction. Mr. Dwyer is a thorough Catholic, as well as a thorough American. He was married in 1859, and, with a prosperous business, is also blessed with a home containing a wife, and a daughter and seven sons. His manhood and untiring industry have reaped their reward, by lifting him from comparative obscurity in the commercial world to a position of affluence.

SKINNER, Halcyon, inventor, was born in Mantua, O., March 6, 1824, son of Joseph and Susan Eggleston Skinner, who were born in Massachusetts, and upon their marriage removed to Ohio. His rudimentary education was acquired at the common schools of Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Mass., where his parents had returned when the boy was eight years old, he passing the summer months at work on neighboring farms. In 1838 his father removed to West Farms, N. Y., where he worked with his father, constructing machinery for making the various parts of violins and guitars, and at manufacturing these instruments, for which kind of employment he evinced a marked inclination. Upon the destruction of his father's shop by fire, he learned the trade of carpenter, engaging in that occupation for four years. In the fall of 1849 he met Alexander Smith, who was the owner of a small carpet factory, and, with John T. McNair, engaged in making experiments in parti-coloring yarns, to be used in making ingrain carpets, so as to prevent the striped appearance due to alternating entire skeins of solid colors. The young carpenter was appealed to, to construct a machine to apply the various colors accurately to the different parts of the skein, so that each color would show in its proper place in the design when the yarns were woven into the fabric. In the spring of 1850 he had so far perfected the appliance that they commenced the manufacture of the new style of carpet, to be known as "tapestry ingrain," which found immediate favor among the trade. Within two years 100 hand-looms were put into operation, and the business proved very profitable. In 1855 Mr. Smith consulted with the young inventor, regarding the possibility of making a power-loom to weave Axminster or tufted carpets. This resulted, in 1856, in a joint patent taken out by Mr. Smith and Mr. Skinner, and an experimental loom was constructed, which proved fairly successful. Changes and improvements were made at intervals, as Mr. Skinner could spare time from his other duties, and in 1860 a successful loom was in operation, which was an entirely new departure in the direction of making tufted pile carpet automatically. In 1861 further improvements were made, and a new loom constructed by Mr. Skinner for the world's fair in London in 1862. In January of that year the entire plant of Mr. Smith was destroyed by fire—excepting this single loom, which stood in an outbuilding. Mr. Skinner carried it to London, and exhibited it during the whole time of the fair, where it was sold to a company in Brussels. In 1864 the works, which had been rebuilt at West Farms, were again destroyed by fire, and Mr. Smith removed his factory to Yonkers, N. Y. Tapestry-ingrain manufacture was renewed, and about 100 hand-looms and thirty of the new Axminster looms were started. A number of ingrain power-looms from Massachusetts were set up, but did not work satisfactorily, and Mr. Skinner plan-

Digitized by Google

ned various improvements, which made them equal to any in use. Looms to weave tapestry carpets were introduced from England in 1872, but were discarded, and new looms made by Mr. Skinner took their place. In 1874 Mr. Smith called upon Mr. Skinner to make a power-loom for weaving Moquette carpets, which had, up to this date, been woven entirely on hand-looms. This he accomplished, and an experimental loom showed important results. Other duties pushed the new invention aside until 1877, when new looms were not only operated in the factory at Yonkers, but in 1879 they were introduced into England and France, and from three yards per day, the limit of the hand-loom, the capacity of the new looms increased to forty and fifty yards per day, and an operator handling two looms produced eighty to ninety yards per day. He continued improving the machines, and in 1885 there were 350 of his tapestry looms, 220 Moquette looms, and eight Axminster looms operating in the factory of Alexander Smith & Sons, Yonkers, N. Y. Mr. Skinner's connection with the Smith company terminated near the end of 1889, after a service of exactly forty years, during which period he had seen the establishment increase from one small shop, containing nineteen hand-looms, to a series of buildings affording more than twenty-three acres of floor room, and containing nearly 800 power-looms of various kinds with the accompanying machinery and appliances, employing about 3,500 operatives, and producing in that year (1889) over 9,217,000 yards of carpeting of various kinds, of which about one-third was Moquette. In 1892 the production had increased to 40,000 yards per day, of which 15,000 yards was Moquette, being at the rate of 4,500,000 yards per year. That quantity would yield to the owners of the patents 20 cents per yard in royalties, or $900,000 per year, besides a much larger amount in profits to the manufacturers. Other companies in this country, and in England, and in France, operating under license, have also paid large amounts in royalties. Since leaving the Smith concern, Mr. Skinner has been engaged in getting up a new and improved Moquette loom, which has shown its capacity for a largely increased production over the old loom. Mr. Skinner held none of the patents for his inventions, and reaped no part of the immense royalties, but it is to be hoped that in this new loom he may secure some just reward for his genius and life-work.

SMITH, Vivus Wood, journalist and politician, was born at Lanesborough, Mass., Jan. 27, 1804. His father, Silas Smith, a successful farmer, who died in middle life, was the son of Jared Smith, a revolutionary soldier of the 12th regiment of Massachusetts troops. His early life was spent on his father's farm, receiving such educational advantages as could be snatched, in the intervals of farm labor, from the schools of the vicinity. At the age of twenty years, he entered the law office of Gov. George N. Briggs at Pittsfield, Mass., with the intention of studying law. At this period, as well as earlier, a strong natural bent for journalism made him a frequent contributor to the local newspapers; and while studying law, a newspaper controversy with a clergyman of Pittsfield occurred, in which young Smith scored so marked an advantage as to change his plan of life, and abandoning the study of law he entered upon journalism. His first connection was with the Pittsfield "News-Letter." In 1828 he removed from Massachusetts to Onondaga Hill, N. Y., and purchased the Onondaga "Journal," which he conducted until the removal of the county seat to Syracuse in 1829, when he removed with his journal to that place and resided there, with brief intervals of journalistic labor elsewhere, until his death. He was connected at various times, as owner or editor, with the Onondaga "Journal," the Syracuse "Standard," and the Syracuse "Daily Journal." From 1841 until 1843 he was editor of the Ohio state "Journal," at Columbus, O. He also did editorial work on the Albany "Journal" at Albany, N. Y., the New York "Globe" and the New York "Tribune," the "Republic" at Washington, and contributed frequently to agricultural papers on subjects connected with that branch of journalism. As a writer he was clear and vigorous, and for many years voiced the principles and policy of his party at his home in New York, at the same time participating actively in political affairs. In early life Mr. Smith, from training and association, was a democrat, but in 1837 an increasing hostility to the aggressions of slavery and a dissatisfaction with the financial policy of the democratic party, caused his withdrawal from that party and his joining the whigs, and subsequently the republicans, on the dissolution of the whig organization. Hereafter both as whig and republican, he was a consistent opponent of the slave power, though associating with the progressive whigs of those parties under the leadership of Thurlow Weed and William H. Seward. As a whig, during that party's minority, he was an unsuccessful candidate for member of the Constitutional convention of 1846, and was defeated on a close canvass for member of congress in 1850, but was elected county clerk of Onondaga county in 1851. As a republican he held the office of superintendent of the Onondaga salt springs from 1855 to 1865, and that of canal appraiser from 1873 to 1879. He died Feb. 10, 1881.

HARGITT, Charles Wesley, educator, was born in Dearborn county, Ind., March 28, 1852, of English descent, his ancestors on both sides having emigrated to America from England early in the present century. Reared upon the farm, his early educational advantages were only such as the country schools of the time afforded. He early showed a predilection for intellectual pursuits, but found little encouragement in their prosecution because of meagre funds, and because his services on the farm were required. At the age of nineteen consent was obtained to live with friends in Indianapolis who would afford him the opportunities of the city high school. He subsequently entered Moore's hill college, from which he was graduated with honor in 1877. Soon after he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for several years discharged the duties of that calling. During this time such attention as could be afforded was given to the prosecution of scientific studies, more especially biological, for which, during his collegiate course, he had developed special taste and capacity. Discontinuing the pastorate he went to Boston, entered as a post-graduate in the Massachusetts institute of technology, and in Boston university, where his scientific work was developed. This was subsequently continued in the University of Indiana and at the Marine biological laboratory, during portions of three years. In 1885 he was called to the department of natural sciences in his alma mater, and for

Digitized by Google

three years his undivided attention was given to the development of the department, which attained a distinction it had not formerly known. In 1888 he was called to the chair of biology and geology in Miami university, and during the following three years labored with eminent success. In 1890 Prof. Hargitt received the degree of Ph.D., *pro merito*, from the Ohio university. In 1891 he was unanimously elected to the chair of biology in Syracuse university. In 1893 he had leave of absence for special work at the Naples zoölogical station, Italy, and for study and travel in Europe. Dr. Hargitt, during 1890–93, was associate director and lecturer of the Marine biological laboratory of the Brooklyn institute of arts and sciences. He is also a member of various learned societies, among which are the American association for the advancement of science, the American society of naturalists, American ornithological union, and others. Dr. Hargitt is a frequent contributor to the scientific journals of the country, and has published many lectures on scientific subjects. A "Hand-book on Practical Biology" has had favorable commendation from competent critics. On July 26, 1877, Mr. Hargitt was married to Susan E., daughter of the late Rev. Enoch G. Wood, D.D., of Indiana.

BAKER, Philip Pontius, state senator, was born at Cowan, Union county, Pa., Jan. 14, 1846. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the historic Buffalo valley, and though they were repeatedly driven out of it by hostile Indians, they, with indomitable courage, returned again and again, at last to win and to stay and to become the sturdy yeomanry of that section of the Keystone state. Mr. Baker was born on a farm, where his forefathers, with their rifles by their side, watched to repel the savage red man while tilling the fertile soil. At sixteen years of age he was left fatherless and called to assume the management of a large farm. In 1869 he removed with his brother, Latimer R. Baker, to Vineland, N. J., where, under the firm name of Baker Bros., they built up an extensive trade in the business of general merchandizing. The "Baker Block," which they erected in Vineland, is one of the finest buildings for business purposes in South Jersey. Becoming an active and influential citizen in that section of the state, in 1881 he was elected to the assembly, and in 1886 to the state senate. While a member of the lower house he introduced a bill providing for the payment of grand jurors. It passed the house, but was defeated in the senate. During his senatorial term the bill, through his efforts, became a law. It was chiefly through the efforts of Senator Baker that the State homes for feeble-minded women and children were established at Vineland, thereby providing for the care and training within the state of these unfortunate persons. He became a member of the Board of managers of these institutions, and is now president of the Home for the care and training of feeble-minded children. He also secured the passage of a bill to protect the extensive oyster industries of New Jersey, and obtained an amendment to the law which made it possible to establish manual training departments in all the public schools of the state. He was one of the delegates-at-large with Gov. Green, ex-Gov. Abbett and Moses Bigelow to the national democratic convention at St. Louis in 1888, and was an elector-at-large on the democratic ticket in 1892, receiving the largest vote in the state on the electoral ticket. In August, 1891, Mr. Baker was appointed by Chancellor McGill receiver of the Philadelphia and Sea Shore railway company, and successfully wound up its affairs. He was one of the founders of the Tradesman's bank, a savings institution of Vineland, and was made its president. Mr. Baker was one of the leading spirits in the development of Sea Isle City, N. J., and is at present at the head of the management of Wildwood-by-the-Sea, a new summer and winter resort on the famous five-mile beach. He is also directly connected with the extensive black granite industry on Pleasant river, Me. His life is one of great activity and well-directed effort. He is enterprising and public-spirited, and has been uniformly successful in business and in his public career, enjoying an enviable reputation and sustaining an irreproachable character.

DURKEE, Joseph Harvey, lawyer, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., July 16, 1837, son of Samuel D. Durkee, a prominent farmer, whose family have occupied the same farm for over 100 years. The family originally emigrated from England in 1640 and settled in Massachusetts. The great-grandfather of Joseph Harvey Durkee, Benjamin Durkee, moved into the wilderness of New York and settled on the now ancestral farm. His mother, Laura Hurd Durkee, a native of Oneida county, was a woman of strong character, and impressed her sterling qualities on her children. He was, as a boy and youth, brought up on the farm, attending school and Hamilton college, from which he was graduated in 1861. Upon leaving college he enlisted in the 146th N. Y. volunteers, then recruiting for the war. He was elected second lieutenant, and, shortly after, captain of his company, his regiment being known as "Garrard's Tigers." Capt. Durkee lost his arm at Chancellorsville, besides being shot through the body and taken prisoner. He received medical attendance from the Confederates, his arm being amputated by Dr. Todd, brother of Mrs. Lincoln, and in a few days he was paroled and sent home to recover from his wounds. When sufficiently recovered to report at headquarters, he was assigned to duty in charge of paroled prisoners at Annapolis, and on his exchange the following November he was appointed inspector-general of the 3d brigade, 2d division in 5th army corps. He was, after the battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, compelled to give up field duty on account of his old wounds, and he joined the veteran reserve corps with the rank of captain. He was on duty the night of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the first to carry the news to the war department and to have the reserves called out. He was honored by being appointed one of the officers to escort the body of the martyred president to Springfield, Ill., receiving from congress a gold medal for his part in the sad ceremony. In December, 1865, he was assigned to duty on the Freedmen's bureau in Florida, acting as disbursing officer and superintendent of schools until January, 1868, when he resigned from the army. He took up his residence in Jacksonville, and was appointed sheriff of Duval county in 1872, and held the office two years. He was subsequently elected state senator for two consecutive terms, resigning before the close of his second term to accept the position of U. S. marshal

Digitized by Google

for the northern district of Florida, which position he held until 1885, when he resigned to take that of master in chancery in the U. S. courts. He was appointed receiver of the Florida central railroad in 1876, and subsequently of other railroads in Florida. He is prominent in the social, political and business life of Jacksonville, being president of the Loan and improvement company, of the cemetery association, and of the Seminole club. Mr. Durkee was admitted to the bar of the state of Florida in 1871. He married Cora L. Wilcox of Baltimore, Nov. 2, 1869, and has two sons, one a graduate of Hamilton college.

HINCKLEY, Livingston Spraker, physician, was born at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1855, the son of Dr. John Warren Hinckley, who was prominent in his profession, and brother of Isabella Hinckley, the famous singer (see Vol. I., p. 392). He was educated in the schools of New York city; studied medicine under Dr. James L. Perry of New York city; was graduated from Bellevue hospital medical college in 1878, and received appointment to the New York city lunatic asylum, where for eighteen months he served as first assistant, and finally as assistant superintendent. At the end of three years' service he resigned to take up private practice. After a year in New York city, he removed to Avon Springs, N. Y., from which place, on Nov. 19, 1884, he received the appointment as first medical superintendent of the Essex county asylum forthe insane, Newark, N. J., in which capacity he served for nine years. The institution then had seven wards and 300 patients. In 1893 it had seventeen wards and over 600 patients. Much progress was made in the general treatment of patients, and the institution became recognized as the model county asylum in the United States. Among the features introduced by Dr. Hinckley were a training-school for nurses for both sexes, established in 1886; a day school for patients; a monthly paper, the "Home Teacher," edited by patients, and an abundance of varied amusements and occupations for the inmates. The percentage of cure and low death-rate compare favorably with the best state institutions. Dr. Hinckley has been called in the capacity of expert in important murder trials, his testimony in the "Fales case" being so convincing that it won for him a reputation as an alienist. He is a member of the American medico-psychological association, the Essex county medical society, the American medical association, and the American and surgical societies of Newark, N. J. He is a veteran of the 22d regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and vice-president of the West End club of Newark, N. J. He is married and has one child, Livingston S. Hinckley, Jr., born Apr. 23, 1893.

CAPEN, Francis L., meteorologist, was born in Sterling, Mass., March 17, 1817. At the age of eleven he was graduated from a Boston grammar school. At thirteen he entered the Boston Latin school, and was graduated therefrom at the age of eighteen. In 1835 he entered Harvard, and on being graduated thence took one of the Boylston prizes for elocution. In 1870 he visited Europe, to take observations on the eclipse of Dec. 20, 1870. Passing the winter of 1870–71 on the island of Malta, he made computations and predictions of the weather and earthquakes. He foresaw the eruptions of Vesuvius in April, 1871, and started for Naples to witness them. He arrived there on March 22d, and immediately wrote out a prediction setting the time for the eruption from the 3d to the 13th of April. He made many astronomical discoveries and remarkable weather predictions, the latter of which gave him prominence on both sides of the Atlantic. He possessed a wonderful knowledge of atmospheric changes, and often predicted approaching storms even more accurately than the U. S. signal service. He died July 31, 1889.

VAN WICKLE, Augustus Stout, capitalist, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 4, 1856, the son of Simon Van Wickle, an extensive coal operator, and noted for his many benevolent works. On his mother's side he is a lineal descendant of the Randolph family of Virginia and New Jersey. He was educated at Brown university, being graduated in 1876. He then engaged in scientific mining, and became president of two coal companies and treasurer of another. He is president also of the Hazleton (Pa.) national bank; a director in the Phœnix powder manufacturing company, and president of the Hazleton iron works. Mr. Van Wickle married, in 1882, Bessie Pardee, a daughter of Ario Pardee, of Hazleton, Pa., the millionaire coal and iron merchant. They have one child, Marjorie Randolph Van Wickle.

BYRNE, William, merchant, was born in County Westmeath, Ireland, Oct. 10, 1838, son of Maurice Byrne and Jane Nevin, both well-known families resident in the county for generations. His early education was limited to indifferent attendance at the National school, and at sessions of the night school. He was obliged to earn his own living at the age of fourteen, and worked in a flax factory near Dublin for five years, earning £1 sterling per week. He emigrated to New York in 1858, and found his way to Charleston, S. C., where he engaged as porter. When the war broke out he joined the Confederate army as a member of the Montgomery guards, the crack Irish company of the city. During the first bombardment of Fort Sumter he was on duty on Sullivan's island in charge of a fire engine and with ten men to put out any fire that might take place during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. He was one of the first of the Confederate soldiers to visit the captured fort, to see a school companion who was a Federal soldier there. He then engaged as fireman on the blockade runner Gordon, or Theodora, as she was afterward called, and was on board when that vessel carried Mason and Slidell out of Charleston to Havana, on their way to Europe as Confederate commissioners. His entire service to the Confederacy was in this capacity on various blockade-running steamers that became notorious in the history of the war. His duties embraced both those of fireman and engineer, and to him and his companions in many instances was due the escape of the little "runners" from the guns of the large ships of the Federal navy. He was in the harbor of Nassau when the war closed, and with twenty-nine others chartered a schooner and returned

Digitized by Google

to Charleston, where with his earnings he established himself in the grocery business, and invested in city property. He removed from Charleston to Jacksonville, Fla., in 1880. Here he continued his mercantile business, and also invested largely in phosphate lands, city lots and business blocks. He improves his city property, and has been one of the foremost citizens of Jacksonville in building up and beautifying the city. He is a director in the National bank of Jacksonville. Mr. Byrne was married at Charleston, S. C., April, 1865, to Alice, daughter of Michael Kennedy, an old and well-known resident of Charleston. They have two daughters; one a graduate from Loretto abbey, Toronto, Canada, the other from St. Joseph's convent, Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Byrne has traveled extensively with his family on the continent of Europe and through the Holy Land, and is a close observer of men and places. The honors that he has received are due more to his personal character than to his wealth, and from the fact that he has made his way in the world without practicing injustice or oppression toward any of his fellow-men, having gained prosperity by honesty and fair dealing to all.

BABCOCK, George Herman, engineer, inventor and philanthropist, was born at Unadilla Forks, near Otsego, N. Y., June 17, 1832, the second child of Asher M. and Mary E. (Stillman) Babcock. The father was a well-known inventor and mechanic of his time, the designer of the Pin-wheel motion in plaid looms, of a novel shoe-peg machine, and of many other ingenious and successful mechanisms. The mother, also, was descended from a family of mechanics, her father, Ethan Stillman, having been distinguished as constructor of ordnance for the government in the war of 1812, and his brother, William Stillman, as a lockmaker and clock manufacturer. His unpickable bank lock was a pioneer in that line long before the days of Chubb and of Hobbs. The son was educated mainly in the public schools, with a year in the academy, and with profitable supplement in the machine-shop and factory. When twelve years old he removed with his parents to Westerly, R. I., and there, at the age of seventeen, he met Stephen Wilcox, a bright young Westerly mechanic, and later a famous inventor. About this time young Babcock, being in feeble health and threatened with consumption, took up the then new art of daguerreotypy. He recovered his health, as he always believed, through the healing influence of the fumes of iodine used in developing the plates, and the restoration proved to be permanent. Photography never lost its fascination with him and he continued to practice the art, and was known as a successful and distinguished amateur photographer up to the time of his death. He started "The Literary Echo" in the spring of 1851, when but nineteen years of age, organizing the first printing-office in that section of the country, editing the paper as a weekly, and carrying on the printing business at the same time for a number of years. The paper continued its existence as the "Westerly Weekly." He sold his interest in 1854, and took up the daguerrean art as a business. In that year he, in conjunction with his father, invented the polychromatic printing press, which only failed of commercial success from the fact of being years in advance of its time. He also patented a job printing press, which was considered a great success at the time. The Babcock presses were built by the Pawcatuck manufacturing company of Westerly, the progenitor of a dozen later press manufacturing firms, scattered throughout the country. The patents were subsequently held by Cottrell & Babcock, manufacturers. The Babcock took a prize at the London crystal international exposition of 1855. The father and son next resumed temporary control of the "Echo," issuing it as the "Narragansett Weekly." Upon removing to Brooklyn in 1860, Mr. Babcock was engaged for the next three years in the office of Mr. T. B. Stetson, a famous patent solicitor, spending his evenings in the instruction of a class in mechanical drawing at the Cooper institute in New York. When the war broke out, 1860, he was employed by the Mystic iron works, at Mystic, Conn., then taking up the construction of war vessels for the U. S. government. He soon afterward was given the position of chief draughtsman of the Hope iron works at Providence, R. I., and in these two establishments designed the machinery of a number of merchant and war vessels. The Shrapnel shell, employed during the war in engagements at close quarters, was improved by Mr. Babcock at this time. He also, while at the Hope iron works, joined Mr. Wilcox in inventing and perfecting the Babcock & Wilcox safety or sectional tubular boiler. Their boiler was so designed that anything like a real explosion could not occur. The two inventors also brought out at this time the Babcock & Wilcox steam engine, a machine possessing some singularly interesting ingenious elements of novelty and utility. The firm, Babcock & Wilcox, was formed in 1867, and their first patent taken out in that year. The boiler thus secured was, in principle, based upon an earlier invention of Mr. Wilcox, patented in 1856. The business of the partners soon became sufficient to enable them to devote their whole time to the improvement and manufacture of their new boiler, and for over a quarter of a century the firm successfully extended its market in the face of competition. Establishments of great magnitude were erected at Elizabeth, N. J., and at Glasgow, Scotland, from which the markets of the world have been for years supplied. The extensive introduction of this boiler and others of its class has reduced the number of explosions correspondingly, and the inventors of the sectional boiler have thus saved to the world lives and property of inestimable value. Through the operation of this commercial and business arrangement the partners acquired both wealth and fame. Both made good use of the wealth thus attained. Mr. Babcock, for many years, gave time and thought and money to the promotion of the interests of the Seventh Day Baptists, the religious body with which he identified himself, and to the advancement of the cause of education, especially on its practical and technical side. He was a trustee of Alfred university, to which he gave large sums during his lifetime and by bequest, and was a non-resident lecturer at Cornell university from 1885 to 1893 in the Sibley college courses in mechanical engineering. His most important papers, mainly on the scientific principles involved in the generation and use of steam-power, and on the best modern methods of boiler construction, were prepared for the last-named courses. His last engagement, abrogated by his death, was for a lecture in the spring of 1894. His papers were always well planned, thorough, full of facts and useful knowledge, and elegant in expression in exceptional degree. His delivery was quiet but impressive, and he held an audience, whether of college students or of business men, interested and attentive to the end, however long the address. Mr. Babcock was a charter member and a past-president of the American society of mechanical engineers, and early in the history of the society was made a life-member. He was president of the Board of

Digitized by Google

education of the city of Plainfield, N. J., where he resided many years. He was president of the public library of that city, and of the Board of trustees of Alfred university. He did much to promote the growth of both the library and the university, not only by official action and personal interest in the management of their affairs, but by appropriation of money from his own capital in liberal amounts. He was a public-spirited citizen and did much to improve his city by the erection of fine buildings and other enterprises for which he was personally responsible. His activity and influence in the church of which he was a lifelong member were equally marked and effective; and it owes much to his energy, his always live interest, and his personal liberality. Mr. Babcock was a man of culture, of broad and varied reading and lofty thought. In every relation in life he exhibited those admirable qualities which come of a clear head, a fine intellect, and a good heart. He was an honor to his profession and to humanity. He died in Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 16, 1893.

MILLER, Richard Thompson, circuit judge for the state of New Jersey, was born at Cape May city, N. J., Dec. 16, 1845, son of Waters B. and Louisa (Edmunds) Miller. His father was one of the pioneers of the famous seaside resort of Cape May, and instrumental in having the first railroad extended to that place; filled various county offices; was a member of the New Jersey assembly in 1853, and served in the state senate from 1880 to 1886. His maternal grandfather, Enoch Edmunds, was also an influential citizen of Cape May county, and served in the state senate 1850 to 1853. Judge Miller obtained his preliminary education at a boarding school in Pottstown, Pa., the Easton academy in Fairfield county, Conn., and at the West Jersey academy in Bridgeton, N. J., where he prepared to enter Yale college, but was taken sick and for a time was placed under the instruction of a private tutor at home. After serving on the engineer corps of the Pennsylvania railroad company for two years, he entered the law office of Judge Thomas P. Carpenter, at Camden, in 1863, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Camden, and by his talent and ability soon attained an influential and prominent position. He filled the office of solicitor for Cape May city in 1869 and 1870; was appointed district court judge for the city of Camden, March 30, 1877, and filled the position by reappointment until Jan. 11, 1888, a period of eleven years. While holding this office he continued his general practice of law, most of his business, however, being of a quasi-judicial character, including references from the court of chancery, and in acting as referee from courts of law. From 1889 to 1892 he was prosecutor of the pleas for Cape May county, and on Apr. 1, 1892, was appointed president judge of the courts of Camden county, which position he held until March 11, 1893, when he was promoted to the circuit judgeship which he now occupies. Judge Miller has performed the duties of all the positions to which he has been called with exceptional ability, and has been rewarded with promotion largely through the indorsement and support of his associates in his profession.

BACON, Thomas Scott, clergyman and author, was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1825, where his father was pastor of the Presbyterian church. He taught himself to read, with his mother's help, and became an insatiable devourer of books. Graduating from Williams college in 1842, he was admitted to the bar in 1847, at Boston, Mass. In 1853 he was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in Louisiana, and in 1854 priest by Bishop Polk, and took charge of the church at Natchitoches, La., on Red river. In the agitations prior to the secession of Louisiana from the Federal Union, he assisted that government by all means in his power, and continued the use of the "prayer for the president of the United States" in public religious service, against the strong appeal of his superior and friend, Bishop Polk. In May, 1861, he resigned his church and retired to private life near Alexandria, La. When the Federal forces occupied New Orleans, he found a way of reaching that city, and served as chaplain to the United States fleet, which ascended the Mississippi river, receiving from the secretary of the navy the thanks of the department therefor. He afterwards removed to Maryland, and has published "The Reign of God not the Reign of Law," in which he makes the well-known book of the Duke of Argyll the text of a courageous and careful discussion of the claims of modern science to modify the earlier understanding of Christian belief in the highest aspects. His "The Beginnings of Religion" was published by the Rivingtons (London, England) in 1886. He is also the author of a "History of the True Religion from the Advent of our Lord to the Present Date." In later years he has been mostly occupied in the great controversy over the inspiration of the holy Scriptures, and especially as the editor of the "Christian Critic." "It is Written" appeared in 1891. In 1880 he received the honorary degree of D.D. from St. John's college, Annapolis, Md.

HANNAN, William W., was born at Rochester, N. Y., July 4, 1854. He went to Dowagiac, Mich., when only two years old. During vacations he employed his time in a basket factory in that city and also managed peanut and candy stands at county fairs and at circuses throughout southwestern Michigan and northwestern Indiana, by this means increasing his bank account. After graduating from the high school at Dowagiac he took a preparatory course at Oberlin, Ohio, entering the University of Michigan in 1876 and taking his degree of B. A., and then graduated from the department of law in 1883. He was known as a laborious and painstaking student who spent his vacations in hard work; he organized popular railway excursions to Michigan summer resorts which proved very successful. Among athletes at the college he gained considerable fame as a sprint runner, and even in middle manhood keeps up an interest in field sports. During the winter of 1881–82 he served as enrolling and engrossing clerk in the state house of representatives, and in 1883 was admitted to the bar and associated himself with Judge William L. Carpenter, under the firm name of Carpenter & Hannan. Shortly afterwards he entered the real estate business at Detroit, Mich., being

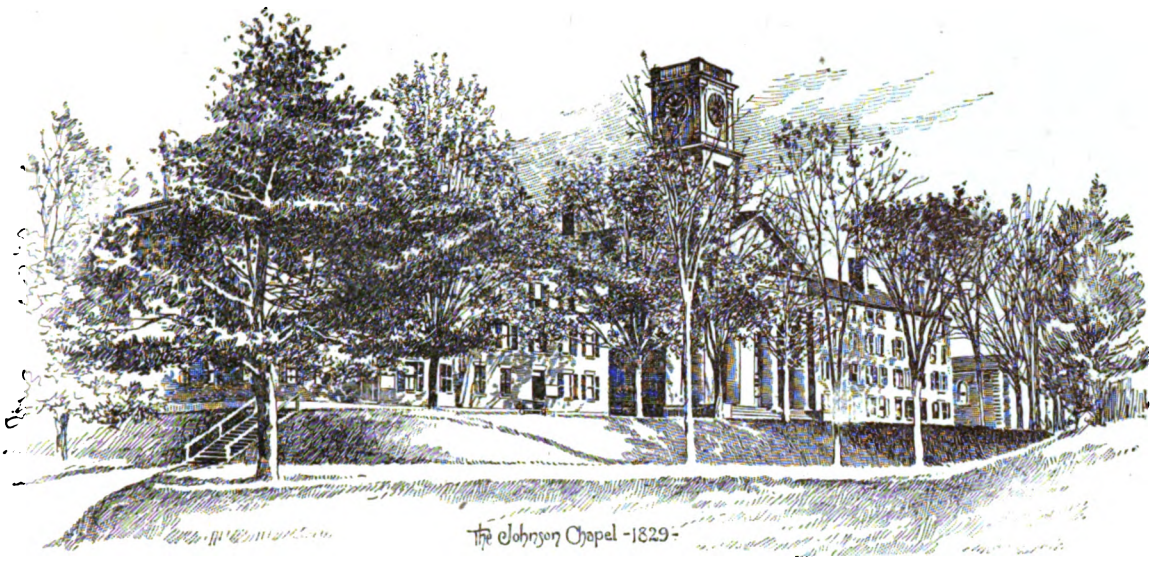
Digitized by Google

connected with the firm of Hannan & Snow, when, later, this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Hannan established the Hannan Real Estate Exchange which is known the state over. To enumerate all the great realty transactions in which he has been engaged would be tedious, the Hammond building, representing nearly $1,000,000, which was negotiated by him, being sufficient proof of the enormous influences he has brought to bear in bringing this exchange to its present standing. Mr. Hannan is a member of the Chi Psi college fraternity, which numbered Senator Palmer, Don M. Dickinson and many other prominent men in Michigan; he is a member of the Detroit club; Grand Pointe club, and a stockholder in the Preston national bank, Citizens' savings bank, Peninsular savings bank, and the Union national bank, besides holding other strong financial and commercial interests. The Detroit "Club," a magazine published in Detroit, Mich., said of him in 1892: "Indeed, if it were not for W. W. Hannan, the beautiful city of the straits would not be what it is to-day; in this particular way the man must be regarded not only as a genius but as a public benefactor on the principles of political economy which assert that confidence produces increase of capital, and capital induces labor. The livelihood, not to say the fortunes, of thousands of human beings depend upon this booming which only a clever and cautious man is capable of directing. A sincere friend, a shrewd but indefatigable man of business, ever willing to advance the interests of individuals, societies and the citizens in general; such is the character which has made him famous and by which he is best known."

DIX, Augustus J., educator, was born in Albany, N. Y., Apr. 13, 1831. His parents came from Massachusetts, he being a descendant, in the eighth generation, of Edward Dix, who came to this country in 1635, settled at Watertown, Mass., and became what was then known as one of the first "proprietors" of that town. Of this same stock came Dorothea L. Dix, the philanthropist. His mother belonged to one of the best-known Massachusetts families —the Fishers of Dedham—and was a relative of Fisher Ames of revolutionary fame. His early education was received at the noted private school of Chas. H. Anthony of Albany. Among his fellow-students were Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity church, New York, and Gen. Egbert L. Viele. Afterward he pursued a course of study at the Albany academy, where he had the benefit of such instructors as Dr. T. Romeyn Beck and Dr. Bullion, author of the noted Latin and Greek grammars bearing his name. On completing his studies there, in 1847 he entered the New York university, intending to prepare for the legal profession, for which he had not only the taste, but natural and acquired qualifications. After two years' study, however, failing health prevented the consummation of this design. During this time he gave great attention to the study of rhetoric, oratory and voice culture under the most polished masters procurable, and in both the knowledge of these branches, and the application of and ability to teach them, he has few equals. His fine presence and melodious and cultured voice always command attention in the lectures and readings which he frequently gives. After leaving the university, Mr. Dix entered the employment of G. P. Putnam, the publisher. He traveled extensively through the middle and eastern states and Canada, introducing into school libraries the works of Irving and Cooper. After this experience in 1854 he entered the publishing business himself, forming a partnership with Arthur T. Edwards. Subsequently they were joined by Frederick Law Olmsted and George William Curtis, under the firm name of Dix, Edwards & Co. They became the owners of "Putnam's Monthly," and were the publishers of a number of works that have become famous. While Mr. Dix was at the head of the house he induced William Henry Hurlburt to come to New York and assume control of an important department of the "Monthly." During the financial depression of 1857 he relinquished his interest in the publishing business, and engaged in life and fire insurance. He removed at this time to Elizabeth, N. J., where he has since resided, with the exception of the interval between 1866 and 1874, when he was living in New York city. About the year 1860 he was elected an alderman of Elizabeth, and served for two years, a part of the time as president of the city council. He was one of the incorporators, and for three years president, of the City hospital. He is a Fellow of the Geographical society of New York. Mr. Dix is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, and in 1884 and 1885 was master of Washington lodge No. 33 of Elizabeth. For many years he had charge of the mission of St. John's Episcopal church, and was also lay reader in charge of Grace church at Linden, near Elizabeth. Since 1880 he has been superintendent of public instruction of the city of Elizabeth, and has so ably and satisfactorily filled the position that he is re-elected year after year without thought of change. As a testimony to the efficiency of his administration the public schools of Elizabeth, for the excellence of their school exhibits, received a medal from the New Orleans exposition, a gold medal from the Paris exposition, and a medal from the Columbian exposition at Chicago. In 1854 he married Julia F., daughter of Warren Rogers of New York, and has two children, a son and a daughter. Mrs. Dix is the granddaughter of Joseph Louis, Count d'Anterroches, a French nobleman, and cousin of Gen. Lafayette, who came to America during the revolutionary war. There is a romantic and interesting story connected with Mr. Dix's early career and marriage, which was published in Frank Leslie's "Popular Monthly" for August, 1893, in an article entitled "Two Old Jersey Weddings." His son, Warren R. Dix, is a New York lawyer, but resides with, and has efficiently assisted, his father in his school work. He was graduated from the College of the city of New York in 1874, and from Columbia college law school in 1877. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. The daughter is the wife of Eugene Jones of Tarrytown, N. Y.

WARFIELD, Catharine Anne, poet and novelist, was born at Natchez, Miss., June 6, 1816, daughter of N. A. Ware. With her sister Eleanor, she was educated at Philadelphia and Cincinnati, with intervals of home and foreign travel. In 1833 she was married to R. E. Warfield of Lexington, Ky. With her sister, Eleanor Percy Ware Lee, she published, in 1843, "The Wife of Leon, and Other Poems, by Two Sisters of the West." Encouraged by the favor with which it was received, the authors put forth, in 1846, "The Indian Chamber," etc. Mrs. Warfield's novels are of later date: "The Household of Bouverie" (1855) was much admired, and was reprinted in 1875; others were, "Beauseincourt" (1867); "Romance of the Green Seal" (1867); "William Montfort" (1873); "A Double Wedding" (1875); "Hester Howard's Temptation" (1875); "Lady Ernestine" (1876); "Sea and Shore" (1876); "Ferne Fleming" (1877), and "The Cardinal's Daughter" (1877). She died at Pewee Valley, near Louisville, Ky., June 1, 1877.

Digitized by Google



MOORE, Zephaniah Swift, first president of Amherst college (1821–23), was born at Palmer, Hampshire county, Mass., Nov. 20, 1770. His parents, Judah and Mary Moore, were from the middle walks of life, but much esteemed for their probity and piety. When he was about eight years old, he removed with his father to Wilmington, Vt., where he worked on a farm until he was eighteen. Although his advantages for even a common-school education were limited, yet he early manifested a desire for knowledge, and his parents, humble as were their circumstances, were induced to help him in obtaining a college education. After a preparatory course at Bennington, Vt., he entered Dartmouth college in his nineteenth year and was graduated in 1793, the subject of his commencement oration being, "The Causes and General Phenomena of Earthquakes," which showed that taste for the natural sciences that he afterward implanted with such success among the Amherst students. The self-denials and many sacrifices made to secure this liberal education gave him, in after years, a peculiar sympathy with others similarly situated. On leaving college, he took charge of an academy at Londonderry, N. H. He then went to Somers, Conn., and commenced the study of theology under the Rev. Dr. Backus, and having gone through the usual preparation for the ministry was licensed to preach by a committee of the association of Tolland county, Feb. 3, 1796. After preaching acceptably in various places, he accepted a call to Leicester, Mass. Here, during a pastorate of eleven years, his influence both as citizen and preacher was salutary. He was an active trustee, and for some time principal of Leicester academy. Considerable additions were made to the church under his charge, and the spirit and power of religion were greatly strengthened throughout the community. In October, 1811, he became professor of languages in Dartmouth college, where he remained for four years, sustaining the administration at a period of much embarrassment in the college history, establishing the reputation of a philologist and philosopher, and making his influence felt in favor of order, good morals and religion both in the institution and the community. The trustees showed the estimation in which he was held by conferring on him, soon after he left, the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1815 Dr. Moore was elected to the presidency of Williams college, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Fitch. While there his capabilities as a leader were again demonstrated in the increased good order and studious habits of the young men, in a gradual though not rapid growth in numbers, and in the advancing prosperity of the college. His connection with the institution was attended by circumstances of peculiar embarrassment in consequence of an effort on the part of the trustees to remove the college to Northampton or some other town in Hampshire county, a measure which failed through refusal of the legislature. Dr. Moore, however, decidedly favored it from the beginning, but in a manner in no way reflecting upon his honor and integrity. Upon May 8, 1821, he was elected president of Amherst college, then in process of construction and organization, and on Sept. 18th of the same year he was duly inaugurated in the parish church. The next day, Sept. 19th, the new college was opened by the examination and admission of forty-seven students, some into each of the four regular classes, "a larger number, I believe," says Dr. Humphrey, "than had ever been matriculated on the first day of opening any college." Of this number, fifteen had followed Dr. Moore from Williams college. In March, 1822, the first "Catalogue of the Faculty and Students of the Collegiate Institution, Amherst, Mass.," was issued. As therein printed, the Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, D.D., is enrolled as president and professor of divinity, although he also had charge of the Oriental languages, was the sole teacher of the senior class, and gave instruction to the sophomores. The first revival of religion at Amherst took place in the spring term of 1823, the whole year and a half preceding having been spent in its preparation. At this critical point in the college history, President Moore's health became visibly affected through the increased labor and responsibility which had been thrust upon him, and he died beloved and honored by all who knew him. Dr. Moore was thus characterized by his friend, Dr. Thomas Snell of Brookfield: "By nature a great man, by grace a good man, and in the providence of God, a useful man, a correct thinker and

Digitized by Google

a lucid writer, a sound theologian, instructive preacher and greatly beloved pastor, a wise counsellor and sympathizing friend, a friend and father especially to all the young men of the infant college in which he was at the same time a winning teacher and a firm presiding officer, Dr. Moore filled every station with propriety, and raised the reputation of every literary institution with which he became connected." Shortly after his settlement at Leicester, Dr. Moore was married to a daughter of Thomas Drury of Auburn (then Ward), Mass. As they left no children three-fifths of his property upon his wife's death was bequeathed to the institution for the foundation of scholarships, three of which, bearing his name and worth about one hundred and forty dollars a year each, afterward helped to support three students nominated by the Brookfield association of Congregational ministers. According to Dr. Moore's will, if the institution should ever become extinct, or should not give a thorough course of classical education like the other New England colleges, the fund was to be given to the Brookfield association for the purchase and maintenance of a library. The date of President Moore's death is June 29, 1823.

HUMPHREY, Heman, second president of Amherst college (1823–44), was born at West Simsbury (now Canton), Hartford county, Conn., March 26, 1779. His father, a farmer in humble circumstances, was a man of good sense, unblemished morals and possessed of a more than ordinary taste for reading. His mother, Hannah (Brown) Humphrey, had uncommon mental and moral capacity, and did her best to educate her fourteen children. Young Humphrey attended such schools as there were in the neighborhood, working meanwhile on his father's farm. The best part of his education, however, he got for himself from a small parish library, many of whose volumes, chiefly histories, he read in the long winter evenings by the light of pine torches or the kitchen fire. From his seventeenth year until he was twenty-five he "worked out" on the farms of wealthier neighbors every summer and taught school every winter. Meanwhile, however, he became "converted" and was encouraged by his pastor to study for the ministry. After only six months of uninterrupted study, during which he made all his preparation in Greek and much of his preparation in Latin and mathematics, he entered the junior class of Yale college, where he was graduated in 1805, receiving an oration for his appointment and having paid all the expenses of his own education except some clothes furnished by his mother. He was thus well fitted to preside over a college whose students were to undergo a like experience. Having studied divinity six months with Rev. Mr. Hooker, of Goshen, Conn., and having been licensed in October, 1806, by the Litchfield North association, he accepted a call from the church at Fairfield. He was ordained March 16, 1807, and continued this pastorate for about ten years. He was the leader of a great religious revival that took place during his ministry, and of a stirring temperance reformation. In September, 1817, he received a call from the Congregational church in Pittsfield, Mass., where his ministry was again remarkable for an unusual revival in religion, lasting from 1820 to 1821. Dr. Humphrey's presidency of Amherst college began in the autumn of 1823, and ended in the spring of 1845. He found it the charitable institution of Amherst; he made it Amherst college. He found it the youngest and smallest of the New England colleges; he made it second only to Yale in numbers, and foremost of all in the work for which it was founded, that of educating young men to be ministers and missionaries. Of those who were graduated under his administration, he lived to see 430 ministers of the gospel, more than 100 pastors in Massachusetts and thirty-nine missionaries in foreign lands. It was under his presidency that the church was organized, separate worship instituted, the chapel built, and the pulpit made a power in the work of education, temperance, revivals and missions. Dr. Humphrey also left the stamp of his character upon the intellectual training of the college, not so much in the curriculum, college laws and methods of study and teaching, as in the manner of thinking and reasoning, the style of writing and speaking and the general tone of manners and morals. The first year after his resignation of the presidency he lived with his son-in-law, the Rev. Henry Neil, at Hatboro, subsequently removing to Pittsfield, where he remained until his death. To the last he maintained a lively interest in Amherst college, attended its commencements and reunions, and again and again delivered memorable addresses before its alumni and students. Dr. Humphrey wrote much, especially for the religious press. His published works comprise eleven volumes. His most celebrated address was "A Parallel between Intemperance and the Slave Trade," and his best-known book is "Tour in France, Great Britain and Belgium." He died Apr. 3, 1861.

HITCHCOCK, Edward, third president of Amherst college (1844–54), was born at Deerfield, Mass., May 24, 1793. His father, Justin Hitchcock, was a hatter by trade, a man of strong sense and piety, a soldier in the revolutionary war and a deacon in the Congregational church. His mother was a woman of marked character and ability. The son's youth was spent upon a farm, with occasional intervals of carpentering and surveying. He worked through the day and studied at night. He had intended to enter Harvard college, but ill health and impaired eyesight prevented. From 1815 to 1818 he was principal of Deerfield academy, during which period he wrote no inconsiderable amount, both privately and for the press, and attracted wide attention by his discovery of a number of errors in the "American Nautical Almanac," just published. During this same period his religious convictions, which had been somewhat unsettled, were, through his wife's influence, turned in the direction of the Calvinistic faith. In 1818, having decided to become a minister, he entered the theological seminary at Yale, and was graduated in 1820. He was ordained in 1821, and during his brief pastorate in Conway, Mass., where he acquired a gratifying reputation as pulpit orator, he made a scientific survey of the western counties of Massachusetts. He also took a course in chemistry and geology under the elder Silliman at Yale, and in 1821 he became the first professor of chemistry and natural history in Amherst college. For twenty years he was sole professor in all the departments of natural history. He lectured upon chemistry, botany, mineralogy, geology, zoölogy, anatomy, physiology, natural theology and sometimes natural philosophy and astronomy. In 1845 he became president of the college, continuing the professorships of natural theology and geology, which he kept until his death, although resigning the presidency in 1854. At the time of his accession, Amherst was still strug-

Digitized by Google

gling for existence, but through his enterprise and ambition new buildings, apparatus and funds to the amount of $100,000 were procured. Under such wise policy the number of students was doubled and the institution's prosperity, both financially and intellectually, was assured. In 1830 Dr. Hitchcock was appointed state geologist of Massachusetts, in which capacity he completed the first survey of an entire state ever conducted under governmental authority. In this connection he published "Economic Geology," and "A Report on the Geology, Mineralogy, Botany and Zoölogy of Massachusetts." He was in 1837 commissioned to re-examine the state, when he subsequently issued "A Re-examination of the Economical Geology of Massachusetts," final report (1841), "The Geology of Massachusetts." Among the first to scientifically study the fossil footprints of the Connecticut valley was Dr. Hitchcock. Specimens of nearly all the known varieties were collected by him and presented to Amherst college. The Massachusetts legislature published the "Ichnology of New England" and "Supplement to the Ichnology of New England," prepared by him. He was appointed geologist of New York in 1836, but on account of ill health resigned before making any extensive researches. From 1857 to 1861, he was state geologist for Vermont, publishing annual reports in 1857 and 1859. For several years he was a member of the Massachusetts board of agriculture, and in 1850 was commissioned by the state to examine into the agricultural schools of Europe. His report on that subject was published in 1851. In 1818 he received the degree of A. M. from Yale, that of LL.D. from Harvard in 1840, and that of D.D. from Middlebury in 1846. The establishment in 1860 of the American association of geologists and naturalists was largely due to Dr. Hitchcock, he being its first president. In 1863 he was named by congress as one of the original members of the National academy of sciences. He was a prolific writer. Besides the works previously mentioned he published: "Dyspepsia Forestalled and Resisted," "Elementary Geology," "History of a Zoölogical Temperance Convention held in South Africa in 1847," "Religious Lectures on Peculiar Phenomena of the Four Seasons," "Religion of Geology and its Connected Sciences," "The Power of Christian Benevolence Illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon," "Religious Truth Illustrated from Science," and "Reminiscences of Amherst College." This last is largely autobiographical; and gives a complete history of his works, including the titles of some twenty volumes, thirty-five pamphlets of sermons and addresses, ninety-four papers in scientific and religious journals and eighty newspaper articles, making in all over 8,500 pages. Dr. Hitchcock died at Amherst, Feb. 27, 1864, his best and most enduring monument being the college which he restored.

STEARNS, William Augustus, fourth president of Amherst college (1854–76), was born at Bedford, Mass., March 17, 1805. His father, Rev. Samuel Stearns of Bedford, and both his grandfathers were ministers of the gospel. His brothers were well known as distinguished preachers and teachers. He was prepared for college at Phillips academy, Andover, and was graduated with honor from Harvard college, in 1827. Among his classmates were Prof. Felton and the Rev. Dr. Sweetser. He took the full course of theological study at Andover in the same class with Dr. Brainerd of Philadelphia, Dr. Joseph S. Clark, Pres. Labaree, Prof. Owen, and Prof. Park (1831). After teaching a short time in Duxbury, he was ordained, Dec. 14, 1831, pastor of the church at Cambridgeport, where he remained for almost twenty-three years, an able preacher and wise pastor, honored and beloved by his people, and closely identified with the highest interests of the community. On Nov. 22, 1854, he was inaugurated president of Amherst college. His administration was especially memorable for a succession of donations and bequests, amounting in the aggregate to nearly eight hundred thousand dollars, making it a period of large and liberal foundations. Even the legislature shared in the prevailing generosity, and upon the provision that the college should establish three free scholarships, which was immediately done, the sum of $25,000 was paid over to it between the years of 1861 and 1863. During the latter year the legislature made another especial appropriation of $2,500 to the department of natural history. The presidency of Dr. Stearns was also the period of scholarships and prizes. At its commencement there was not a single scholarship save the distribution of the income of the Charity fund, which really constituted so many ministerial scholarships. The first scholarship at Amherst, therefore, was established in 1857, by Eleazar Porter of Hadley. The only prizes that had existed previous to this were those for elocution, which had been merely nominal. Under Pres. Stearns a number of regular prizes were established. Six college edifices were built during his term of office. The style and character of these, as compared with the former buildings, has led to the comment that Dr. Stearns found the college brick and left it marble. Meanwhile the curriculum kept pace with the more material advancement. Three new departments—hygiene and physical education, mathematics and astronomy, and biblical history, interpretation and pastoral care, were all established under Dr. Stearns, and the spiritual welfare of the community was encouraged and strengthened by a number of religious revivals. Among these, that of 1858 exceeded all others in power and interest, leaving less than twenty in the whole college undecided in their convictions. As a natural result of this moral awakening the general tone of the college was bettered in every way. Dr. Stearns died at Amherst, Mass., June 8, 1876.

SEELYE, Julius Hawley, fifth president of Amherst college (1876–90.) (See Index.)

GATES, Merrill Edwards, sixth president of Amherst college (1890–), was born at Warsaw, N. Y., Apr. 6, 1848. His father, Seth Merrill Gates, was a prominent lawyer and politician, served as representative from his district in the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh congresses, and was so pronounced in his sentiments against the institution of slavery that a southern planter offered a reward of $500 for his person. The son was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1870 with the highest general average ever won there, and at once became principal of the old Albany academy. During the

Digitized by Google

twelve years of his headship the number of pupils increased from seventy to more than three hundred. Declining several college professorships and in 1875 the chancellorship of the University of Nashville, he in 1882 accepted the presidency of Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N. J. Here in eight years, seven professors were added to the faculty, the number of students nearly doubled, the endowment increased by $350,000, and the buildings by a chemical laboratory costing $45,000, and a dormitory costing $90,000, with accommodations for 100 students; while national and state legislation for state universities received much of his attention. Elected in 1890 to the presidency of both Oberlin and Amherst colleges, Dr. Gates declined the former and accepted the latter, entering on his new duties Oct 1, 1890. He is a college president of the new order, uniting eminent practical abilities to scholastic attainments and literary culture. He has written for "Harper's Monthly," the "Presbyterian Review," and other periodicals. He is a polished and effective speaker and much in demand for addresses on educational and social topics. Taking the interest of a good citizen and natural leader in burning questions of the day, he bore part in starting the Civil service reform club at Albany, and was, while a resident of New Jersey, president of the Civil service reform club of Middlesex county. In 1889, before the New Jersey state legislature, he successfully advocated a ballot-reform law. He has been a member (since 1884) and chairman of the U. S. board of Indian commissioners, and served as president of the board. He is president of the American missionary association, and vice-president and manager of sundry societies for philanthropic reforming and religious work. He has been abroad several times for travel and study in the interests of education, as for a year in 1878–79. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of the state of New York in 1880, that of LL.D. from Princeton and Rochester in 1882 and from Columbia in 1891 and Williams in 1893, and that of L.H.D. from Columbia in 1887.

Merrill E. Gates

FISKE, Nathan Welby, clergyman, was born in Weston, Mass., Apr. 17, 1798. He was the son of Nathan Fiske, the author of "The Moral Monitor," which was used extensively as a school reader. Young Nathan's early education was obtained in his native village, when he entered Dartmouth college and was graduated in 1817, immediately taking charge of an academy in Newcastle. He returned to Dartmouth as tutor, where he remained two years, after which he went to Andover theological seminary. Upon graduating from Andover he was ordained as an evangelist, and removed to Savannah, Ga., where he preached to those not belonging to any church. He was so interested in his calling that he declined a call to the pastorate in Concord, N. H., and also the solicitation of the American board of foreign missions to go to the East. Upon his return to the North he declined the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy in Middlebury college, Vermont, but accepted the professorship of Greek and Latin in Amherst college in 1824, at the same time acting as instructor in *belles-lettres*. He was transferred in 1833 to the professorship of Latin and Greek, and three years later accepted the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy, which he held until his death. He had one daughter, who became the famous "Helen Hunt." He was the author of a "Manual of Classical Literature," and a number of other works. Failing in health, he went to Palestine in 1846, where he died May 27, 1847, and where he was buried.

MATHER, Richard Henry, educator, was born in Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1835. His early education was obtained in his native town, until he entered Amherst college. Upon his graduation in 1857 he continued his studies and became a tutor in Greek, and in 1864 professor of Greek and German, and later added the position of lecturer on sculpture. He devoted much of his time to the study of art, and was instrumental in obtaining for Amherst the finest collection of plaster casts in the United States, with the exception of the one in Boston. He was devoted to the interests of his college, and advanced its growth and development in many ways, spending a winter in Greece in connection with his work. Bowdoin college gave him the degree of D.D. in 1879, and while never a regular pastor, he supplied the pulpits of New York and Boston with great acceptance. He was the author of several college text-books, which have had extensive use.

CLARK, William Smith, educator, was born in Ashfield, Mass., July 31, 1826. He was sent as a youth to Williston seminary, from which he entered Amherst, and was graduated at the age of twenty-two. He returned to Williston, and, after teaching two years, went to Göttingen to study chemistry and botany, where he received his degree. He returned to the United States in 1852, and was invited by Amherst college to the chair of analytical and applied chemistry, and two years later was made professor of chemistry, botany and zoölogy. When the war broke out he was commissioned major in the 21st Massachusetts infantry, and was appointed colonel in 1862, in which position he served until the end of the war. In 1867 he was elected to the presidency of the Massachusetts agricultural college, and held, at the same time, the chair of botany and horticulture, besides doing a vast amount of literary work. While thus occupied he translated, for the use of the college, "Scheerer's Blowpipe Manual." In 1867 he was invited to organize the Imperial college of agriculture at Sapporo, Japan, and, while there, made an examination of the flora of that country, which resulted in his introducing into the United States many new species of shade-trees, and a large assortment of seeds, which proved especially valu-

able to his own state. He discovered a new lichen, which was named in his honor by Prof. Tuckerman. He resigned from the agricultural college and became associated with Mr. Woodruff in a projected scientific floating college, which was, however, abandoned by the sudden death of Mr. Woodruff, when he devoted himself to mining operations, in which work he continued until his death. He was appointed by Gov. Andrew one of three commissioners to consider the expediency of establishing a state military academy, and was for several years a member of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture.

Digitized by Google

With all his scientific pursuits he had time for political duty. In 1864 he was a presidential elector, and in 1864, '65 and '67 a representative to the Massachusetts legislature. He was made a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and belonged to a number of scientific societies. He published a large number of scientific works, and his contributions have done much to improve agriculture in his native state. He died in Amherst March 9, 1886.

ADAMS, Charles Baker, geologist, was born in Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 11, 1814. His early education was obtained in the schools of his native town, after which he entered Amherst and was graduated at the age of twenty, when he spent two years at Andover theological seminary. Prof. Edward Hitchcock gave him a position on his staff in a geological survey of New York, which turned his attention to physical science, and he afterward devoted himself to its study. He accepted a tutorship in Amherst college in 1837, and the next year was elected to the professorship of chemistry and natural history in Middlebury college, Vermont. He was appointed state geologist of Vermont in 1845, and in 1847 was elected to the chair of astronomy and zoölogy in his alma mater. In the interest of science he was sent upon several visits to the West Indies and Panama, and as a result wrote several valuable works, among which are: "Contributions to Conchology," monographs of "Stoastoma" and "Vitrinella." He also published "Elements of Geology," in connection with Alonzo Gray. He died in St. Thomas, W. I., Jan. 19, 1853.

FOWLER, William Chauncey, educator, was born in Killingworth, Conn., Sept. 1, 1793. When four years old his parents removed to Durham, where he was educated until he entered Yale college, from which he was graduated in 1816. While at Yale he studied theology and officiated as rector of the Hopkins grammar school. He became a tutor at Yale in 1819, remaining two years, when he was made pastor of a Congregational church in Greenfield, Mass. In 1825 he accepted the professorship of chemistry and natural philosophy in Middlebury college, Vermont, when he resigned to take the chair of rhetoric and oratory in Amherst college in 1843. He engaged in various literary labors, and after his

marriage with the daughter of Noah Webster, he edited, for his father-in-law, the university edition of Webster's dictionary. With all his literary work he found time to serve in the legislature of Massachusetts in 1851, and in the senate of Connecticut in 1864. He was a voluminous writer, and his "English Grammar" was extensively used as a text-book in the schools. He died in Durham, Conn., Jan. 15, 1881.

SNELL, Ebenzer Strong, educator, was born at North Brookfield, Mass., Oct. 7, 1801. He prepared for college partly with his father, the Rev. Thomas Snell, and partly under Principal Parkhurst at Amherst academy. In 1819 he entered the Sophomore class in Williams college, coming to Amherst at the close of his junior year with Pres. Moore. From here he was graduated in 1822, the first scholar in the first class. During his senior year he taught in North Bookfield and at Amherst academy, and after his graduation continued for three years to teach at the latter institution. In 1825, at the organization of the new faculty of Amherst college under the charter, he was chosen tutor, and, in 1827, became instructor in mathematics and natural philosophy, and so great were the improvements made by him in that department that he might fairly be called the founder of it. From 1829 until 1834 he was nominally adjunct professor with Prof. Hovey, but in the absence and ill health of the latter the duties devolved chiefly on the adjunct professor. In 1834 he was granted the full professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy, in which capacity he became widely known for his exactness, clearness and method in teaching. In 1860 his alma mater honored him with the degree of LL.D., and, in 1865, he received the same degree from Western Reserve college. Prof. Snell won a national reputation as the author of text-books upon natural philosophy and astronomy. He died Sept. 18, 1874.

SHEPARD, Charles Upham, physicist, was born at Little Compton, Newport county, R. I., June 29, 1804. He first entered at Brown university, but left in 1821 to join the sophomore class of Amherst college, from which he was graduated in 1824. He received a year's instruction from Thomas Nuttall of Harvard, residing part of the year in Boston, and part in Cambridge. He afterward taught botany and mineralogy at Boston, began early to write for the "Journal of Science," and was assistant for a few years in the laboratory of Benjamin Silliman of Yale, with whom he undertook for the U. S. government in 1832–33 an investigation of the production of sugar in the southern states; the results appeared in Prof. Silliman's Report of 1835. He had charge of the Brewster institute at New Haven in 1829–30, and in the latter year was appointed lecturer on natural history at Yale, a post which he held till 1847. Its duties were soon combined with those of the chairs of chemistry and natural history at Amherst (1835–52), and chemistry in the medical college at Charleston, S. C. (1834–61), continuing to teach natural history at Amherst till 1877, and resuming his work at Charleston in 1865, where he made the important discovery of phosphate of lime. With J. G. Percival he began the Connecticut geological survey in 1835; their report appeared in 1842. His "Treatise on Mineralogy" appeared in 1832, and was greatly enlarged in 1855. He visited Europe seven times, discovered and described many new minerals, and formed collections of minerals and meteorites which were long unequaled; these passed into the possession of Amherst college, where some of them were lost by fire in 1880. Prof. Shepard was a member of many learned bodies at home and in Europe, and received the honorary degree of M.D. from Dartmouth in 1836 and that of LL.D. from Amherst in 1857. His scientific papers, referring chiefly to mineralogy and meteorology, number nearly forty. He died at Charleston, S. C., May 1, 1886.

SMITH, Henry Boynton, clergyman and educator, was born at Portland, Me., Nov. 21, 1815. He was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1834, and was a tutor there in 1836–37. He studied theology at the theological seminaries at Bangor, Me., and at Andover, Mass., and subsequently at Halle and at Berlin, in Germany. In 1842, he became pastor of the Con-

Digitized by Google

gregational church at West Amesbury, Mass., and held the position for five years, enjoying the happiest relations with his congregation. During two years of this pastorate he filled the chair of Hebrew in the Andover seminary, in addition to his other duties. From 1847 to 1850 Dr. Smith was professor of mental and moral philosophy at Amherst college, Mass., and then from 1850 to 1855 professor of church history in Union theological seminary, New York city. In 1855 that professorship was exchanged by Mr. Smith for that of systematic theology in the same institution, and the latter chair was occupied by him until 1873, when by reason of his failing health he retired from it, but remained as one of the seminary faculty, and as emeritus professor of apologetics until his death. It was well said of him, in his latest years, that his life was given to this seminary. Dr. Smith was one of the ablest and one of the most laborious of men in his chosen avocation, and throughout his professional life wrought with the hand of a master. Alike by his teachings and by his writings, he won his commanding position as one of the foremost scholars and divines of this country. His influence was felt throughout the Presbyterian church, being especially powerful in the new school branch, to which he belonged. He wrote much for the New York "Evangelist" upon religious and ecclesiastical topics, and in the "American Theological Review," the "American Presbyterian and Theological Review," and later, in the "Presbyterian Quarterly and Princeton Review," he discussed the leading philosophical and theological questions of the age. Of the first named "Review" he was sole editor, and joint editor of the other two. In 1850, he published his "Tables of Church History." Concerning this book, Dr. Philip Schaff said: "It is the best tabular view of church history," and Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody: "We are astonished at the copiousness and minuteness of the details under each head." During the civil war (1861–65) he wrote very ably in support of the National cause. In 1868, he was elected moderator of the United States Presbyterian general assembly at Philadelphia. The next year (1864) at Dayton, O., he preached a sermon before that body on "Christian Union and Ecclesiastical Reunion" which did much to bring together the two severed branches (new school and old school) of the Presbyterian church in the United States. At the memorable general assembly of 1867 when re-union between the branches was agitated, his part was a leading one, displaying, in marked degree, his sound common sense. In the presentation of the plan for reunion, there wanted but a few lines to make it bind more strongly, and the two offered by Prof. Smith and sent up to the assembly of 1868, became one of the strongest strands of the bond of reunion. These were: "it being understood that this confession is received in its proper, that is, historical, Calvinistic or reformed sense." In 1859, in 1866, and again in 1869, he visited Europe; each time for the recuperation of his health. In addition to the general estimate of his position and power already given, it may be said, that his address at Andover theological seminary in 1849, on the "Relations of Faith and Philosophy" was one of his most remarkable productions. Its points were so vividly presented, the principles involved were set forth with such distinctness, the discussion was so luminous and complete, that a whole treatise on the subject could hardly add to the force of the argument. It was greatly admired and at once attracted general attention to its author. It was reprinted at Edinburgh, Scotland, and elicited the highest praise from such men as Sir William Hamilton and Rev. Dr. John Brown. Referring to this address and to the inaugural address on "Church History," Mr. Bancroft, the United States historian, wrote to Dr. Smith: "I know no one in the country but yourself who could have written them." And Rev. G. L. Prentiss, D.D., in the Schaff-Herzog "Religious Encyclopedia" declared: "It is not too much to say that the United States has produced no theologian who combined in a higher degree than Dr. Smith, great learning, the best literary and philosophical culture, wise, discriminating thought, and absolute devotion to Christ and his kingdom." His "Introduction to Christian Theology," edited by Prof. W. S. Karr, D.D., was issued after his death, and his wife edited "Henry Boynton Smith: His Life and Work," in 1881. No full enumeration of his writings has been attempted here. Concerning his qualities as a man and a Christian, it is evidently true that in them lay in large measure, the secret of his prominence. He was especially gifted as a theological teacher, "infusing enthusiasm in his students, inspiring them with reverence for the Holy Scriptures, fostering in them a devout, earnest, catholic spirit, dealing quietly and wisely with their doubts, and impressing upon them continually, alike by example and instruction, the sovereign claims of their Redeemer, the glory of his kingdom, and the blessedness of a life consecrated to him." The University of Vermont gave him D.D. in 1850, and the college of New Jersey LL.D. in 1869. He died in New York city, Feb. 7, 1877.

TUCKERMAN, Edward, botanist, was born in Boston Dec. 7, 1817, nephew of Joseph Tuckerman, D.D. He was graduated from Union college in 1837, studied law and divinity at Harvard, completing the former course in 1839, and the latter in 1852, took the degree of A.B. there in 1847, and spent part of 1841–42 in Europe. His early taste for botany at length determined his main course of life, and from 1858 he held the chair of that science at Amherst, though he also lectured there on history, 1854–78. His specialty was the study of lichens, about which he prepared nearly fifty papers of high authority. He classified specimens gathered by the U. S. exploring expedition, the U. S. geological surveys, and those of the Pacific railroad. A California genus and several species have been named from him, and Tuckerman's Glen on Mount Washington commemorates his early studies and collections. He was a member of the American academy from 1865, of the National academy of sciences from 1868, and of other learned bodies. Besides contributing to the proceedings of these, and to several books and newspapers, he edited in 1860 Josselyn's "New England Rarities," and published "Genera Lichenum" (1872), "A Catalogue of Plants within Thirty Miles of Amherst" (1882), and the first part of a "Synopsis of North American Lichens" (1882); the second part was edited by H. Willey (1888). He received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst in 1865, and died there March 15, 1886. His memoir was written by W. G. Farlow (1887).

EATON, Amos, botanist and geologist, was born at Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., May 17, 1776. When fourteen years of age he was selected to deliver a Fourth of July oration in his native town. About the same time he began to read such works on natural philosophy as he could procure. He made the necessary instruments for surveying with his own hands, and soon began work as a surveyor of the neighboring farms. His parents were persuaded to send him to Williams college, where he

Digitized by Google

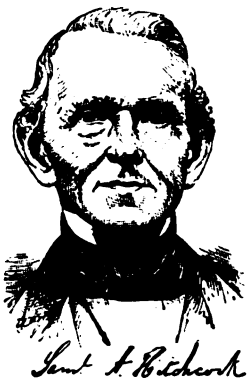
was graduated in 1799. He became a lawyer and established himself at Catskill, N. Y., where he was also a prominent member of the Catskill mountain club, the journals of which, in his handwriting, are still preserved at Troy, N. Y. His career as a lawyer terminated unfortunately, and in 1815 he adopted natural science as his profession. He studied for a year or two at New Haven, and in the spring of 1817 began courses of lectures on botany, mineralogy, and geology at Williamstown under the auspices of the faculty of the college. The same year his "Manual of Botany" was published by the four classes of students then in college. He repeated his lectures at various places in New York and New England, and in 1818 was especially invited by Gov. DeWitt Clinton, who had befriended him before, to lecture before the members of the legislature. The same year he published "Index to the Geology of the Northern States." In 1820 he was appointed professor of natural history in the Medical college at Castleton, Vt. He was soon afterward employed by Stephen Van Rensselaer to make a geological and agricultural survey of the district adjoining the Erie canal, and his report, published in 1824, was one of the earliest works of the kind in America. The same patron established in 1824, at Troy, N. Y., a school of science now known as the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, and Mr. Eaton was made the senior professor. Here he spent the remainder of his life, occasionally going elsewhere to investigate natural phenomena or to lecture. He published many text-books, and kindled in the breasts of many young men a love for science, which in time made their names famous and honorable. His mission was to diffuse among his countrymen a love and knowledge of nature, and in this he achieved triumphant success. While perhaps best known as a botanist, his deepest studies were in geology, and some of his conclusions, though contradicted during his lifetime, are now recognized as fundamental truths. He died at Troy, honored and respected by thousands. In person he was tall, and, until age had worn upon him, of great strength and vigor. His brow was massive, his eye keen, though mild, and his manner as a lecturer or speaker fascinating. The centennial of his birth was celebrated at Troy with an illumination and a procession of the students of the institute, where his memory is cherished as that of a benefactor. The date of his death was May 6, 1842.

WILLISTON, Samuel, philanthropist, was born at Easthampton, Mass., June 17, 1795, son of the Rev. Payson Williston (son of the Rev. Noah Williston, of West Haven, Conn.), and Sarah Birdseye Williston, daughter of the Rev. Nathan Birdseye, of Stratford, Conn. The father's salary never exceeded $350.00 per annum besides his settlement; but a good share of this was spent in charity, a few dollars being subscribed toward the struggling young college of Amherst, to which the son afterward gave $150,000. At ten years of age the son began work on a farm, continuing in that occupation until he was sixteen, his wages amounting at no time to more than seven dollars a month. The greater part of two winters he spent in mastering the clothier's trade. Until he was ten years old he attended the district school in his native place, winter and summer, then in the winter only, until he was sixteen, at which age his schooling ceased altogether. Thenceforth he labored all the year round—in the summer on the farm, in the winter in the shop. During the winter of 1813–14 he was enabled to spend a single term at the academy in Westfield. Later, he began the study of Latin, first with his father, and then with the Rev. Mr. Gould, of Southampton. Wishing to avail himself of the privileges offered indigent students at Phillips academy, Andover, he went there in 1841, walking most of the way, and carrying all he took with him tied up in a bundle. For further economy, he boarded a mile and a half from the academy, but barely had he become recognized as a deserving and promising scholar, when his eyesight failed him, and he was obliged to leave. A severe and prolonged struggle ensued. After several attempts at clerking in West Springfield and New York city, rendered unsuccessful by the state of his eyes and general ill health, he returned to farm life. On May 27, 1822, he was married to Emily Graves, daughter of Elnathan Graves, of Williamsburg, Mass. In 1826 Mrs. Williston, that she might increase their very limited income, commenced the business of covering buttons, which, beginning as her own handiwork, and gradually extending to her neighbors, soon employed thousands of busy and skillful fingers throughout all the section, and, after ten or a dozen years, enlisted the aid of machinery, and thus laid the foundation of a substantial fortune. Mr. Williston's career was distinguished by many acts of benevolence. In 1837 he bore a prominent part in the erection of the First church of Easthampton. In 1841 he established Williston seminary. Early in 1845 he founded the Williston professorship of rhetoric and oratory in Amherst college, and in the winter of 1846–47 he founded the Graves (now the Williston) professorship of Greek, and one-half of the Hitchcock professorship of natural theology and geology at Amherst. This made a sum of $50,000 given by him for permanent foundations to that institution, besides other special donations. Through his liberality and public spirit Easthampton became one of the largest and most prosperous towns in Hampshire county. He built churches, school-houses and town-halls, enlarged the grounds and multiplied the edifices of Williston seminary, erected Williston hall, and helped to erect other buildings at Amherst college, and increased the funds of both these institutions until his donations to the two amounted to nearly half a million. In 1841 Mr. Williston was a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1842–43 a member of the senate. While a member of the legislature in 1841 he was chosen by that body a trustee of Amherst college. He was one of the first trustees of the State reform school, one of the early trustees of Mount Holyoke seminary, and for many years a corporate member of the American board. For many years he was a member of the corporation of Amherst college, during the larger part of which time he served upon the presidential committee, and upon special committees of importance. To him, more than to any other one man, Amherst owes its preservation—its very life. He died at Easthampton, Mass, July 18, 1874.

HITCHCOCK, Samuel Austin, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born at Brimfield, Mass., Jan. 9, 1794. His grandfather was a clergyman in Connecticut. His father was a hatter in Brimfield. His mother, a woman of energy and determination, did what she could to educate her son, although circumstances were such that his only schooling was received at the district school of his native town. One of the teachers there, Col. Issachar Brown, taught young Hitchcock the principal part of what he learned from books. The boy subsequently taught school himself for a term, and was solicited to continue, but he preferred to go into business. He

Digitized by Google

longed, however, for more and better education, and would have thought it an inestimable privilege if he could have had a single term at Monson academy, like the other boys of the town. This is, doubtless, the secret of his munificent donations to educational institutions, and especially those scholarships in aid of indigent and meritorious students. He learned the cotton manufacturers' trade in Webster, from the Slaters, and for six years had charge of a factory in Southbridge. He afterward resided in Boston, doing business there as a merchant. Having thus laid the foundation of his fortune, he retired from active service and returned to his native town, where, chiefly by wise investments in manufacturing, railroad, state and national stocks, he accumulated a large property. Mr. Hitchcock was selectman and overseer of the poor in Brimfield, and represented the town in the legislature of Massachusetts. For many years he was treasurer of the parish of Brimfield, and president of the bank in Southbridge.



To the church of Brimfield, of which he was a member, he gave a fund of $5,000 toward the support of the minister. He established the Hitchcock free school in Brimfield, endowing it with buildings and funds at an expense of $80,000. His donations to Amherst college began in 1848, and formed an aggregate of at least $175,000. They were mostly given as permanent funds, and were chiefly for scholarships, a professorship, and kindred purposes. He died in Brimfield, Mass., Nov. 24, 1873.

BAIRD, Henry Carey, publisher and political economist, was born at the United States arsenal, Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 10, 1825. He is, on one side, a grandson of Henry Baird, a United Irishman, and on the other of Mathew Carey, both Irish political refugees in this country. He was educated at private schools until 1841, when he was given a situation in the publishing house of Carey & Hart, Philadelphia, of which his uncle, Edward L. Carey, was the head. In 1845 his uncle died, when he inherited his interest and became his successor in the house. In 1842 the firm was dissolved and he founded a new house, now existing under the name of Henry Carey Baird & Co. Mr. Baird established in 1849–50 the first publishing business in this country specially confined to technical literature, and this business is now continued by his house. In this department of knowledge he has done an important work for his country, and the publications of his concern are known, and have a circulation through the civilized world. His early studies, commenced while still a boy, were in American history; but during the financial crisis of 1857, which had long been predicted and looked for by his uncle, Henry C. Carey, his attention was directed to the writings of this great economist. He was soon carried captive by a conviction of the far-reaching effects of the fundamental truths of this philosophy, and during all these subsequent years he has endeavored to force a realization and an acceptance of them upon mankind. He has written a great number of newspaper articles, many tracts and pamphlets on a large range of economic questions, including especially the tariff and the currency. He early protested against the resumption of gold payments by contraction of the currency, after the late war; he was one of the founders of the Greenback party in 1875–76, and was nominated for office by that party. He early advocated the remonetization of silver, and pointed out, in articles and tracts, the destructive effects on American agriculture of the competition of India in wheat and other commodities, by reason of the depreciation of silver and consequently of that of the rupee of India. In 1876, before the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives, he earnestly opposed the refunding of the debt of the United States in 4½ per cent. fifteen-year and 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds, and with wonderful accuracy predicted that if it was done the government would be obliged to purchase these bonds before maturity at a premium. At that time, before that committee he was largely instrumental, in his argument, in defeating a bill which had passed the senate, by a vote of fifty-one to five, for the issue of $500,000,000 thirty-year 4½ per cent. bonds. He has appeared before various congressional committees, has contributed elaborate economic articles to a leading American cyclopedia, and in 1876 discussed the currency question in the "Atlantic Monthly," the late President Garfield presenting the opposite side. His tracts and pamphlets he has, during the past thirty years, printed at his own expense and distributed through the mails by tens of thousands, wherever he thought they would advance the cause which he has had so much at heart, and believes to be so necessary to the well-being of mankind. He is a man of intense convictions and earnest feeling and action. At the age of sixty-eight these characteristics inspire him with an energy as great as he had at forty, not only in public affairs but in private business.

LEWIS, Francis, signer of the declaration of independence, was born at Llandaff, Wales, in March, 1713. He studied at Westminster, began business in London, emigrated to America in 1734, and, after two years in Philadelphia, established himself in New York, whence he traveled to all parts of the globe, meeting with many adventures, and acquiring a sufficient fortune. His brief military experience, as an aide to Gen. Mercer in the French war, led to his capture at Fort Oswego in August, 1757, and deportation to Canada, and thence to France, and somewhat later to his possession of a large tract of wild land. He was a member of the Stamp act congress in 1765, and one of the earliest and most generous of the Sons of liberty. The earlier years of the revolution were fatal to his property, which was mainly within the British lines; his house at Whitestone, L. I., was burned, and his wife imprisoned in New York, whence Washington, at the order of congress, procured her release. Meantime he was a member of that body, to which he was elected in 1775, and very useful on committees, by virtue of his long-practiced abilities in business, especially in importing military stores, and in other secret services. He was in congress until 1779, and in that year became a commissioner of the board of admiralty. A true patriot, he bore cheerfully the loss of his wealth, and long survived the period of the war and the confederation. He died in New York in his ninety-first year, Dec. 30, 1803, leaving a son, Morgan Lewis, who became chief justice and governor of the state, and a major-general in the war of 1812, and nearly attained his father's great age. The lives of the two were written by Julia Delafield, and published in 1877.

Digitized by Google

HEATON, Augustus George, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 28, 1844, only son of Augustus Heaton, a prominent citizen of that city. His artistic temperament, manifested from childhood, was possibly due to remote relationship on his mother's side with Rembrandt Peale. He early drew and modeled in the classes of the Academy of fine arts, and in 1860 gave up partial preparation for college, as well as a rare commercial opportunity in his father's business, to be daily instructed by P. F. Rothermel in his chosen profession of painting. In November, 1863, when but nineteen, he was sent abroad by a generous father to study in a wider field, and incidentally was the bearer of complimentary documents from the Union league to Richard Cobden, John Bright and other great Liberals friendly to the United States government. After a short stay in London and a glance at English art treasures, he, in December, went in the company of Robert Wylie to Paris. The *Ecole des Beaux Arts* had just been reorganized to admit foreigners, and, upon Cabanel's approbation of Mr. Heaton's work, he was enrolled in that great artist's class, being the first American to enter the school. Two years were passed in hard study there and in the Louvre, relieved by summer travel in Switzerland, the Netherlands, Scotland and on the Rhine. In November, 1865, the artist returned to Philadelphia, and was appointed the leading professor at the School of Design for women, where he taught and lectured for two winters. His principal works at this time were "The First Mission of Washington," seen at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, and bought by the Union league, and "Columbia's Night Watch," owned by the Pennsylvania historical society, other subjects and a number of portraits being also painted meantime. He was for some time president of the Philadelphia sketch club, active in all art interests, and an annual exhibitor at the Philadelphia academy, as well as a frequent one in New York. He resided for several years in New York city, married, and in 1878 took his family to Paris. After study under Bonnat, he, in 1879, was represented by two pictures at the salon, and in 1880 by two more, one of which was "The Bathing Hour at Trouville," a large and popular picture, of which the "Dictionnaire Veron" closed a complimentary description by saying "it is the successful work of a painter with a highly endowed temperament as a colorist." Mr. Heaton remained in Paris for several years, was secretary of the "Pen and Pencil" and "Ramblers" clubs (composed of the most prominent resident American painters and journalists), member of the Stanley club, and at his studio musicales society first heard several singers and instrumentalists who afterward became famous. A full-length portrait of Emma Nevada, subsequently exhibited in the Philadelphia academy of music, was painted at this period. The spring of 1881 was spent in Spain, where, amid many studies, were made those for the artist's best-known painting, "The Return of Columbus," which in 1883 was purchased by congress for the capitol, in 1893 reproduced upon the fifty-cent Columbian stamp, and the same year sent by special vote of congress to the World's fair at Chicago, together with Mr. Heaton's portraits of Madison and Upshur from the department of state. Previous to his Spanish tour, the artist had traveled widely in central Europe, seeing many noted galleries. The winter of 1882–83 was spent in Italy, where he was presented to the Queen, enjoyed many social and artistic pleasures, and had a portrait of the sculptor Ives in the great Italian exhibition of the spring following. In 1884 Mr. Heaton returned to the United States, and became the architect of a house and studio in Washington, where he decided to reside. In the ten years following his most important pictures were: a full-length portrait of Bishop Bowman for Cornell college, Iowa; a portrait group of Mr. Tulain and Senator Gibson for Tulain university, New Orleans; portraits of Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Davis at Memorial hall in the same city, and "The Promoters of the New Library Building," a life-size group of eighteen prominent statesmen, who all gave sittings for the work. Many portraits of persons in private life were painted in western and southern cities. Mr. Heaton has decided literary tastes. He was secretary of the Literary society of Washington for two years, and has published poems, letters of travel, and, in numismatic interests, a "Treatise on the Coinage of the United States Branch Mints," the only existing work on its subject. He is a member of the Philadelphia academy of fine arts, the Society of Washington artists, the National geographical society, the Historical societies of Pennsylvania and Virginia, the Cosmos and Metropolitan clubs of Washington, and the American numismatic association, is married and has three sons.

HENRY, Edward Lamson, artist, was born in Charleston, S. C., Jan. 12, 1841. At an early age he gave evidence of his artistic taste, and at five years could make drawings from nature. When seven years old, he removed from the South, and was educated in New York and Connecticut. At the age of seventeen, he began the study of art in the Philadelphia schools, remaining there three years, after which he went abroad to attend the art schools of Paris. He spent a portion of the time in Italy, and returned to America in 1863, and immediately began the practice of art. He desired to see the pictorial side of the civil war, and in 1864 obtained a nominal place as captain's clerk on a transport, with full liberty to sketch, the result of which was many valuable sketches along the James River, on the Appomattox, around Washington and Alexandria, etc. Among them was a painting, made from the pilot house, of Grant's headquarters at City Point. This picture afterward became the property of the Union league club. His first pictures of note were the "Old Clock on the Stairs," owned in London, and "A Regiment Leaving for War," which led to his election as an associate of the National academy of design, 1868. Two years later, by the exhibition of "The Old North Dutch Church," Fulton street, and several other pictures of like merit, he was made a full National academician. In 1871 he again went abroad, but decided that if he resided in America, he should confine himself to American subjects, and believing his forte to be particularly American historical subjects, he returned after a brief stay. An antiquary of note and merit, he was requested to advise in the restoration of Independence hall, Philadelphia. He was a member of the Water Color society, Geographical society, Century club, and honorary member of many other associations. He was married to Frances Livingston, daughter of the late Edward Wells, granddaughter of Stephen Livingston. Among his more important pictures are:

Digitized by Google

"The Wedding Day," "The Mountain Stage," "The Toll Gate," "One Hundred Years Ago," "The First Railway Train in N. Y. State in 1831," etc., etc. These pictures were purchased by distinguished personages in Europe and America, and like all his works, found ready sale and commanded fine prices. His working studio is on the Shawangunk mountains, where he has old carriages and antiquities of all descriptions from which to work.

ROBINSON, Thomas, artist, was born in Pictou, N. S., Aug. 23, 1835. He removed to the United States when a mere boy, and spent the rest of his life in Boston, Mass., and Providence, R. I., with the exception of the years which he spent in art study in France and in travel. His earliest studies were pursued under the supervision of Auguste Bonheur in Paris, but at a later period he came under the influence of Gustave Courbet, and he became an ardent disciple of that vigorous painter. At about the same time Robinson also became acquainted with William H. Hunt, Jean Francois Millet, and the then comparatively unknown members of the Fontainebleau group of painters, many of whom in those days had a struggle to make both ends meet. Courbet remained his idol, however, and to the end he considered him the greatest painter of modern times. When Robinson returned from France he took a studio in Boston, where he passed the rest of his days, with frequent journeys to Providence and to Paris. He was one of a famous group in Boston, which included Hunt, Cole, and Bicknell, all of whom had been educated in France, and who were local leaders in art for many years. Toward the last part of his life, Robinson became associated with an art dealer in Providence, for whom he made frequent voyages to Europe as purchasing agent, and many of the most valued pictures in the public and private art galleries of New England were brought to this country through his efforts. He was, in the most comprehensive sense, a connoisseur of paintings. His knowledge of, and intimate acquaintance with, modern French art and artists was remarkable. After his death, memorial exhibitions of his pictures and studies were held in Boston and Providence, attracting an extraordinary degree of public interest, and his large and robust painting, called "Ploughing," was bought by subscription and presented to the Boston museum of fine arts. Robinson was a painter of landscapes and animals; and for the horse, the dog, the cow, the ox, the sheep, the goat, the hen, and the cat he evidently had the most intense sympathy, for he painted them all *con amore*, all his life, with an insight into their natures that was quite wonderful. His development as a painter was gradual, and carried him from the smooth, tight, and conventional style, with which he began, to the opposite extreme of breadth and force in his mature age; but it must be said that all through his career there are constant evidences of his strong natural sense of color. His later works, with all their roughness of surface and their apparent carelessness of manner, possess a peculiar charm, which appeals particularly to those who are familiar with the rugged sort of grandeur so often seen in the New England hills and woods and fields; he saw nature in its large and free aspects; in the best of his landscapes the skies are represented with a broad and masterly grasp of their splendor, which alone should be enough to make his name famous. His style remained to the end perfectly frank and original, in spite of his intimacy with the works of so many of the great French painters. Personally, Tom Robinson was one of the most picturesque and interesting characters in the fraternity of artists. His collection of pictures was sold in New York in 1886; it contained sketches and studies by David, Gros, Corot, Gericault, Delacroix, Millet, Decamps, Troyon, Rousseau, Courbet, Gerome, Dupre, Vernet, Fortuny, Marilhat, Fromentin, Regnault, Michel, Daubigny, and Rosa Bonheur. He was a great authority on all these artists and their works, and had he written all that he knew about them, his work would have been a contribution of unique value to the history of art. He died in Providence, R. I., March 1, 1888.

POORE, Henry R., artist, was born in Newark, N. J., March 21, 1859. At the age of ten years his family removed to California, and there remained until 1876. He was destined for the ministry by his father, and was preparing for Princeton, but, stimulated by the inspiring display at the Centennial exhibition, which he visited at the impressionable age of seventeen, he determined to devote himself to art instead of the ministry. He studied in the National academy for a year, then in Philadelphia at the Academy of fine arts until 1880, when, having made enough by his profession to pay his way through college, he entered the sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1883. In the summer of that year he went abroad, and for two years and a half studied in the galleries and schools of Europe. In Paris he was a pupil of Lumenais, and painted a number of pictures, among them: "After the Chase," representing a young woman of Holland holding two hounds in leash, and a brace of hares just caught; "At Twilight," a scene depicting a group of French harvesters loading wagons drawn by white oxen; "Plough-horses Frightened by a Passing Train;" "Sympathy," and "Ulysses Feigning Madness," which was subsequently burned at the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts. Before returning to America he commenced the "Night of the Nativity." This lay unfinished until 1889, when it was completed and sent to the Prize fund exhibition of the American art association of New York, where it was accorded the place of honor in the gallery, and received the prize of $2,000. His "Close of a City Day," representing groups of all sorts and conditions of men upon the old Chestnut-street bridge, with the domes and steeples of Philadelphia looming in the distance, was reproduced by the German "Encyclopedia of Arts" as one of the samples of art production in America. William Dean Howells found in it the motive for an exquisite little poem. In 1888 Mr. Poore received the double honor of election as a member of the National academy of art, and one of the Halgarten prizes in New York. In the following spring the Messrs. Earle of Philadelphia arranged an exhibition of his works, comprising thirty-five examples, and the year following the American art association of New York invited him to become one of ten exhibitors in a private exhibition at their galleries. Each contributor was asked for twenty-five works, and the life-work of each was collected from all over the country. In 1889 he was elected president of the Philadelphia sketch club; in 1890 he was sent by the U. S. government to travel among the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, and write and collect art material for publication. He had, in company with Peter Moran, made a tour through these villages

Digitized by Google

eight years before, and together they had prepared and illustrated a magazine article upon them. In the spring of 1891 he again went abroad, and became interested with the American art association in Paris, serving on the board of directors during his stay. In the summer of 1892 he went to England, with letters to the Earl of Coventry, the master of the queen's stag-hounds, and under his patronage painted at her majesty's kennels at Ascot Heath; then he traveled north, looking over the hunting interests of England, and painting. He is an enthusiastic fox-hunter, having ridden to hounds for many years, both in America and France. Hence the journey added greatly to the repertoire of his sketches. In the midst of tempting opportunities for painting, and an invitation to ride with the queen's hounds on their opening day, a cablegram arrived, offering him a professorship in the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts. He accepted it, and returned to Philadelphia in October of that year.

VINTON, Frederic Porter, artist, was born in Bangor, Me., Jan. 29, 1846. His parents removed to Chicago when he was ten years of age, but returned to the East in the autumn of 1860, after which date Mr. Vinton continued to reside in Boston. His father, William Henry Vinton (1812–75), was born in Providence, R. I. His mother, Sarah Ward Goodhue, was born in Plymouth, N. H., in 1815, and died in 1870. In 1861 young Vinton entered the house of Gardner, Brewer & Co., dry-goods merchants in Boston, but left them in the year following to enter the dry-goods house of C. F. Hovey & Co. Having always been deeply interested in artistic pursuits, he began, through the advice of the artist, William M. Hunt, a course of study in drawing and painting, with a view to making art his profession. Circumstances, however, prevented his taking up the artist life at this time, and in order to have a portion of his time to devote to art studies, he found a situation in the National bank of redemption in 1865, where he remained five years. In 1870 he became the bookkeeper of the Massachusetts national bank. This latter situation enabled Mr. Vinton to have the time after banking hours for studio work. The autumn of 1875 found him in Paris, a student under Leon Bonnat. The following year was passed in Munich, in the Royal academy, under Professors Wagner and Dietz. Paris attracted him again to her schools, and in the winter of 1877 he entered the atelier of Jean Paul Laurens. Mr. Vinton exhibited "Une Bohemienne" in the salon of 1878, and two portraits at the exposition of that year. At the close of the exposition he returned to Boston, where he became principally employed in portrait painting. On May 10, 1882, he was elected associate of the National academy of design, and academician on May 13, 1891. He is also a member of the Society of American artists. Mr. Vinton visited Europe in 1882, spending two months during the summer in Spain, making copies of the works of Velasquez, and again in 1889, when he remained abroad fifteen months, making tours in Italy, Holland and France before his return to America. His marriage to Miss Peirce, of Newport, R. I., occurred June 27, 1883. Among his best-known works are the portraits of Charles Devens, George F. Hoar, Francis Parkman, Wendell Phillips, Otis P. Lord, George F. Choate, A. P. Peabody, C. C. Langell, Playfair, etc. Mr. Vinton received "Mention honorable" in the Paris salon in 1890 for the portrait of his wife, and a medal from the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1893.

INGHAM, Charles Cromwell, artist, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1796. He was the descendant of an English officer in Cromwell's army. At the age of thirteen he was placed in the Dublin institution, where he began to study drawing. A year later he became the pupil of William Cuming, a Dublin portrait painter of reputation, under whose direction he remained about four years. While still a student he received a prize for an oil painting representing "The Death of Cleopatra," which was pronounced a really marvelous example of skill for a youth of his years. When Ingham was twenty years old he moved to New York, and his prize picture was shown at the first exhibition of the American academy of the fine arts. He soon established himself as a favorite portrait painter, being particularly successful in painting the likenesses of women and children; and his large number of works of this class would, if brought together, form a most interesting gallery of the belles of New York of the first half of the nineteenth century. He, however, painted men's portraits, also, and among his most distinguished sitters were Lafayette, DeWitt Clinton, and Gulian C. Verplanck. The portrait of the last-named personage belongs to the New York historical society. Ingham was one of the founders of the National academy of design, and he was its vice-president from 1845 to 1850. He was a member of the old Sketch club. Some of his early works have been called somewhat hard, but all his productions are extremely rich in color and highly finished. Besides his portraits he painted a few ideal figure compositions on a small scale, among which may be mentioned: "The White Plume," "Scene from Don Juan," "Young Girl Laughing," "Day Dreams," and "The Flower Girl." He died in New York city, Dec. 10, 1863.

BEARD, Daniel Carter, familiarly known as "Dan Beard," artist, was born in Cincinnati, O., June 21, 1850, the son of James H. Beard, N. A., one of the best-known painters in America, and Mary Carolina Carter. On his father's side his grandfather was Capt. J. H. Beard, an early navigator of the great lakes, he being the first captain to sail a brig on Lake Erie, and his wife was the first white woman to set foot on the land where Chicago now stands. On his mother's side his grandfather was Col. Carter, who served in the war of 1812. Young Beard was educated at the public schools of Cincinnati, and at Worrall's academy, Covington, Ky. He proved a ready mathematician, but backward in orthography and the languages. As a lad he received an appointment to the United States naval academy at Annapolis, but an injured finger physically debarred him, and his poor spelling caused him to fall short in his examination. He then engaged with a map-publishing house of New York city as surveyor, and in this work visited every town on the east side of the Mississippi river between the gulf and the lakes. It was while on this expedition that his talent as an artist was developed, and some drawings of fishes which he brought to New York with him attracted the attention of a prominent magazine art editor, and at once were published. With this introduction, Mr. Beard dropped the tripod and

Digitized by Google

chain, and took up the pencil. He worked in his studio by day, and studied at the Art students' league by night for four years. His name soon became a household word, and the creations of his pencil were eagerly sought by publishers of illustrated books and magazines. He wrote and illustrated several books for boys which became popular and had large sale. He illustrated "A Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court" for Mark Twain, is the author of "American Boys' Hand-Book," "Moonblight and Six Feet of Romance;" is a member of the American natural history society, a number of artists' clubs, and of the Ohio society, and was formerly vice-president of the Art students' league of New York city.

ALLEN, Thomas, artist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 19, 1849, son of Thomas Allen, railroad president, representative in congress and editor, who was born in Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 29, 1813, was graduated from Union college in 1832, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was editor of the "Madisonian," a political paper published in Washington, D. C., and settling in 1842 in St. Louis, Mo., inaugurated and carried out great systems of internal improvements. He was elected state senator in 1850 and 1854, and afterward, as president of the Missouri Pacific railway, placed on that line the first locomotive that ever crossed the Mississippi river. He led the commercial and financial progress of his adopted city and state, and to him the cause of civilization is greatly indebted as a pioneer benefactor. He married, in 1842, Anne C., daughter of William Russell of St. Louis, and died at Washington, D. C., in April, 1882, while representing the second district of Missouri in the forty-seventh congress. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New England, the first one being Samuel Allen, who came from England to Windsor, Conn., and died in 1648. His son, Samuel, was one of the original settlers of Northhampton, Mass., in 1657. The third of the name was a deacon in the Northampton church when Jonathan Edwards was pastor, and died in 1739. His son, Joseph Allen, lived at Northampton, married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Parsons, a pioneer; and their son, Thomas Allen, born 1743, was the first minister of the town of Pittsfield, where he was ordained in 1764, and remained pastor until his death in 1811. He was one of the most zealous patriots of the revolution, serving as chaplain in several campaigns, and gaining the sobriquet of "The fighting parson of Bennington Fields." He married Elizabeth Lee, who numbered among her ancestors William Bradford, second governor of the Plymouth colony. Their son, Jonathan, born in March, 1773, was both a representative and senator in the Massachusetts legislature, one of the founders and president of the Berkshire agricultural society, the pioneer society of its class, and from which all county associations through the country were modeled. He imported merino sheep from Portugal, being one of the first to introduce that valuable breed in the United States. He married Elizabeth Marsh, a granddaughter of Col. Israel Williams, so well known in the early history of Massachusetts. His second wife was Eunice Williams, daughter of Darius Larned of Pittsfield, Mass., also a granddaughter of Col. Williams. Their son, Thomas Allen, was the father of the subject of this sketch.

The son was educated at the high school, Pittsfield, the Williston seminary at Easthampton, Mass., and at the Washington university, St. Louis. He had early developed a taste for drawing, inherited from his mother, and made his first sketching tour in 1869, while attending the university, when he spent a vacation with J. W. Pattison on a foot tour through the Rocky mountains, west of Denver, Col. This experience encouraged his teacher, and determined the pupil to study art. To this end, Mr. Allen, in 1871, visited Paris, but found that the times were not propitious on account of the absence from the city of the artists of distinction, and the destruction and scattering of the art collections. He therefore went to Düsseldorf, and entered the Royal academy, matriculating for the full course and entering the elementary class. He found the routine work presented by government direction too slow for the purposes of his ambition, and ignoring all rules, the impetuous American, by over study and surreptitious visits to forbidden class-rooms, made such progress as to gain promotion into a more congenial class. He had instruction from Professors Andreas and Carl Müller in the lower classes, and in the higher from Eugen Dücker. In 1877 he was told that he was prepared to open a studio of his own. His vacations had been spent in visiting other cities, and studying art in other countries, including Holland, Belgium, France, England and Bavaria. In 1878 he took up his residence in Ecouen, a suburb of Paris, where he enjoyed the companionship of Edouard Frère, Chialiva, Schenck and many other congenial spirits of the colony of artists. The first exhibition of his work in New York was made in 1876 at the Academy of design, when "The Bridge of Lissengen" won the approval of critics and artists. His creations then found place on the walls of the academy at every annual exhibition. In 1882 his first picture appeared at the Salon in Paris—a large canvas, "Evening in the Market Place, San Antonia." After nearly ten years abroad, Mr. Allen returned to America, and opened a studio in Boston. In 1880 he was made a member of the Society of American artists, and in 1884 was made an associate of the National academy of design. Mr. Allen is best known by his landscape and animal subjects, sometimes indulging in pure landscape or marine subjects. He belongs to no school, consequently imitates no one. Among his best-known works are: "Moonrise, Over all the Hill-tops is Rest," at the Art museum, Boston; "Maplehurst at Noon," owned by J. B. Clark, New York; "Toilers of the Plain," owned by the Berkshire atheneum: "Evening in the Market Place," owned by Mr. Newton, Holyoke, Mass.; "A Berkshire Idyl," owned by J. L. Graves, Boston; "Maplehurst Herd," owned by J. M. Sears, Boston; "A Woodland Glade," owned by Prof. Horsford of Cambridge. Not less notable are "Les Marais," "Grassmere Meadows," and "Thoroughbreds." New England pastoral subjects employ most of Mr. Allen's attention. He was a member of the National jury, and also of the International board of judges of award at the Columbian exhibition at Chicago in 1893, and therefore out of the competitive class of exhibitors, although he had four oil and three water-color paintings on exhibition. Mr. Allen is president of the Paint and Clay club, and of the Boston society of water-color painters, is vice-president of the Boston art club, and a member of the permanent committee of the school of drawing and the Museum of fine arts. He was first married at Northampton, Mass., in 1880, to Eleanor G., daughter of Prof. J. D. and Louisa (Goddard) Whitney of Cambridge, Mass., who left him one child, Eleanor Whitney Allen. In 1884, at Boston, Mr. Allen married Alice, daughter of Ambrose A. and Maria (Fletcher) Ranney of Boston, Mass. Their

Digitized by Google

children are Thomas Allen, Jr., and Robert Fletcher Allen.

MILLER, Eleazer Hutchinson, artist, was born in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Va., Feb. 28, 1831, son of Solomon Miller, born in Shepherdstown about 1794, and who served his country in the war of 1812, participating in the battles of North Point and Bladensburg, holding the rank of sergeant. His grandfather, John Miller, was born in Germany, and came to America early in life, and settled in Pennsylvania, serving as a soldier in the revolutionary war. After its close he settled in Shepherdstown, Va., where he died at the age of ninety-seven years. Solomon, his third child, was married in 1817 to Margaret Cookus, who became the mother of ten children, Eleazer being the sixth child. He, at the age of five years, manifested a talent for drawing, which was encouraged. At the age of fifteen he executed some meritorious portraits. When seventeen years old he left Shepherdstown for Washington city, for the purpose of studying for an artistic career. Being without money to support himself, he obtained a position in the office of the "National Intelligencer." He entered as a pupil the Academy of drawing and painting kept by a Mr. Gibson, at that time the only school of drawing in Washington, and he here acquired some of the technicalities of art, and adopted portrait-painting as a specialty. He found in this many notable patrons among the public men of the nation. He also became a skillful illustrator of books, his first undertaking in that line being an edition of "Tam O'Shanter," which was issued by a New York publisher. He then illustrated Mrs. Springer's "Songs of the Sea," and followed it with a variety of subjects and numerous acceptable designs. Upon the revival of the art of etching, he took up that fascinating but difficult branch of the fine arts, and achieved a marked success. His works have been displayed at the annual exhibitions at the National academy of design, in the displays of the New York etching club, and at various private and loan exhibitions. He was vice-president of the old Washington art club, and he helped to organize the Society of Washington artists, and was chosen its first president. In 1859 he married Mary, daughter of Robert and Jane Blanchard Farnham. They have six children, Carolina, Elizabeth, Robert F., Arthur Peale, Jane, and Mary F. In 1875 Mr. Miller made an extended tour of Europe, studying its masterpieces.

E. H. Miller

SARGENT, Henry, artist and soldier, was born at Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 25, 1770. He was educated at the Dummer academy, near Newburyport, and in the Boston schools, his father having moved to the New England metropolis after the close of the revolutionary war. The young man entered his father's mercantile establishment after leaving school, but he found more pleasure in painting the figure-head of one of his father's ships than in bookkeeping and writing business letters. Shortly he began to try his hand at painting portraits and making copies of pictures, and when, by chance, the celebrated painter and soldier, Col. John Trumbull, saw, in 1790, his copy of Copley's "Watson and the Shark," he commended the work so warmly that it was decided that Henry should be permitted to study art seriously; consequently, in 1793 the young man sailed for London, armed with letters from Col. Trumbull to Benjamin West and Copley. After four years of profitable study in England, he returned to Boston to begin the practice of his profession; but in two years he appears to have become tired of it, for in 1799 he entered the army, and in the war of 1812 he served as aide-de-camp to the governor of Massachusetts, with the rank of colonel, and was afterward made assistant adjutant-general. He twice represented the town of Boston in the legislature, and late in life he again turned his attention to art. Sargent was an intimate friend of Gilbert Stuart, a member of the Boston artists' association, and was made M.A. by Harvard. The pictures which he painted include: "The Landing of the Pilgrims," in the Pilgrim Hall at Plymouth, Mass.; "Christ Entering into Jerusalem," for which the artist received $3,000; "The Christ Crucified," "The Starved Apothecary," "The Tailor's News," "The Dinner Party," "The Tea Party," and the full-length portrait of Peter Faneuil, in Faneuil Hall, Boston. The Massachusetts historical society owns a *replica* of the portrait of Faneuil, and it is believed by some of the members of that society that their portrait is an original by Smybert, and that the Faneuil hall portrait is a copy of it by Sargent. The first painting by Sargent of "The Landing of the Pilgrims" was ruined by being rolled on an unseasoned pine pole, but it appears that he went to work and painted a second picture of the same subject. He died in Boston Feb. 21, 1845.

ENNEKING, John Joseph, artist, was born at Minster, Anglaize county, O., Oct. 4, 1841. His father was a farmer of German descent, who was much disgusted at his son's early inclination for drawing. The embryo artistit, is to be feared, cultivated his talent in season and out of season, and received a sound thrashing for sketching a huge charcoal picture on the newly painted barn of the homestead. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's college, Cincinnati. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in a western regiment, with which he continued for something over a year. He then studied art in New York and Boston, but, finding that his eyes were weakened thereby, abandoned it to engage in the manufacture of tinware, after securing an interest in a large and successful establishment. Finally, business reverses threw him back upon his art for a subsistence, and he resolved to make painting his life-work. In 1873 he went to Europe and devoted three years to art study, mostly at Munich, under Schleich and Lier, and at Paris under Daubigny and Bonnat. During his sojourn on the continent he had many very amusing experiences. For instance, he was sketching in Switzerland: "After enjoying the glorious scene for a short time," he says, "I chose my subject, and then to work with a will to transfer it to canvas. In a few hours, when the sketch was about finished, the effect changed, clouds covering the mountains. In the hope that the clouds would soon lift again, I took my sketch-book and went up a little way on a hill-side, in order to take a hasty outline of another view. I was scarcely twenty minutes about it, and then returned to my easel and oil-sketch, which I had left standing below. But you can imagine my surprise and consternation to find my sketch completely rubbed out, and, on examining it, it seemed as though a large brush had been used to accomplish the ruin. My brushes were strewn in all directions, and my palette was almost all cleaned of paint. I looked in

John J. Enneking

Digitized by Google

all directions, but could not discover any living thing. I was completely dumbfounded. . . . . After I had descended about half a mile I came across a flock of goats with the most brilliant whiskers, and faces well tattooed with all the colors of the rainbow. They eyed me as innocently as though they were my best friends, and had not been up in the clearing raising Ned." On his return to America he took up a permanent residence in Hyde Park, Mass. In 1878 he again went abroad for one year, spending most of his time studying in Paris and sketching in Holland. Upon his return he devoted himself to landscape and figure painting. He excels in depicting quiet New England landscapes. Among his best later works may be mentioned: "Summer Twilight" (1883); "Cloudy Day in Summer" (1884); "Indian Summer" (1885). Some of his principal pictures have gained him silver and gold medals in American exhibitions. In 1893 he served as chairman of advisory committee and also upon the jury for the state of Massachusetts to select pictures for the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago.

PEALE, Rembrandt, artist, was born in Bucks county, Pa., Feb. 22, 1778. His father, Charles Willson Peale, the artist, evidently expected his sons to follow in his footsteps, for he named all of them after the old masters, as Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck, Raphael and Titian, but as it turned out, only two of them adopted art as a profession, Rembrandt and Raphael. Rembrandt Peale began to draw at the age of eight years, and by the time he was thirteen he had painted a portrait of himself. His father relinquished portrait painting in 1796, and he recommended his talented son to the public as his successor, but this endorsement was not at once successful, and the young man went to Charleston, S. C., where he spent several years, and in 1801 he journeyed to England for the purpose of continuing his studies under Benjamin West, at that time the dean of the artistic fraternity. In London Rembrandt Peale had an opportunity to familiarize himself with much good art and also to paint a few portraits, but his health was not strong, and he shortly returned to America, intending to abandon art for agriculture, a design which was not destined to be carried out, for in Philadelphia he now met with such an immediate success as a portrait painter that his vocation in life became obvious. In 1804 he advertised himself as "Rembrandt, portrait painter in large and small, head of Mulberry court, leading from Sixth, three doors above Market street," and explained that he desired to be known by his first name alone, "the adjunct Peale serving only to show of whom descended." Three years later, he visited Paris for the purpose of painting a series of portraits of the most distinguished men of the day, and at the same time of studying the masterpieces of art in the Louvre. He carried out this plan to the letter, painting a considerable number of likenesses of eminent soldiers and scientific men, some of which on his return to Philadelphia were exhibited in his father's museum. He went to Paris a second time in 1809 with the same object in view, and spent more than a year there. Among his distinguished sitters in France were Cuvier, the philospher, statesman and naturalist; David, the historical painter; Delambre, the astronomer; Denon, the artist and author; Gay-Lussac, the chemist and electrician; Houdon, the sculptor; Michaux, the botanist, and others. After his return to Philadelphia in 1810 he painted his picture of "The Roman Daughter," which was first exhibited at the Pennsylvania academy in 1812, and afterwards became one of the treasures of the old Boston museum. Peale now moved to Baltimore, where he established a museum and picture gallery, making that city his home for nine years. There he painted, besides a great number of portraits, his large pictures of "The Ascent of Elijah" and "The Court of Death." The latter work was painted on a canvas measuring 24 by 13 feet, and it contained twenty-three life-size figures. The idea of this picture was derived from Bishop Porteus's poem on death. The work was exhibited in all the large cities of the United States, and proved very profitable. From 1822 to 1829 Peale painted portraits in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and then he once more went abroad, visiting France and Italy, and making many copies in the latter country after the works of the old masters. He took with him in his travels his portrait of Washington, which he had finished in 1823, after years of effort to make it suit his own ideal as a likeness (he had had three sittings from Washington in 1795 in his father's studio), and he exhibited it in Rome, Florence, and London, where it attracted a great deal of attention. After his return to America this portrait was bought by the United States senate, and it now hangs in the vice-president's room in the senate wing of the capitol. The portrait of Washington and "The Court of Death" are Rembrandt Peale's most famous works. Of his other paintings may be mentioned his "Song of the Shirt," "The Babes in the Woods," "Errina," "Wine and Cake," and an "Italian Peasant;" his portraits of Commodores Perry, Decatur and Bainbridge, of President Jefferson, of Mrs. Madison, of Gen. Armstrong, and his equestrian portrait of Washington in Independence hall, Philadelphia. He was also a skillful lithographer, being among the first American artists to draw on stone. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania academy of the fine arts in 1805, and a director in 1811–13. He died in Philadelphia in 1860.

HERTER, Christian, artist and decorator, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, Jan. 8, 1839, where he was educated for his profession. He came to the United States in 1860, to join his elder brother, Gustave, who had settled in New York, and devoted himself to the business of decorative art. Christian made such progress as an original designer that, after his marriage in 1864, he went to Paris and placed himself under the tutelage of Galland, the celebrated decorative artist, in whose studio he subsequently met some of the most distinguished representatives of the Parisian world of art, including Gérome, Meissonier, Bouguereau and Detaille. When he returned to New York in 1868, admirably equipped for his calling, he took up his work with an energy of purpose and a freshness of inspiration that his recent contact with the highest ideals of the old world was well calculated to induce. In 1870, having bought out his brother Gustave's interest, he became sole master of an exceedingly promising plant. His ideas were original and entirely novel to the community whose patronage he sought. Out of a chaos of appalling colors, defective drawing, wretched conceptions, and blind ignorance of real decorative art that then prevailed there, arose the beautiful creations of Christian Herter. During the year of the Vienna exposition his studies of foreign models were prosecuted with very flattering results, particularly in connection with his adoption of many of the ideas of the Eastlake school in England. Sir Charles Eastlake's book, "Household Taste," on its appearance in the United States had produced so profound an impression that, in deference to its in-

Digitized by Google

fluence, Mr. Herter made a special mission to England, visiting Birmingham, Manchester, and other prominent centers in addition to London, in search of examples of the then new decorative gospel. His innovations upon his return to New York, all of which were so many concessions to English prototypes, were the talk of the town. It became the habit of other firms devoted to his specialty to await his leadership in styles for adoption. His variations of these originals, and his improvements upon their frequently crude technique, were quickly appreciated by his competitors, as their applications of the themes he so deftly formulated indisputably proved, and imitations of his style were numerous. Carpet, and other textile manufacturers, were indebted to his intuitively fine taste for designs and suggestions which completely revolutionized their trade. His insistence upon the use of a higher class of designs relegated entire lists of patterns to auction-rooms. The residences of Gov. Latham and of Mark Hopkins of San Francisco, D. O. Mills of Menlo Park, near San Francisco, and of William H. Vanderbilt, David Dows, Heber R. Bishop, and Pierrepont Morgan of New York city, after leaving the hands of Mr. Herter, revealed to their gratified owners and to American taste a new era, nothing like which had ever before been accomplished in America. Artistic decoration soon evinced its real character in its new expression of beautiful forms and harmonious colors. Mr. Herter's industry was indefatigable, and his contracts were generally of a magnitude realizing large returns, so that he was enabled to retire from business at the age of forty. He preferred to seek in the enjoyment of the practice of pictorial art a different compensation than the pursuit of wealth held out to him. Intuitively an artist, for art's sake alone, and choosing the contemplation of the ideal, in contradistinction to the practical, side of his profession as the higher form, and consequently the preferable part of life, he retired to a studio in Paris, and to the society of his congenial and well-beloved friend, Jean Paul Lorenz. There, following close upon a visit to a sister in Germany, where he contracted the consumption to which he soon afterward fell a victim, he became ill. Then, at the end of only six months' absence from home, he returned to die among his family, surrounded by whom he passed quietly away in the very prime of life, never securing that leisure which had been the goal of his existence, and which his noble aims and charming accomplishments would have crowned with appropriate distinction, had he lived. An omnivorous reader, yet selecting his subjects with just discrimination; a master of the four principal modern languages—English, German, French and Italian; a lover of science, of music, of philosophy, yet illuminating each with his thoughtful and reverent criticism—he was an ornament not only to the society which he chose to frequent, but was an example of excellent talents that would have distinguished him in any age as an admirable illustration of a well-rounded intellect, an exponent of faculties never abused, but always rightly used. Upon Mr. Herter's retirement from active life, S. J. Tilden remarked, with the acumen so characteristic of him, "Mr. Herter has achieved more by his genius than many others have accomplished by their thrift." Pierrepont Morgan, in connection with the renovation of the interior of his New York house in 1893, exclaimed, "Renew, by all means, but retain the original designs of Herter. You cannot improve upon them." During Mr. Herter's last illness, William H. Vanderbilt, whose house was the last contract he executed before his retirement, evinced a concern quite distinct from the interest of conventional friendship. Before accepting this contract, Herter prefaced his consent to execute the work assigned by saying, "I am just retiring from active life, and I only accept the contract with the understanding that it shall be my last one." In the funeral oration by his friend, Dr. Reginald Heber Newton, the same personal attachment and unequivocal admiration as appeared to characterize his memory in general society, were evident. These rare traits were the attributes of one whose lot was cast exclusively among the industrial class, and who, though fitted for an entirely different career, sought rather to adapt himself to his environment, and in placing himself in correspondence with it, to elevate it above the plane upon which he found it. Mr. Herter died at his home in New York city Nov. 2, 1883.

Christian Herter

COX, Kenyon, artist, was born in Warren, O., Oct. 27, 1856. His father was Gen. Jacob D. Cox, whose career as major-general commanding the 23d army corps, as secretary of the interior, governor of Ohio, and as a man in public life, is well known to the public in general. Aside from his public life, he is a man of high scientific attainments, and well known in Europe and America as a distinguished microscopist. For some years he was president of the University of Cincinnati. The family came originally from Hanover, Germany, and were residents of New York for several generations. The mother of Kenyon Cox, Helen Finney, was a daughter of Charles Grandison Finney, president of Oberlin college. The son, at an early age, announced his intention to become a painter. From the age of nine years to thirteen he was an invalid, and during that time was submitted to two critical operations. From thirteen to eighteen he attended the McMicken art school in Cincinnati, though he passed more of his time sketching animals in Robinson's menagerie than he did in the class-room. In 1876, at the age of twenty, he entered the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts, and a year later went to Paris, where he studied under various masters, preferring Gérôme, whom he regards as his master, and "Élève de Gérôme" is printed in the salon catalogues of 1879–82. In 1883 Mr. Cox took a studio in New York. He received the second Hallgarten prize at the academy exhibition in 1888, and the next year received two prizes for works in the Paris universal exposition. He is regarded as a colorist of distinction, but especially excels as a draughtsman. He is a member of the Society of American artists. The range of his works includes landscape, portraits and the nude. He also painted one of the domes of the Manufacturers' and liberal arts building for the World's fair Columbian exposition, Chicago. His list of portraits is not a long one, but it is marked by several performances that are extraordinarily good. He is also known by his writings on art subjects, and by his work in black and white, including his illustrations to Rossetti's "Blessed Damozel." These last are decorative in character, and treated rather like cartoons for mural painting, a style of work to which he prefers to devote himself. He was married June 30, 1892, to Louise Howland King, his own pupil, and an artist of rare merit.

Kenyon Cox

LESLIE, Charles Robert, artist, was born in London, England, of American parents, Oct. 19, 1794. Brought by his parents to America in 1800,

Digitized by Google

he was apprenticed as a boy to a firm of book-sellers in Philadelphia, but developing a strong predilection for art, he began his practice by making a set of water-color portraits of noted actors in character. One of his employers was so much struck by the merit of this early performance that he obtained subscriptions for sending young Leslie to London. At a meeting of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania academy of the fine arts, May 20, 1811, resolutions were passed which set forth that Master Leslie should be adopted as an élève of the academy and that he should have all the facilities desirable to obtain an education calculated to call forth the powers of his mind and raise him to that rank among artists to which he ardently aspired and to which it was the opinion of the board he must attain. Leslie arrived in London in December, 1811; studied in the royal academy, and with West and Allston; established his reputation as a painter of genre pictures by his first important work, "Sir Roger de Coverly Going to Church," which was painted for Mr. Dumlop, and repeated for the Marquis of Lansdowne. In 1821 he exhibited his "May Day in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," which resulted in his election as an associate of the Royal academy. He was elected a full academician in 1826. In 1829 he exhibited "Lady Jane Grey Prevailed on to Accept the Crown," and "Sir Roger de Coverly and the Gypsies." In 1831 he exhibited "The Dinner at Mr. Page's House" and "Uncle Toby and the Widow." In 1833 he was appointed professor of drawing at the United States military academy at West Point. He served there but a short time, and returned to London, where in 1848–51 he acted as professor of painting in the Royal academy. In 1855 he published his lectures under the title of "Handbook for Young Painters." His "Autobiographical Recollections" were published in 1860. The National gallery, London, has two of his pictures, "Sancho Panza and the Duchess," and "Uncle Toby and the Widow." The Pennsylvania academy, Philadelphia, has a large and dramatic composition by Leslie, representing "The Murder of Rutland by Clifford," the central figure of which is said to be a portrait from life of Sir Edwin Landseer when a boy; also "Olivia," "The Gypsy," and "Touchstone and Audrey," all of which have been engraved. He died in London, May 5, 1859.

EVERS, John, artist, was born at Newtown, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1797. He early displayed a taste for landscape painting, which he turned to practical account by painting scenery for the theatres. For some time he acted as assistant to the chief scene painter of the Park theatre, John Joseph Holland. On the death of the latter he was promoted to his position, which he held for eighteen years; later he devoted himself largely to painting panoramas and dioramas, among which may be mentioned the "Creation," "New York City," "The Holy Land," and "Crystal Palace, London," this last for P. T. Barnum, who exhibited it extensively. In his earlier years he painted a number of miniatures on ivory and bristol board, as well as small oil portraits, and he did creditable work in landscape painting at intervals all through his life. He was one of the founders of the National academy of design. He died at Hempstead, L. I.

WEST, Benjamin, artist, was born at Springfield, near Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 10, 1738. His parents belonged to the Society of Friends, and when but seven years old he surprised them by executing a remarkably truthful pen and ink sketch of a sleeping child. The pictorial art was not countenanced by his Quaker friends, but his mother encouraged his dawning genius, procured for him red and yellow pigments from some neighboring Indians, added blue from her household store of indigo, and as camel's-hair pencils could not be procured, helped him to construct a brush from the fur of a cat's tail. The boy then essayed color-painting, and at the age of nine produced a picture in water-colors, which in after-life he declared he had never surpassed. To gratify the neighbors he sketched their likenesses, and from this practice he acquired such skill that at the age of sixteen he took orders for portraits in the surrounding villages, and executed an historical picture—"The Death of Socrates"—for a neighboring blacksmith. The Society of Friends looked with disfavor upon these exhibitions of genius, and they were actually discussing the propriety of his becoming a painter, when he shocked them beyond recovery by volunteering in a regiment that was forming to go to the rescue of General Braddock. He did not rescue Braddock, but on his return from the expedition he went in pursuit of his own fortune. He established himself in Philadelphia as a painter of portraits, and after successfully practising the art in that city for some three years, he at the age of twenty went to New York, where in 1760, some liberal-minded merchant, seeing his genius, supplied him with the means to prosecute the study of his art in Italy. At Rome he was well received, and attracted considerable attention as the first American artist who had visited Italy. He contracted at Rome a friendship with Mengs, a noted German artist, who introduced him to Lord Grantham and other wealthy Englishmen, from whom he received orders for portraits. While in Italy he executed his "Cimon and Iphigenia" and "Angelica and Medora," and was elected an honorary member of the academies of Florence, Parma and Bologna. In 1763 he set out to return to this country, and going by the way of London, was induced to settle there and open a studio. His reputation had preceded him, and from the first he was not without patrons, among whom was Dr. Drummond, the archbishop of York, who introduced him to George III. Prior to this time he had painted his "Agrippina Landing with the Ashes of Germanicus," which had attracted the admiration of the king, and he now gave him an order for the "Death of Regulus," and subsequently, for a series of twenty-eight paintings upon scriptural subjects for Windsor castle. George III. was his fast friend and patron for forty years, and during that time he sketched and painted no less than four hundred historical pictures, among which his "Death of General Wolfe," painted, against the advice of the most distinguished artists, in the costume of the period, effected a revolution in historical painting. In 1792 he was elected to succeed Sir Joshua Reynolds as president of the Royal society, but he declined the honor of knighthood, which was about the same time tendered him by George III. He was the generous friend and patron of struggling artists, and he left a name for personal worth that entitles him as much to the notice of posterity as his extraordinary genius. His most celebrated paintings are, perhaps, "Christ Healing the Sick," "Death on the Pale Horse," and the "Battle of La Hague." He died in London, March 11, 1820, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

Digitized by Google

HUNTINGTON, Daniel, artist, was born in New York Oct. 14, 1816, son of Benjamin and Faith Trumbull Huntington, and grandson of Judge Huntington, member of the first congress from Connecticut. On the maternal side, his ancestors were famous in the war of the revolution. He was prepared for his collegiate course at New Haven, Conn., and entered Hamilton college 1832. At this time his artistic talent was first developed, and during the vacation he painted some rude groups to adorn the students' rooms. In 1835 he entered the New York university in the class of Prof. Morse, then professor of the literature of art, and also president of the National academy of design. He and a few other favored pupils were among the first to witness Morse's successful experiments for the telegraph, 1836. He became a student of the National academy of design, and in 1837 an exhibitor. In 1839 he went abroad, and studied in Paris, Florence, and Rome. The result of this trip was a "Sibyl," afterward engraved by Casilear, "Christian Prisoners," and a "Shepherd Boy." He returned to New York in 1840, and became actively engaged in the pursuit of hisart, and exhibited at the academy, "An Old Gentleman Reading," being a portrait of his father, which was hung on the line, and attracted such attention that it brought numerous sitters to his studio. In 1842 he married Sophia Richards of Brooklyn, and in 1843 he again went abroad, and remained two years, painting in Florence. "The Sacred Lesson," "The Communion of the Sick," and other works of refinement and ability were given to the public as a result of his visit. In 1845 he returned to America, and devoted himself to painting portraits, landscapes, and fancy pieces, and in 1851 he again went abroad to visit the Crystal palace exhibition, and to execute some orders for portraits of distinguished individuals. His pictures are owned by art galleries of note, and many adorn the art galleries of private and distinguished people. He was elected president of the National academy in 1862, and was the first to conceive the idea of raising a building fund by means of fellowships. His ideas were carried into effect, the result being the structure which now stands on the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, New York city. He was president from 1862 till 1869, and re-elected in 1877, resigning the office in 1891. He is president of the Century association, and also vice-president of the Metropolitan museum of art.

D. Huntington

INMAN, Henry, artist, was born in Utica, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1801. At a very early age he showed a talent for drawing, and, having received from a traveling teacher some lessons, he gave such promise that the intention of making him a soldier was gradually abandoned. The family having removed to the city of New York in 1812, the boy fortunately came under the notice of John Wesley Jarvis, at that time considered the best portrait painter in America, except Gilbert Stuart. Although a warrant for the boy's entrance to the military academy at West Point had been obtained when Jarvis offered to teach him painting, Mr. Inman left the choice to his son, who decided to be a painter. He was accordingly apprenticed for seven years to the great artist, who decided at the first sight of him that he had "a head for a painter." While with Jarvis Mr. Inman studied more particularly portrait and miniature painting, and when, in 1822, he started for himself, in New York he devoted himself to the latter branch of the art. Afterward, however, he gave over that line to his pupil, Thomas S. Cummings, who became one of the best miniature painters in America. He now made life-size portraits and sketches on bristol board. One of his most important works was a portrait of Chief Justice Marshall. A cabinet portrait of Bishop White also attracted general attention and praise. In 1825, when the National academy of design was founded in New York, Mr. Inman was elected its vice-president. He removed to Philadelphia, however, in 1832, and afterward purchased a small estate in Mount Holly, N. J., where he made some charming compositions in landscape and historical paintings, many of which were used for the annuals published at that time, being engraved on steel. In 1834 Mr. Inman returned to New York. Here he found much remunerative employment. Unfortunately, however, he speculated, and two years later became a bankrupt. At this time Inman was commissioned by congress to paint a picture for one of the panels in the rotunda of the capitol in Washington, and had been partly paid for it, but his financial loss, making it necessary for him to work for the support of his family, induced him to postpone that which he ought to have done on the government commission, with the result that his reputation was tarnished. In 1844 he went to England, where he made portraits of Wordsworth, Dr. Chalmers and Macaulay. He was greatly admired as an artist, and liked as a man, in London, and received many inducements to make his home in England. He returned to New York, however, after a year's absence, and continued the practice of his art. He was at the time president of the Academy of design, and after his death 127 of his paintings were exhibited, for the benefit of his family. Among his more important portraits were those of De Witt Clinton, Martin Van Buren, William Wirt, Fitz-Greene Halleck, William H. Seward, and John James Audubon. Mr. Inman also painted a number of interesting compositions from romantic work, such as "The Waking of Rip Van Winkle," "Scenes from 'Bride of Lammermoor,'" and others. He also wrote frequently for the periodicals of the day. He died Jan. 17, 1846.

HOKE, Martha Harriet, artist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1861, daughter of Joseph Wilson Hoke, inventor of the Hoke engraving plate for use in illustrating ordinary newspapers. The daughter was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, and was graduated from the Central high school in 1879. She then studied art at the St. Louis school of fine arts. Some of her first commercial work was on the plates produced by her father's process, being illustrations for the dailies of St. Louis, as well as book and magazine illustrations. During 1890 she taught drawing from the antique in the St. Louis school of fine arts. At the end of the term, she made a sketching tour to Buzzard's bay, and afterward practiced portraiture on ivory in St. Louis. A miniature portrait of a child from her brush was exhibited at the salon of 1892. As a painter of portraits on ivory, Miss Hoke has made her name prominently known. She is also known by her superior work in black and white, her illustrations being found in all the high-class magazines, including the "Century." She also has produced several notable pieces in aquarelle, among them "Dran'ma" and "Autumn Hillside."

Martha H. Hoke.

NICHOLS, Edward W., artist, was born at Oxford, N. H., in December, 1820. He was the eldest son of the Rev. E. A. Nichols, a Baptist clergyman,

Digitized by Google

who was a product of sturdy New England stock. The æsthetic tendencies of the boy Edward were naturally toward music, and under the limited means of a country minister's income the youth made much progress, and for a dozen years taught sacred music in the provincial towns and cities of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, till his 23d year. At that time he began the study of law in Burlington, Vt., but being of an artistic rather than a studious nature, and a natural draughtsman, he soon turned his attention to landscape painting. The works of Jasper F. Cropsey attracted his eye, especially his White Mountain scenes. He became somewhat intimate with Cropsey, and in 1850 was his pupil. Mr. Nichols visited Italy in the fifties, and, upon his return, set up a studio on Broadway, in New York city, subsequently removing to a studio on Fourteenth street. His ardent nature and abilities as a painter won for him a large circle of admirers, and his works, while not vigorous in handling, were poetic and sweet memoranda of the uplands of his native country. He died at Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1871.

STUART, Gilbert (Charles), artist, was born on the shores of the Petaquamscott pond in the Narrangansett country, R. I., Dec. 3, 1755. The business of the father having become paralyzed, the education of the son was interrupted, and all that he received was from his mother. From her he acquired the rudiments of learning. He afterwards received instruction from a clergyman, Rev. George Bissitt. As a student he was not a success. Study was hard work. His spirits were too buoyant. A piece of chalk, a rotten pebble, a pencil, a lump of clay, gave on any available fence, slab, or even tail-board of a wagon, an idea born from the youthful brain. In these early drawings there was no attempt at anything more than the merest outline, but the outline conveyed the idea of his inner thought. His first upward move in life was upon the occasion of a visit by Dr. William Hunter, who, coming to America in 1752, noticed various tracings, many times in most erratic places, in chalk and charcoal on barns and fences and made inquiries regarding them. He learned their origin, and as a result young Stuart, at that time aged only about twelve, was invited to visit him at Newport. The boy was true to the engagement and the doctor bade him paint a picture of two dogs lying under a table in the room. While painting the picture the lad was the guest of Dr. Hunter. At the age of thirteen, young Stuart painted two portraits, one each of Mr. and Mrs. John Bannister, large land-owners in Newport. The pictures proved remarkably faithful both in semblance of life and thought, and attracted wide attention. In 1770, when Stuart was a lad of but fifteen years, he was brought into contact with Cosmo Alexander, a European artist, who recognized his abilities, and took him to Scotland. Shortly after arrival his patron died, but in his last moments commended his protégé to the care of his friend, Sir George Chambers, who unfortunately died so immediately afterward that young Stuart was left standing alone in a desert waste. Sir George before his death had found an opening for the young artist in the University of Glasgow, where he was studying diligently to make good the defects in his education. But owing to the death of his patron he could not remain. He determined therefore to return to America, and embarked on a collier bound for Nova Scotia. That his merits were recognized at this early period is evident, for he was soon called upon to paint the portraits of various Rhode Island families. His talents, even as a youth, were fully recognized. He was singularly successful, even though there was at the time a pressing financial embarrassment affecting the entire country. The war of the revolution was threatening, and to remain in the new world when he had tasted of the waters flowing from the spring of art in the old world, could not satisfy him, and he sailed in the spring of 1775 from Boston for Europe. He found himself penniless on his arrival and had great difficulty in getting employment for his pencil. He engaged cheap lodgings and secured occasional orders at starvation figures. In 1777 his necessities made it imperative that he take some decisive steps, and summoning his courage he called upon the celebrated artist, Benjamin West, without an introduction. West was in the midst of a dinner entertainment when the necessitous Stuart was announced, who had named himself at the door as an American. A guest at the banquet in progress, a Philadelphian, offered to go and investigate the stranger. He found a handsome youth of twenty-two, with a solitary letter of introduction. Stuart's grit gained the day, and at the age of twenty-two years he was received into the household of Benjamin West, one of the most celebrated painters of the century. In addition to his genius for art, Stuart had an unusual aptitude for music. He had mastered a number of instruments and had also met with some success as a composer. This knowledge of music was a fortunate acquisition during the time when his resources from the easel were small. In one of the darker periods of his artist life he chanced to secure a position as organist in a church. The salary was but thirty pounds a year, but while it relieved his immediate necessities it also aided materially in his artistic career. Stuart remained with West for several years, then opened an atelier of his own. The first picture that brought him into notice before he left Mr. West's studio, was the portrait of a Mr. Grant, a statesman, who wanted a "full length." The weather was excessively cold and it was mutually decided to spend the day in skating instead of sitting for a portrait. Stuart was not only physically active on skates, but mentally active in reference to the requirements for a "full length." The picture, painted on a winter background, was exhibited at Somerset house and established Stuart's reputation as an artist of rarest ability. He immediately came into prominence and became the fashionable artist in London. He was quickly established as a portrait painter. Orders began to come in. Stuart as an artist was naturally shrewd. He had a free and easy way of talking. To the military man he spoke of battles by sea and land; with statesmen he discussed Hume's and Gibbon's histories; with lawyers he talked of jurisprudence and criminal law; with the merchant, the man of leisure, or the ladies, each in their ways, he displayed a knowledge of the calling in which each and everyone of his callers was most familiar, that gained him immediate popularity. He was gifted with wit at will, always ample, sometimes redundant. His success enabled him to take a magnificent establishment. His income and his tastes enabled him to entertain every day in the week. The orders that poured in upon him were so great that he reduced his task to six sitters a day, and when it was done he threw down his palette and pencils, took an hour's energetic exercise in the park, then went to his drawing-room to entertain a party of invited guests. This life lasted about six months. On May 10, 1786, he married Charlotte Coates, the daughter of Dr. Coates of Berkshire, England. Two years after his marriage Stuart became financially embarrassed and

Digitized by Google

was induced to transfer his easel to Ireland. He remained about four years, when, in 1792, he determined on returning to the United States and painting the portrait of Washington. This wish absorbed all his thoughts. He broke away from all his convivial friends, threw up all orders and engagements, and sailed direct from Dublin to America. He was cordially welcomed in America. He had gone abroad a poor youth. He returned a portrait painter without an equal in the world. An atelier was opened in New York city, and orders were abundant, but while his income was princely his extravagant mode of living left him invariably with an empty purse. His most cherished ambition was that he might paint the portrait of the hero of American independence, and while congress was in session in Philadelphia in 1794, Stuart went thither with a letter of introduction to Washington from John Jay, and met his illustrious subject on a reception evening. Stuart's Lucullian methods of entertainment were so popular, that he found his work on the Washington sadly interfered with. He consequently moved to Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia. He was determined to make the portrait of Washington the master effort of his life and thereby have his name associated with that of the father of his country. It is the universal consensus of opinion that the portrait of Washington, painted under such peculiar circumstances by the leading artist of the period, may be regarded as most eminently truthful, and as a noble personification of the wisdom, the bravery, and the goodness that reposed in the majesty of the serene countenance of America's hero. From Philadelphia, Stuart removed to Washington, where he remained about two years. His studio was thronged, but he was induced to go to Boston, where the remaining years of his life were spent. Gilbert Stuart was, in its widest sense, a philospher in his art; he understood its principles thoroughly and showed an exquisite sense of it as a whole, as only a man of genius can realize and embody. Of his celebrated portrait of Washington several *replicas* were made, and among his papers was found a list of thirty-nine special orders from prominent people. He afterward produced the "Athenæum Portrait," thought by many to be superior to his first portrait. The first full length of a Stuart's Washington was a commission from the Marquis of Landsdowne. It was afterward reproduced in engraving in England, in a manner and under circumstances very disagreeble to Stuart. After the death of Lord Landsdowne his pictures were sold at auction. The Washington was purchased by Samuel Williams, an English merchant, for $2,000. It afterward went into the possession of Mr. J. Delaware Lewis, who loaned it to the Centennial exhibition of 1876. At the close of the exhibition it was returned to its owner in England, and thereby lost to America. When the city of Washington was founded and congress removed to that place, Mr. Stuart went there in 1803, and made it his home. In 1805 he went to Boston, where he afterward resided. While resident in Boston, a copy of the Marquis of Landsdowne Washington was made by a copyist, Winstanley, and taken to Boston for sale, the suggestion being made that it be hung in Faneuil Hall. When the gift was offered in a town meeting, a blacksmith from the north end rose up and vehemently opposed its acceptance, saying it would be a lasting disgrace to the town of Boston to accept a copy of Stuart's portrait of Washington, when the artist himself was residing in Boston, and who ought to be employed to paint an original for Faneuil hall. The blacksmith carried his point, and Mr. Stuart was engaged to paint the full-length portrait of Washington which was afterward hung in the great hall of the celebrated "Cradle of Liberty." Another of Stuart's Washingtons, together with a companion picture of Mrs. Washington by the same hand, belongs to the Boston athenæum. The closing days of Stuart's life were passed in Boston. His health began to fail in 1825. Symptoms of paralysis began to develop in his left arm, and the fact depressed him greatly. The last picture that he began and finished was a portrait of Mrs. Samuel Hayward of Boston. In the spring of 1828 the gout, from which he suffered severely at times, settled on his chest and stomach, and after three months of torture his strength gave way and he died at the age of seventy-two. During his career he produced an exceedingly large number of portraits, how many it is impossible to ascertain. A catalogue prepared for an exhibition held in Boston in 1880 gave a list of 754 numbers, but this was acknowledged to be far from complete. The greater number are in the hands of private individuals, there being but a few in the possession of public institutions. The eminent painter died in Boston, Mass., July 27, 1828. His remains were deposited in the cemetery adjoining Park street church, contiguous to Boston common.

MORGAN, Matthew Somerville, artist, was born in London, Eng., Apr. 28, 1839, the son of Matthew Morgan, a music-teacher and choir-master of Lincoln's Inn, and Mary Somerville, a singer. The son studied scene-painting, and worked at the Princess theatre, in London; afterward becoming Roman artist and correspondent of the "Illustrated London News." He then studied in Paris, Italy and Spain, and was one of the first artists to penetrate into Africa, which he did in 1858 by way of French Algeria. In 1859 he reported the Austro-Italian war for the London "News." He was afterward joint editor, proprietor and artist of the "Tomahawk," an illustrated London paper. His cartoons soon brought upon him the wrath of the aristocracy, and probably were the cause of his seeking a home in America. In 1872 he came to this country as cartoonist and caricaturist for Frank Leslie, but left him, and became manager for various New York theatres. In 1878 he went to Cincinnati, where he was manager of the Strobridge lithograph company until 1885. He also founded there in 1883 the Mat Morgan art pottery company, and the Cincinnati art students' league. He was a contributor to the exhibitions of the Water color society, and painted a series of large panoramic pictures representing battles of the civil war, which were exhibited in 1886. He died in New York June 2, 1890.

Matt Morgan

SMYBERT, John, artist, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, about 1684. He began life as a house painter in his native town, subsequently going to London, where he worked for a coach painter, and afterward copied paintings for dealers. By the latter work he earned enough money to enable him to make a journey to Italy, where he spent three years copying the works of Raphael, Titian, Rubens and Van Dyck in the museums. While thus employed, he met and became intimately acquainted with Dean Berkeley, and, after his return to England, Smybert was induced to embark with this eminent missionary on his utopian enterprise to establish the golden age in America, "in happy climes, the seat of innocence." Smybert came thus to America in 1728, and he resided for about two years in Newport, R. I., where he painted the life-size

Digitized by Google

portrait group of Bishop Berkeley and his family and friends, nine by six feet in dimensions, which now belongs to Yale college. Smybert finally settled in Boston, where he met with great success as a portrait painter. He married a well-to-do wife in 1730, and had two children. Although he can not be classed among the artists of the first rank, he is a figure of considerable importance in the history of early American art, owing mainly to the influence his teachings and his copies of the old masters exercised upon John Singleton Copley, who, at that time, had never had the opportunity of seeing any first-rate works of art. The most authentic portraits which now exist of the eminent magistrates and divines of New England and New York, who lived between 1725 and 1751, are by Smybert. His style was dry and severe, but it was truthful in a literal way. There are some thirty works attributed to Smybert in and near Boston. The portrait of Judge Edmund Quincy, in the Boston museum of fine arts, and that of John Lovell, in Harvard memorial hall, Cambridge, may be named as characteristic examples. He died in Boston, Mass., in 1751.

NEAGLE, John, artist, was born in Boston, Nov. 4, 1796. His parents removed to Philadelphia soon after his birth, where he was apprenticed to a coach painter. He received two months' instruction in art from Bass Otis. About 1818 Neagle began to paint portraits in Lexington, Ky., subsequently continuing the same line of work in other southern cities, among them Louisville, Frankfort, and New Orleans. Later he returned to Philadelphia, where he met with success, and spent the greater part of his professional life. He married a daughter of Thomas Sully, the artist, from whom he received much valuable instruction and encouragement, and he made rapid progress in skill and in the public esteem. A large number of his best works were to be seen in Philadelphia. Among them were his portraits of William Russell Birch, the artist; Matthew Carey, the publisher; Thomas Pym Cope, the merchant and president of the Mercantile library company; Dr. William Potts Dewees, the author and professor in the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. William Gibson, the eminent surgeon; John Grigg, the publisher; Rev. Richard Drason Hall, Prof. W. E. Horner, Rev. Dr. Joseph Pilmore, Chief Justice George Sharswood, William Short, minister to Spain and the Netherlands; Gilbert Stuart, the artist; Joseph Tagert, president of the Farmers' and mechanics' bank; Andrew Wallace, a soldier of the war of 1812, who had six wives and thirty-two children, and who lived to be 103 years old; Mrs. Julia Wood, the opera singer, and Samuel B. Wylie, professor of ancient languages in the University of Pennsylvania. Neagle's works show a remarkable scope, and he was justly regarded as one of the most eminent portrait painters of his day. He was a director of the Pennsylvania academy of the fine arts in 1830–31, and first president of the Artists' fund society of Philadelphia in 1835–44. He labored zealously for the advancement of art, and his society remained a very active and useful organization for many years. His picture of "Patrick Lyon at the Forge" is owned by the Boston athenæum; it is a full-length portrait of a well-known and ingenious locksmith, blacksmith, and fire engineer of Philadelphia, who became a wealthy man, but who, when ordering his portrait, insisted that it should represent him as a blacksmith, not as a gentleman. Neagle died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, 1865.

SMITH, Francis Hopkinson, artist, was born at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23, 1838, son of Susan Teackle and Francis Hopkinson Smith. He comes of a race of artists. Francis Hopkinson Smith, an amateur colorist, signed the declaration of independence, and his son, Judge Joseph Hopkinson, was first president of the Philadelphia academy of fine arts. When quite young he worked, as a clerk, in a large iron works in his native city, and was educated to the profession of a mechanical engineer, subsequently becoming a man of business and a successful contractor, planning and supervising the erection of many important works. He built for the U. S. government the sea-wall around Governor's island; another at Tompkinsville, S. I., and the Race lighthouse off New London, on which he was engaged for six years. He laid the foundation and pedestal for the statue of Liberty in New York harbor. Mr. Smith was engaged on the improvements of the channel at the mouth of the Connecticut river by a system of jetties, and in 1879 he built the Block island breakwater. He is not only an engineer and contractor, but also an industrious and talented artist, a man of versatile genius, who has attained a high mark of success in many different lines. He has won an enviable reputation for his water-color sketches, which have a softened brilliancy, a breadth of treatment and a simplicity that give evidence of a practical skill, and carry the idea that the effort was one of expression, and that he had portrayed the scene just as it was at the time he sketched it. There is, too, in his pictures evidence of a thoughtfulness and capacity in the methods by which the time of day, the angle of the sun, and the variations of the atmosphere in the morning and evening are accurately recorded. He also does effective work in charcoal. From 1873–78 Mr. Smith was treasurer of the American water-color society. He has also a name in the world of literature, and, besides contributing to various periodicals, is the author of "Old Lines in New Black and White," "Well-worn Roads," "A White Umbrella in Mexico," "A Book of the Tile Club," "A Day at Laguerres," and the famous story, "Col. Carter of Cartersville," which has been dramatized by Augustus Thomas, and has also a London edition. His most recent work is the "American Illustrators," an illustrated work of the "black and white" draughtsmen. As a public lecturer Mr. Smith has gained an enviable reputation, and presents his subjects, "Certain Art Fads," "Modern Realism," and "French Impressionism," as skillfully as he wields a pen in constructing a story, handles a brush in producing an art work that commands the attention of critics and the highest price in the art market, or plans the construction of a government lighthouse.

SPENCER, Frederick R., portrait-painter, was born in Lenox township, Madison county, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1806. His adult life was spent in New York city, where he became an associate of the National academy in 1837, and an academician in 1846. He executed many portraits of persons of note, including those of Edwin White (now owned by the academy), Zadock Pratt and Thomas Thompson. He died at Wampoville, N. Y., Apr. 3, 1875.

BANVARD, John, artist, was born in New York city in 1815. He early became a student of drawing and painting. Upon the death of his father he was compelled to seek some means of support, and he became a clerk at the age of fifteen in a drug-store in Louisville, later opening a studio in that city. After a short stay in Louisville, he set out to exhibit his own pictures, and, by boat, visited all of the towns lying along the banks of the Mississippi river. One of the pictures which he exhibited at this time was a panorama of Venice, painted wholly

Digitized by Google

from imagination. In 1840 he commenced painting a panorama of the Mississippi, which he aimed to make the largest picture in the world. In the prosecution of his design he followed the river from its source to its mouth, and the painting when completed covered three miles of canvas. It was successfully exhibited in all parts of America and Europe. Later, Mr. Banvard traveled in Asia and Africa and painted many pictures, which were exhibited, many of them dealing with the Holy Land and incidents in Bible history. His pictures, though crude, were always strong, and in rapidity of execution he never had an equal. He was a voluminous writer of prose and verse, and the author of two plays, one of which was produced in Boston in 1864, and the other in New York city in 1875. His last days were spent at Watertown, S. Dak. His career was an honorable but unusual and extraordinary one. He died of heart failure May 16, 1891.

LEFEVRE, Peter Paul, first R. C. bishop of Detroit, Mich., was born at Roulers in the province of West Flanders, near Ghent, Apr. 30, 1804. He was educated at the best schools of Paris, graduating in 1828, and came to America that same year, and attached himself to the diocese of Missouri, which was then under the care of Bishop Rosati. He continued his theological studies at St. Louis for three years, and in 1831 was ordained a priest by Bishop Rosati. He was stationed first at New Madrid, Mo., but after a few months was transferred to the pastorate of Salt River, Ralls county, Mo., which was the central station of one of the largest and most laborious missions ever under the care of one priest. It included the northern part of Missouri, the western part of Illinois, and southern Iowa. Besides the Church of St. Paul, his headquarters at Salt River, he attended nine other stations, which were situated at great distances apart. Father Lefevre sprained his ankle on one of his expeditions over the rough western roads, and never recovered from the effects of the injury. His health became impaired by labor and exposure, and in 1841 he visited his native country to rest and recuperate. While in Europe the holy see appointed him bishop of Zela *in partibus* and administrator of the diocese of Detroit, Mich. Upon his return to the United States he was consecrated on Nov. 21, 1841, in St. John's church, Philadelphia, by Bishop Francis Patrick Kenrick. He at once went to Detroit and assumed control of his see. Soon after he took charge of the diocese, he became engaged in a dispute with the laity in regard to church property, the tenure of which was in the hands of trustees. He encountered both opposition and estrangement, but finally vindicated both his own rights and the laws of the church. When Bishop Lefevre began his administration there were but two Catholic churches in the city of Detroit, and in the whole diocese, which embraced the state of Michigan and what was then the territory of Wisconsin, there were only twenty-five churches and chapels and the same number of mission stations, where mass was occasionally celebrated. He increased this number in Detroit to eleven, and in that part of the state of Michigan which is called the lower peninsula, the number of churches with organized congregations was increased to 160. The cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul was built under his direction, and a number of other handsome church edifices. The Catholic population grew so, that the see was divided and a new diocese created. With admirable forethought he purchased sites for churches in places where the inevitable growth of the town would make them necessary in the future. He established the Redemptorist convent at Detroit with a view of supplying his diocese with well-educated priests, and he was also instrumental in founding the American college at Louvain, Belgium. When he took charge of the diocese in 1841, in all its extensive territory there were but eighteen clergymen. At his death, within the lower peninsula alone they numbered eighty-eight. He was a warm advocate of Catholic education, and took the most energetic measures to further this object, establishing schools and introducing a number of religious educational orders to maintain them. He was equally active in founding charitable institutions: four orphan asylums, an insane asylum, St. Mary' hospital, and the Michigan state retreat were among the charities he organized. Bishop Lefevre sat in the fifth, sixth, and seventh Provincial councils of Baltimore and in the National council of 1852 and in the Provincial councils of Baltimore and Cincinnati. In 1869 he was attacked with erysipelas in the ankle that he had spained on his first mission, thirty years before, and after a long and painful illness he died from its effects at Detroit, March 4, 1869. He lived a life of usefulness, always ready to succor and relieve the unfortunate and distressed. (His biography may be found in Dr. Clarke's " Lives of the Deceased Bishops," Vol. II.)

FORSTER, William Andrew, physician, was born in Denmark, May 11, 1856, son of Andrew and Keturah (Green) Forster. Both his father and grandfather were physicians, the latter having been a quite noted surgeon. At eleven years of age young Forster emigrated with his parents to America, settling in La Salle county, Ill. Here his father pursued the practice of his profession, putting the son in charge of a farm, where he remained until he was eighteen years of age. He then entered the high school at Tonica, Ill., subsequently attending Shurtleff college, Alton, Ill., for three terms. He paid his way while there by doing whatever he could find to do. He boarded himself, his fare being of the simplest and scantiest, often costing him but 15 cents per week. On Sunday he walked two miles to a Baptist Sunday-school, of which he was the superintendent and the Bible-class teacher. He afterward entered the Homeopathic medical college of Missouri at St. Louis, where he was graduated with the first honors of his class in 1880, taking the medal for the best examination in surgery. He was then appointed assistant surgeon to the Free dispensary of St. Louis, serving in that capacity one year. He then settled in Nevada, Mo., where he practiced for more than two years. In 1885 he took up a permanent residence at Kansas city, Mo., where he practiced his profession, confining it almost exclusively to surgery. He held the chair of anatomy for two years in the Kansas city homeopathic medical college, and the chair of surgery for four years in the same institution. He was a contributor to the surgical department of several medical journals, was a member of the American institute of homeopathy, the Missouri institute of homeopathy, the Kansas state medical society, and various other medical associations. He was married on Feb. 7, 1882, to Lillian H. Marr of Fort Scott, Kan., their two children being Jessie H. and Walter L. Forster. In January, 1894, he obtained a divorce from his wife. Dr. Forster's practice is both large and lucrative. He ranks among the best surgeons of his state, and is keenly alive to every advancement in the science of surgery. Socially he is one of the most agreeable of men.

Digitized by Google

JOHNSTON, Joseph Eggleston, soldier, was born near Farmville, Va., Feb. 3, 1807. He entered the U. S. military academy at West Point, graduating in 1829. From the date of his commission as second lieutenant in the 4th artillery, after graduation, to 1834, he served in garrison at various places, and participated in the Black Hawk campaign in 1832. In 1834–35 he was on topographical duty, and on July 31, 1836, was promoted to first lieutenant. He acted as aide-de-camp to Gen. Scott in the Seminole war, continuing in that position until May 31, 1837, when he resigned. He was appointed, July 7, 1838, first lieutenant in the corps of topographical engineers, and brevetted captain for gallantry in the Seminole campaign. Capt. Johnston was kept busy discharging important duties with his corps from 1838 to 1841, when he was placed in charge of the topographical bureau at Washington. He left that position to serve as acting adjutant-general in the Florida war of 1842–43. In 1843–44 he surveyed the boundary between the United States and the British provinces, and was engaged for the two succeeding years in the coast survey. On Sept. 21, 1846, he was promoted to a captaincy in the corps. The war with Mexico found Capt. Johnston with Gen. Scott at the siege of Vera Cruz. He shared in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the final victorious assault on the City of Mexico. On Apr. 12, 1847, he received his brevet as major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, "for gallant and meritorious conduct on reconnoitering duty at Cerro Gordo," where he was severely wounded. He was again wounded September 13th, while leading a detachment of the storming party at Chapultepec, being the first to plant a regimental color on the walls of that stronghold. Aug. 28, 1848, he was mustered out as lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. Johnston was, however, devoted to his profession, and though passing from the army as a volunteer, he speedily secured his reinstatement, by act of congress, into his old rank as captain of topographical engineers. to date from the original commission, Sept. 21, 1846. Returning to his scientific work, he acted as chief of topographical engineers of the department of Texas. In 1853–55 he was supervising western river improvements, and in 1858 served in the Utah expedition as acting inspector-general. He was commissioned, June 28, 1860, quartermaster-general of the U. S. army, resigning this position Apr. 22, 1861, the Virginia convention having already resolved to submit the secession ordinance to the people. This ended a service of thirty-one years, with but a single break, and that a brief one, as an officer in the army of the United States. Johnston was at once commissioned major-general of volunteers in the army of Virginia. In conjunction with Gen. Robert E. Lee, he was at first engaged in organizing the Virginia volunteers. From this duty he was called to Montgomery, the capital of the Confederacy, to receive his commission as one of the four brigadier-generals provided for by act of congress. He was assigned to the command of Harper's Ferry, covering the valley of the Shenandoah. Johnston did not long remain at this point, as it was wholly unsuitable for a base of operations. Gen. Patterson was already bearing down on the Ferry from the north of the Potomac, and Johnston promptly transferred his army to Winchester. While there, he kept a wary eye upon those military movements which were to culminate in midsummer in the first great battle of the war. On July 18, 1861, McDowell, with an army of 28,000 men, attacked Beauregard at Manassas. Johnston, leaving Patterson still in the valley watched by Stuart's cavalry, speeded to Beauregard's assistance. He came in time. At 2:30 P.M., July 21st, the Southern outlook was grave. The 5,000 fresh troops thrown into the battle at that hour by Johnston fell upon the Union flank and rear and turned the tide. After Bull Run, Johnston, as ranking officer, remained in command of the combined armies. In the spring of 1862, when McClellan was ready to move, Johnston was prepared to meet him. On May 31, 1862, he attacked the Union army at Seven Pines (Fair Oaks), where he was severely wounded. On March 24, 1863, Johnston, who had been for some time incapacitated by his wound, was assigned to the command of the southwest. Under him were Bragg, Pemberton and Kirby Smith. He first stationed himself at Chattanooga, believing that field of most importance to the Confederacy. Later, however, when Grant was about to attack Vicksburg in the rear, Johnston was directed to take supreme command of the forces in Mississippi. He had ordered Pemberton "to evacuate Vicksburg and the dependencies, and march to the northeast." Pemberton disregarded this order, and six weeks later Vicksburg fell. After Vicksburg, the war veered to the central west. In December, 1863, Johnston was at Dalton, Ga., in command of the army of the Tennessee. Sherman, fronting him, was in command of the armies of the Cumberland, under Thomas; of the Tennessee, under McPherson, and of the Ohio, under Schofield. The combined Union force numbered 100,000 men; Johnston's barely 68,000. Spring opened with a general Federal advance toward Atlanta. To meet this formidable movement, Johnston, on withdrawing from Dalton May 12th, resolved on a defensive campaign. He entrenched every foot he fell back; he would not fight unless attacked; he invited battle only when he knew the conditions to be favorable; and even his retreats called for extreme caution on the part of the advancing army. This policy, which enabled Johnston, while preserving his army from any serious mishap during a campaign of seventy-four days, to enter Atlanta with Sherman still out of it, did not meet the approval of the Confederate government. On July 17, 1864, he was relieved from the command, which was turned over to Gen. John B. Hood. By the spring of 1865 Sherman was on his return march from the sea. His purpose was to march to Goldsboro, making junction with Schofield, who was then at Wilmington, while Grant, by extending his left west of Petersburg, would keep Lee from turning against him. Hardee, who had evacuated Charleston, and who was now opposing the Union advance, was making poor headway. Under these circumstances Johnston was assigned to the command of the troops in North Carolina, under the supervision and control of Gen. Lee, with orders from the latter "to concentrate all available forces and drive back Sherman." On Feb. 23d, relieving Beauregard at Charlotte, he assumed command at that point with a force amounting to about 30,000 men. This new campaign was to be fought on lines far different from those which had marked the Atlanta campaign. Johnston began at once to harass Sherman's front, retarding, although never entirely checking, its advance, by constant attacks by his cavalry under Hampton, Butler and Wheeler. For some time it was doubtful whether Sherman's objective point was Goldsboro or Raleigh. On March 19th–21st, having obtained definite information that Sherman, with his two wings a day's march apart, was heading for Goldsboro, Johnston struck the Federal left at Bentonville. The action which followed, while well-planned and gallantly fought, was unsuccessful.

Digitized by Google

J. E. Johnston

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

owing to a failure to concentrate in time the Confederate troops. This was the last attempt to stem the Union progress. On March 23d Sherman and Schofield had united their forces—numbering together upward of 70,000 men—at Goldsboro, remaining there inactive for two weeks. Before this period had elapsed, the Confederacy was in its death-throes. Petersburg had been evacuated, and Richmond captured. On April 9th Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox court-house. On the 18th, Johnston and Sherman united on a basis of agreement, which was so generous in its stipulations in favor of the armies and of the people of the South, that it was rejected by the government of the United States, Andrew Johnson then being president. On the 26th—Sherman having, under orders from Washington, announced the termination of the armistice—another agreement was signed by the two commanders, based on that already entered into between Grant and Lee. A reference only can be made here to the unfortunate differences which, rising between Mr. Davis and Gen. Johnston at the opening of the war, grew sharper during its progress, and did much to obscure the latter's undoubtedly brilliant services. Johnston, holding well-pronounced views on the general conduct of the war, found himself in frequent conflict with those of the Confederate government. During the famous march of Sherman toward Atlanta, his strategy was so conspicuously at variance with the plans at Richmond that it led to his being relieved of his command in the face of the enemy, while yet at the head of an army unbroken in spirit and with undiminished confidence in itself. On the restoration of peace, Gen. Johnston did not long remain idle. He met the changed conditions of life with resolution, and, although well advanced in years at the close of the war, he was constantly in the discharge of important duties, both civil and political. In 1877 he served in congress as the representative of the Richmond district of Virginia. Subsequently he was appointed by President Cleveland as commissioner of railroads in the United States. One peculiarity to be noted in Gen. Johnston's military career is the number of times he was wounded in battle. During the civil war, it was a matter of laughing betting among his troops that, in every fight, he would attract a bullet. The fact remains that Johnston bore these marks of valor, received in every campaign, from the Seminole war to that in which he gained his greatest renown. He was the author of a "Narrative of Military Operations Directed during the Late War between the States" (N. Y., 1874). Gen. Johnston died at Washington, D. C., March 21, 1891. He had been suffering for three weeks from an affection of the heart, aggravated by a cold contracted at the funeral of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, on which occasion he was one of the honorary pall-bearers. Gen. Sherman's death had broken a friendship between these two great chieftians, who, adversaries in war, had learned in peace the lesson of mutual respect. It may be said that the funeral torch of the one had been lighted at the pyre of the other.

MULLIGAN, James A., soldier, was born in Utica, N. Y., June 25, 1830. His parents came from Ireland and settled in Chicago in 1836. He was graduated from the University of St. Mary's-of-the-lake in 1850, with the distinction of being the first alumnus of that institution. The same year he commenced the study of law. In 1851 he accompanied John Lloyd Stephens on his expedition to Panama; the next year, however, he returned to Chicago, resumed the study of law, and also edited a weekly Roman Catholic paper called the "Western Tablet." In a short time he was admitted to the bar, began practising in Chicago, and in 1857 secured a clerkship in the department of the interior in Washington. When the civil war opened he organized, and was chosen colonel of, the 23d Illinois regiment, known as the "Irish brigade." He was in command at Lexington, Mo., from July till September, 1861, and maintained a gallant defence of the town for nine days against an overwhelming force under Gen. Sterling Price, but was finally captured on Sept. 20th, to be exchanged two months later. He then lectured for a while in the East, subsequently taking command of camp Douglas and participating in several engagements in Virginia. He was offered a brigadier-general's commission about this time, but declined it, as he preferred to remain with his regiment. Col. Mulligan was fatally wounded at the battle of Winchester, July 24, 1864. His men attempted to bear him from the field, but, seeing that the brigade colors were in danger of capture, he exclaimed, "Lay me down and save the flag!" The order was obeyed reluctantly. Before succor could reach him again, the brave officer was carried off by the enemy and died in their hands at Winchester, Va., July 26, 1864.

MARSTON, Gilman, soldier, was born in Orford, Grafton county, N. H., Aug. 20, 1811. After a common-school education he was graduated from Dartmouth in 1837 and from Harvard law school in 1840. The year following he was admitted to the bar, and started in practice at Exeter, which place thereafter became his home. Launching into politics he was elected a member of the state house of representatives and served from 1845 till 1848, and subsequently, with few intermissions, from 1872 till 1888. In 1850, and again in 1876, he was a delegate to the State constitutional convention. He was a republican member of congress, 1859–63. When the civil war broke out, Mr. Marston immediately returned to Exeter and strongly urged a heavy enrollment of volunteer troops from his native state. He himself was appointed colonel of the 2d New Hampshire regiment in June, 1861, and left promptly for the field. He led his regiment with varying success at Bull Run, throughout the peninsular campaign under McClellan, at the second battle of Bull Run, and also at Fredericksburg under Burnside. Nov. 29, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct. Afterward he was assigned to the district of St. Mary, attached to the army of the James in 1864, and fought at Kingsland Creek, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. Retiring from the army early in 1865, he was again a representative in congress, 1865–67, and served on the committees on mileage and military affairs, was one of the representatives designated to attend the funeral of Gen. Scott in 1866, and was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention of that year. In 1870 he was appointed governor of Idaho.

BUFFINGTON, Adelbert Rinaldo, soldier, was born in Wheeling, Va. (afterward West Virginia), Nov. 22, 1837. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy at West Point, N. Y., May 6, 1861,

Digitized by Google

being a member of the third and last five-year class; was brevetted second lieutenant of U. S. ordnance in 1861, and promoted to be second lieutenant and first lieutenant in 1862. He was made captain in 1863, major in 1874, lieutenant-colonel in 1881, and colonel Feb. 28, 1889. He was brevetted major for meritorious service in the ordnance department in 1865. He was commander of the U. S. ordnance depot at Wheeling, Va., and arsenals at New York, N. Y., Baton Rouge, La., Watertown, Mass., Watervliet, N. Y., Indianapolis, Ind., Pittsburg, Pa., the National armory at Springfield, Mass., and the Rock Island arsenal, Illinois. Col. Buffington invented a magazine firearm; a "rod-bayonet;" and rear sight, with adjustment for fine shooting, for military firearms; carriages for "machine" guns and for light and heavy ordnance, and made improvements in the manufacture of firearms, being the first to use a bath of nitre and manganese oxide for bluing parts of same; and gas furnaces instead of coal for drop forging, largely reducing cost of manufacture.

FLUSSER, Charles W., naval officer, was born at Annapolis, Md., in 1833. With his parents he removed to Kentucky when a child, and spent his boyhood in that state. When fourteen years old he entered the navy as midshipman, and made his first cruise in the Cumberland. He was regularly promoted, and was commissioned lieutenant Sept. 16, 1855. Two years afterward he was appointed as assistant instructor at the Naval academy, Annapolis. In 1859–60 he was on the brig Dolphin, and on leave of absence when the civil war was begun, April, 1861. He was offered a high command in the Confederate service, but refused, and at once applied for active duty, and was given the command of the gunboat Commodore Perry, and with it sailed under Com. Goldsborough in Burnside's expedition to the North Carolina coast early in 1862. His gunboat was one of the fleet that cooperated with the army in the capture of Roanoke Island Feb. 7, 1862. In October, the same year, he was with the fleet operating on the James river, taking part in the shelling of Franklin, Va., and afterward in the operations in North Carolina against Fort Macon, he commanded the Perry, and at South Mills, Apr. 19th, rendered valuable service by shelling the woods and driving out the Confederates, who had gained a considerable advantage over the Federal troops. He commanded the gunboat Miami in its engagement with the ironclad Albemarle in the Roanoke river, N. C., being in command of the naval forces operating with the army under Gen. Wessells, in the defence of Plymouth and of forts Gray, Williams and Wessells Apr. 17–20, 1864. In the engagement he was killed, and the place fell into the hands of the Confederates. The date of his death was Apr. 19, 1864.

PARKER, Ely Samuel, soldier, was born in the Indian reservation, Tonawanda, N. Y., in 1828. He was a full-blooded Seneca Indian, and chief of the Six Nations. After receiving a thorough common-school education, he took a course in civil engineering and removed to Galena, Ill., where he formed an intimate personal acquaintance with Ulysses S. Grant. After the civil war broke out he joined the Federal forces, served with distinction in several battles, became a member of Gen. Grant's staff, was appointed assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain in May, 1863, and subsequently acted as secretary to his old friend, the commander-in-chief, until the close of the war. While serving in that capacity he was present at Lee's surrender, and prepared the first engrossed copy of the terms of capitulation. He received a commission as first lieutenant, U. S. cavalry, in 1866, resigning in 1869. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers Apr. 9, 1865, and captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, U. S. army, March 2, 1867. He was appointed commissioner of Indian affairs in 1869, but retired in 1871 to resume his former profession of civil engineering.

McCALL, George Archibald, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 16, 1802, the son of Archibald McCall, merchant, of that city. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1822, acted as aide to Gen. Edmund P. Gaines in 1831–36, was promoted captain in 1836 and major in 1847, served in the Florida and Mexican wars, and received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel for distinguished services at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. Returning home he received a sword from the city of Philadelphia. In 1850 he was appointed inspector-general of the army, with the rank of colonel, which office he resigned Aug. 22, 1853, and settled in Chester county, Pa. At the outbreak of the civil war, he joined the national forces and was appointed major-general of militia by Gov. Andrew D. Curtin. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers May 17, 1861, commanded the reserves, composed of three brigades, until June, 1862, and directed the successful movement against Dranesville, Dec. 20, 1861. He was in chief command at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862, where he overcame a greatly superior force, took part at Gaines's Mills and Charles City Crossroads, was taken prisoner at Newmarket Crossroads, June 30th, and confined for some weeks in Libby prison, after which he was on sick-leave, and resigned from the army, March 31, 1863. In August, 1862, the citizens of Chester county presented him with a sword, and in the following autumn he became democratic candidate for representative in congress from his district. Gen. McCall died in West Chester, Pa., Feb. 26, 1868.

GREENE, Theodore Phinney, naval officer, was born in Montreal, Can., Nov. 1, 1809. He entered the navy from Vermont in November, 1826, served with the Mediterranean squadron until 1832, and in the latter year was promoted to be passed midshipman. Between 1834 and 1836, as an officer of the Vincennes, he circumnavigated the globe, and in

Digitized by Google

December, 1837, he was commissioned as lieutenant. During the Mexican war, from 1846 until 1848, he was attached to the Congress, and for six months commanded the land forces at Mazatlan. He was made commander in September, 1855; was a light-house inspector from 1858 until 1860, and in 1861 and 1862 was on duty at the Mare Island navy yard. He was advanced to the rank of captain in July, 1862; joined the East Gulf squadron in 1863, and was its commander in 1864. He commanded the Richmond of the West Gulf squadron in 1865, and protected the troops landing for the attack upon Mobile. He was on ordnance duty at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1866; commanded the Powhatan of the Pacific squadron in 1867, and from 1868 until 1870 was commandant of the Pensacola navy yard. He was made commodore in July, 1867, and in March, 1872, was placed on the retired list with the rank of rear-admiral. He died at Jaffrey, N. H., Aug. 30, 1887.

HARTSUFF, George Lucas, soldier, was born in Tyre, Seneca county, N. Y., May 28, 1830. His parents removed to Michigan during his childhood, and he entered West Point from that state, graduating from the military academy in 1852. He was assigned to a second lieutenancy in the 4th artillery, and served in Texas and afterward in Florida in the Indian campaign; was wounded and sent to West Point as instructor in artillery and infantry tactics in 1856.

He was promoted assistant adjutant-general, March 22, 1861, and ordered to Fort Pickens, Fla., where he served until July 16, 1861, then in West Virginia; was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers Apr. 15, 1862; took charge of Abercrombie's brigade and commanded it both at Cedar mountain and Antietam. In the latter battle he was severely wounded. He became major-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862; was appointed to assist in revising the rules and articles of war, and prepare a code for the government of the armies in the field; was ordered to Kentucky and assigned to the command of the 23d corps, Apr. 27, 1863; promoted lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, U. S. army, June 1, 1864; brevetted brigadier-general and major general, U. S. army, March 13, 1865, and commanded the works in the siege of Petersburg, March and April, 1865. Having been mustered out of the volunteer service at the close of the war he was adjutant-general of the 5th military division, U. S. army (Louisiana and Texas), in 1867–68, and of the Missouri division in 1869–71, when, by reason of disability from wounds received in battle, he was retired from active service, June 29, 1871. He died in New York city, May 16, 1874.

TUTTLE, James Madison, soldier, was born in Summerville, Monroe county, O., Sept. 24, 1832. His father, a farmer, emigrated to Iowa, where the son was brought up, working on the farm in the summer, and attending the neighborhood school in the winter. As soon as he became of age he left the farm and engaged as clerk in a store in Farmington, Van Buren county, where he succeeded to the business and took an interest in the civic affairs of the county. He was elected sheriff in 1855, and recorder and treasurer in 1859. Upon the call of troops to suppress the rebellion, he enlisted and recruited a company for the 2d Iowa regiment of volunteers. He was chosen as captain, and won promotions to lieutenant-colonel and colonel before June, 1861. He was an active participant in the attack on Fort Donelson, where he won distinction, leading the charge and carrying his command inside the fort in advance of the main army. In this charge he was severely wounded, his regiment losing three officers and thirty men killed and four officers and 160 men wounded. At Shiloh he commanded the 1st brigade of the 2d division, until Gen. W. H. L. Wallace was mortally wounded, when he succeeded to the command of the division, and came out of the fight with a total loss, during the engagement, of 2,749 killed, wounded, and missing. For distinguished services in these battles he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers June 9, 1862. During the siege of Vicksburg Gen. Tuttle was placed in command of the 3d division of the 15th army corps, commanded by Gen. W. T. Sherman, and later forced the army of Gen. Johnston to abandon their artillery and retreat across Pearl river, at the capture of Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863. In the fall of 1863, while at home on a furlough, he was nominated a democratic candidate for governor of Iowa, and was defeated in the election. On June 14, 1864, he resigned from the army. At the election of that year he was again an unsuccessful candidate for the governorship. He served several terms as a member of the state legislature, and engaged largely in mining operations in Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. He died Sept. 24, 1892.

SILL, Joshua Woodrow, soldier, was born in Chillicothe, O., Dec. 6, 1831. He was graduated from West Point military academy in 1853, and as second lieutenant assigned to the ordnance department at Watervliet arsenal; was returned to the academy Sept. 23, 1854, as assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics, and served in that capacity until Aug. 29, 1857; promoted to first lieutenancy in 1856; was engaged in routine duty at various arsenals and ordnance depots, until Jan. 25, 1861, when he resigned from the army to become professor of mathematics and civil engineering in the Brooklyn collegiate and polytechnic institute. On the call for troops, after the firing on Fort Sumter, a few weeks after resigning his position in the regular army, he offered his services to the governor of Ohio, and was promptly commissioned assistant adjutant-general of that state. He took part in the battle of Rich mountain, July 11th, with the 33d Ohio infantry, and was commissioned colonel of that regiment. His operations were principally in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. He took command of a brigade Nov. 30, 1861; was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers July 16, 1862; took part in the battle of Peroyville, the pursuit of Bragg's army and the Tennessee campaign of the army of the Cumberland. While endeavoring to rally his men at the battle of Stone river, he was killed, Dec. 31, 1862.

BAKER, Lafayette C., chief of the U. S. secret service during the civil war, was born in Stafford, Genesee county, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1826. His grandfather was Remember Baker, one of Ethan Allen's captains. His father, bearing the same Christian name, likewise inherited his parent's adventurous

Digitized by Google

spirit, and in 1839 settled in Michigan, about where Lansing, the capital, afterward stood. Lafayette assisted in the pioneer labors incident to a life in the wilderness; then in 1848 came east and worked as a mechanic in New York and Philadelphia. In 1853 he moved to San Francisco, Cal., following the same occupation, and three years later became one of the most active and fearless members of the Vigilance committee. Business called him to New York again in 1861, and after his arrival the civil war broke out. Whereupon he went to Washington, secured an introduction to Gen. Scott, and offered his services for the hazardous duty of penetrating the Confederate lines to gain information for the government. He started for Richmond on foot, suffered arrest and imprisonment, and was taken before Jefferson Davis, but succeeded in returning in a few weeks with information of vital importance. The authorities now realized his value, and after further enterprises of a similar nature he was placed at the head of the bureau of secret service, with practically unlimited resources at his command, and in February, 1862, the bureau became attached to the War department, and Mr. Baker was commissioned colonel, and subsequently brigadier-general. When President Lincoln was assassinated, he was instrumental in effecting the capture of the murderer Booth. Gen. Baker published "History of the United States Secret Service" (Philadelphia, 1868), a work which settled authoritatively some disputed points of the war. He died in Philadelphia, July 2, 1868.

REICHARD, George Nicholas, soldier and man of business, was born at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 13, 1834, a son of John and Wilhelmina (Schrader) Reichard. His father, John Reichard, was born at Frankenthal, Bavaria, now Prussia, May 24, 1807, and was a son of George Reichard, who kept the Red Lion hotel on the public square at that place. John Reichard came to America in 1833, and lived for a time in Northampton county, Pa. He then went to Wilkesbarre and established himself as a brewer, and built up an extensive business. His wife, Wilhelmina Schrader, was a daughter of John Nicholas Schrader. She had a right to claim some identity with the early history of the Wyoming valley, being a relative of Capt. Philip Schrader, who was a conspicuous figure in the early history of Pennsylvania, and who accompanied Gen. Sullivan as captain-lieutenant of the German battalion in his expedition against the Indians in 1779. The following commissions issued to him are in the possession of the Reichard family: one as captain-lieutenant in the German regiment, dated June 16, 1779; one as a captain of a company of rangers, dated Sept. 10, 1781; one as captain in the corps of infantry commanded by Maj. James Moore, dated Sept. 25, 1785; and one as one of the justices of the peace of Northampton county, Pa., dated Apr. 1, 1806. The Wyoming Jaegers was one of the earliest, and for many years most prominent, German organizations in Wilkesbarre. It came into being in 1843, and John Reichard was chosen captain. He was the first president of the Concordia society, and honorary member of the Saengerbund, as well as prominently connected with other social organizations. In 1853 he was postmaster of the borough of Wilkesbarre; Nov. 23, 1861, he was commissioned associate judge of the courts of Luzerne county; in 1867 he was appointed by President Johnson consul to Ravenna, Italy. For more than half a century Capt. Reichard has been an active and leading business man of Wilkesbarre. During the later years of his life he spent much of his time in the land of his birth, and died on shipboard Aug. 19, 1884, while returning to America. George N. Reichard was educated in the public schools in Wilkesbarre. At the president's call for troops in 1861 he enlisted and was made Captain of Company G, 8th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, served the required three months and was discharged. In August, 1862, he helped organize the 143d Pennsylvania volunteer regiment; was elected captain of Company C, and, as such, served two years, when he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, which belonged to the army of the Potomac and was in the 1st and 5th army corps. He continued in the service until the end of the war, experiencing all the trials and vicissitudes incident to the camp, the march and the battle-field. He was twice wounded, once at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and afterward at the storming of Petersburg, June 18, 1864. In 1870 he became associated with his father in the business, the firm continuing as Reichard & Son, until the death of the former in 1884, when its name was changed to Reichard's Sons. On Jan. 1, 1889, it became Reichard & Co. until Jan. 1, 1893, when it was again changed to Reichard, Weaver & Katz. In politics Mr. Reichard is a democrat. He was a member of the city council of Wilkesbarre for six years, and also held the office of assistant U. S. assessor. He is a charter member of Landmark lodge 442, F. and A. M., of Wilkesbarre, and of the G. A. R.; has been a director of the Anthracite savings bank of Wilkesbarre since its organization in 1890; and has always taken an active interest in the growth and development of his native city, and is one of its leading and substantial citizens.

GARRARD, Kenner, soldier, was born in Cincinnati, O., in 1830, the son of Theophilus Toulmin Garrard, soldier and legislator, and great-grandson of James Garrard (1749–1822), militia officer of the revolutionary war, and governor of Kentucky. Kenner was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1851, entered the dragoons, and was promoted captain March 3, 1855. He served for a while on the Texas frontier, was captured by the Confederates Apr. 12, 1861, and released on parole as a prisoner of war until exchanged, Aug. 27, 1862. Meanwhile he served as instructor and commandant of cadets at West Point. On Sept. 27, 1862, he was appointed colonel of the 146th regiment of New York volunteers, and served through the Rappahannock and Pennsylvania campaigns. On July 23, 1863, he became brigadier-general of volunteers, and was present at Rappahannock station and Mine Run. In 1864 he commanded a cavalry division in the army of the Cumberland, and took part in the operations around Chattanooga and the invasion of Georgia, being constantly engaged in detached expeditions. He was brevetted colonel in the regular army for services in the expedition to Covington, Ga. From December, 1864, until the close of the war, he commanded the 2d division of the 16th army corps. After the battle of Nashville he received the brevets of major-general of volunteers and brigadier-general U. S. A. He led the storming column

Digitized by Google

which captured Blakely, in the operations against Mobile, and subsequently commanded the district of Mobile until mustered out of the volunteer service Aug. 24, 1865. Later he was brevetted major-general, U. S. A., for services during the war. On Nov. 9, 1866, Gen. Garrard resigned his commission in the regular army.

CANBY, Edward Richard Sprigg, soldier, was born in Kentucky in 1817, son of Israel T. Canby, who was afterward (1828) an unsuccessful candidate for governor of the state of Indiana. His parents removed to Indiana when he was a mere lad, and his school life was spent in that state. In 1835 he was appointed cadet at the U. S. military academy, and was graduated in the class of 1839. He numbered among his classmates Halleck, Stevens, Ord and other officers, who distinguished themselves in the civil war. He was commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to the 2d infantry. From October, 1839, to the end of the Florida war in 1842, he served in the field as quartermaster and commissary of subsistence. He was then detailed to assist in removing the conquered Indians to the reserves set apart for them, and afterward known as the Indian territory. He was on garrison and recruiting duty until 1846, when he was appointed adjutant of his regiment, and in June, 1846, was promoted first lieutenant. In the Mexican war Lieut. Canby served under Gen. Riley, and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, and was in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Churubusco. In the final capitulation of the city of Mexico, he was with the storming party that made the attack on the Belen gate. For his services in this war he was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel, and in June, 1851, was promoted captain in the line. Not wishing to relinquish his position as assistant adjutant-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the adjutant-general's department, he did not accept the captaincy. In 1855 he was made major of the 10th U. S. infantry, and with the regiment did frontier duty for three years. When the Utah trouble in 1858 directed the army to that territory, he was ordered to Fort Bridger, and his command there included portions of the 2d dragoons and 7th and 10th U. S. infantry. This post was held by Maj. Canby until 1860, when he commanded the expedition against the Navajo Indians, and was at Fort Defiance, N. M., when the civil war caused the resignation of many of the officers from the army. Maj. Canby was in May, 1861, made colonel of the 19th regiment, and acting brigadier-general of the U. S. forces in New Mexico. He succeeded in driving the Confederate troops under Gen. Sibley, from the territory, after inflicting on the Confederate forces a loss of one-half of their men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. On March 31, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and was ordered to transfer the command of the New Mexico troops, and report to the secretary of war at Washington, where he rendered valuable assistance to Mr. Stanton. During the draft riots in New York city July, 1863, he commanded the U. S. troops, and to his presence and resolute measures was largely due the suppression of the rioters. In November, 1863, he resumed his duties in the war department. When the campaign of 1864 was laid out, Gen. Canby was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers, and placed in command of the military division of west Mississippi, where he took charge of Gen. Banks's retreating army, and conducted them safely to New Orleans, where, for want of troops, he remained inactive until November, 1864, when he made a reconnoissance on White river, Ark., and was severely wounded by Confederate guerrillas. He was soon after reinforced, and with an army of 25,000 men proceeded against Mobile, and with the aid of the naval fleet captured that city Apr. 12, 1865. Gen. Richard Taylor surrendered his army to Gen. Canby on receiving the news of the surrender of Gen. Lee, and the war in the Southwest was over. On March 13, 1865, Gen. Canby received the brevets of brigadier and major-general of the regular army. In 1866 he was transferred to Washington, and received on July 28, 1866, the full rank of brigadier-general in the regular army. Gen. Canby had, in 1866, command of the districts around the late Confederate capital, and allowed the Confederate cavalry, before finally disbanding, to reorganize to suppress bushwhacking, and his venture was fully justified in its good results. He was subsequently a member of a special commission to decide claims on the war department. He was on the board that determined the plans for the new building for the war and navy departments. In 1869 he voluntarily consented to take command of the department of the Columbia, in which he had the oversight of the Indian tribes of the Northwest. In 1872–73 he went into the field

to endeavor to bring the Modocs to accept the terms offered them by the government, in arranging a permanent peace. His views and intentions were on the side of mercy rather than justice, and in a letter to the department at Washington but four days before his death, he outlined a policy that, but for the treachery of the Indian leaders, would have prevented a long and sanguinary war. On Apr. 11, 1873, he, in company with two other officers, met Capt. Jack, the leader of the Modocs, on neutral ground, to arrange for a treaty of peace. At a prearranged signal the Indians killed all the commissioners before their escort could afford protection, and the Indians escaped to the lava-beds which constituted their stronghold. Subsequently Capt. Jack and two of his subordinates were captured and executed. The place of Gen. Canby's assassination was Siskiyou county, Cal., Apr. 11, 1873.

BADGER, Oscar Charles, naval officer, was born in Windham, Conn., Aug. 12, 1823, great-grandson of Edmund Badger, Sr., a citizen of that town, born in 1738, who was himself great-grandson of Giles Badger, the founder of the family of that name in America, who, coming over from England the latter part of the seventeenth century, settled in Newbury, Mass. Oscar C. Badger entered the U. S. naval service as midshipman in 1841. He served in the squadron commanded by Com. M. C. Perry, employed in the suppression of the slave trade, and was in the landing parties sent on shore to punish the piratical natives of the Gold Coast. After his return

Digitized by Google

from Africa, he served in the steam frigate Mississippi, in the Gulf of Mexico during the early part of the war with that country, where he was engaged in the attack upon the fort and town of Alvara, and after the war served in a number of vessels in various parts of the world. In 1855 he was navigator of the John Adams, cruising amongst the South sea islands, and was placed in command of a party that landed, attacked, and destroyed a Fiji island village as a punishment for the piratical acts of its inhabitants, and was engaged in other skirmishes with the natives in that vicinity. During the civil war Lieut.-Com. Badger commanded for some months the steam gun-boat Anacortia, on the Potomac and other Virginia rivers; and was in many engagements with the enemy's batteries, notably at Cockpit Point, Potomac river, in 1862. In 1863 he commanded the ironclads Patapsco and Montauk, in engagements with the forts and batteries at the entrance to Charleston harbor, S. C. While acting as fleet captain, Sept. 3, 1863, on board the flag-vessel, Weehawken, he was dangerously wounded, his right leg being shattered by a metallic splinter driven by a cannon ball fired from Fort Moultrie, which disabled him from further sea service during that war. Later, as commander and captain, he commanded several vessels employed on foreign service, the last being the old frigate Constitution. He was given many responsible positions on shore-duty, and was regarded as an expert in matters pertaining to ordnance. In 1881 he was promoted to commodore. The last duty he performed before retirement was as commandant of the Boston navy yard and station. He was retired Aug. 12, 1885, having served forty-four years on the active list. In 1893 a bill was favorably reported by the naval committees of both houses of congress, authorizing his promotion to the grade of rear-admiral on the retired list. The bill was placed on the calendar, but had not been reached upon the adjournment of congress, March 3, 1893.

FAXON, William, assistant secretary of the navy, was born in Hartford, Conn., Apr. 17, 1822. He learned the trade of a printer in the office of the Hartford "Courant," of which paper he was afterward one of the editors and proprietors. He established the Hartford "Press" in 1856, which was the first republican paper in Connecticut; was chief clerk of the navy department from 1861–66, under appointment of Abraham Lincoln, and assistant secretary of the navy in President Johnson's administration, from 1866–69, when he retired.

SCHENCK, James Findlay, rear-admiral U. S. N., was born in Franklin, O., June 11, 1807. He was descended from a Dutch family which settled in America in 1650. His father was a prominent man of affairs in western Ohio, and his brother, Robert Cumming (1809–1890), was an eminent legislator, soldier, and diplomatist. He entered the U. S. military academy in 1822, but resigned in 1824, and in March, 1825, was appointed a midshipman in the navy. He cruised in the West Indies until 1830, was made passed midshipman in June, 1831, and, after two years' service in the Mediterranean, was commissioned as lieutenant in December, 1835. In 1846 he was ordered to the frigate Congress, of the Pacific squadron, and, as chief military aide to Com. Stockton, participated in the capture of Santa Barbara, San Pedro, and Los Angeles. Subsequently he was present at the taking of Guaymas and Mazatlan. Lieut. Schenck was officially commended for his services, and in October, 1848, made the bearer of dispatches to the authorities at Washington. From 1849 until 1852 he commanded the mail steamship Ohio, plying between New York and Aspinwall. He was commissioned as commander in September, 1855, and in 1860 and 1861 commanded the Saginaw of the East India squadron. On June 30, 1861, the Saginaw having been fired upon by a fort at Quin Hone, Cochin-China, the fire was returned and the fort silenced. In 1861 Com. Schenck was commissioned as captain, and in 1862 commanded the St. Lawrence, of the west gulf squadron. In October, 1864, he was transferred to the command of the Powhatan, of the North Atlantic squadron, with the rank of commodore, his commission dating from Jan. 2, 1863, and led the third division of Porter's squadron in the two attacks on Fort Fisher. In 1865 and 1866 he was commandant of the naval station at Mound City, Ill. He was created rear-admiral in September, 1868, and in June, 1869, was placed on the retired list of the navy. His last years were spent in Dayton, O., where he died Dec. 21, 1882.

VAN WYCK, Charles Henry, soldier and statesman, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 10, 1824. He was educated at the schools of his native city, and entered Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N. J., from which institution he was duly graduated. He took up the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1847. Removing to Sullivan county, N. Y., he was elected district attorney of the county in 1850, and successively elected, serving for six years. In 1858 he became the candidate of the republican party of his congressional district for representation to the thirty-sixth congress, and was elected. On the expiration of the term he was returned to the thirty-seventh congress, and upon the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as colonel of the 56th New York volunteers, serving with distinction throughout the Peninsular campaign under Gen. McClellan. At the close of the war Col. Van Wyck was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general by brevet, for his services in behalf of the Federal cause. He was, in 1866, chosen to represent his district in the fortieth congress, and again, in 1868, to the forty-first congress. At the end of his second term he removed to Nebraska, and was there engaged in farming. He, however, took an active part in political affairs, and was elected to the state senate for the term of six years, serving, in the meantime, as a delegate to the state constitutional convention. The legislature of Nebraska in 1880 elected Gen. Van Wyck to represent the state in the U. S. senate. He sustained the general policy of the republican party, but opposed civil service reform, holding that business qualifications alone should determine appointments to office. He served in the senate on several important committees.

Digitized by Google

BIXBY, Samuel Merrill, manufacturer, was born at Haverhill, N. H., May 27, 1833. The American Bixbys are of Danish origin, mingled with Scotch and English blood. The derivation of the name means "house near the box-tree" or "box-tree." The earliest mention of the family is that of Nathaniel and Joseph, who resided in the town of Ipswich, Mass., in 1638. His early education was received in the New England district schools. Among the interesting mementos in his possession is a rare book of poems (first published in 1640) by Anne Bradstreet, well remembered as the "Tenth Muse," or first American poetess, a grandparent of Samuel M. through four generations. He is a lineal descendant of the Lords of Dudley, families prominent in English history, and thence through the families of Gov. Thomas Dudley, Gov. Simon Bradstreet, and others of the noble pioneers of New England. The town of Boxford, Suffolk county, Mass., was originally settled by the Bixbys. Samuel M. left his father's farm in New Hampshire in the early fifties and went to Boston, and was first employed in a store, but before he was eighteen years old he was in business for himself. The man for whom he first worked died, and young Bixby, having gained the esteem and confidence of his friends, was set up by them in business for himself. In 1852 he was offered a position in a wholesale house in Chicago. Later, he spent a portion of five years in Iowa, in general merchandizing. Mr. Bixby tells the story of his experience in regard to the wildcat money in the West that he was obliged to "trade goods for chickens and then swap the chickens for board." After the final collapse of nearly every banking institution in the West, and after nearly all Eastern currency had been withdrawn, the wealthiest inhabitant of the section was unable to find cash to secure sugar for use in his tea and coffee. About this time Mr. Bixby closed out his business in the West to a wealthy railroad official, who was to pay his Eastern obligations, taking his equity in town lots along the line of the Iowa Central road, which was simply "projected" west of Cedar Rapids. On leaving the West, in the fall of 1857, Mr. Bixby provided himself with the best currency he could obtain, which consisted of bank notes on the State bank of Ohio. On his way East he stopped at Rochester, N. Y., for his supper, and, tendering a five-dollar note on the above bank, was informed that the bank had suspended. Fortunately he possessed enough coin to pay for the meal. He landed in New York with less than $50 of reliable funds in his pocket. Going into a cigar store he overheard the proprietor announce to a customer that certain cigars he was offering could be sold for $10 per thousand. Realizing that he had just paid ten cents for a cigar that did not look any better, he bided his time and after the customer had gone out asked to see the cigars. Being satisfied that he had not misunderstood the dealer, he inquired how many he had of such cigars and was informed that there were 10,000. He promptly engaged the lot, and investing $10 started out with the cigars, clearing $15 that afternoon. This occupation he followed about two weeks, when he entered the employ of a large clothing house, and in the following spring entered the shoe business for himself. At that time there was a growing demand and need for a superior shoe blacking. The young man began experimenting, finally compounding an article of superior quality which has since made his name famous as a manufacturer. Finding he had struck the key-note of his fortune, he at once sold out his shoe business and rented two lofts for the manufacture of his blacking. The business grew rapidly and he was compelled to add floor after floor to his premises to meet the demand for supplying the trade with Bixby's blacking. The business grew to gigantic proportions and now occupies the whole of an imposing structure, supplied with the latest improved machinery necessary for his business, and the largest in existence devoted exclusively to the manufacture of shoe blacking, having a working area of over 52,000 square feet. His knowledge of chemistry was a great aid to him in improving his product, by which knowledge he has been able to outdistance all competitors in his line of trade. While in the prime of life he still retains the vigor and energy of his younger years. His business connections extend to every quarter of the habitable globe. He is noted for his many benefactions and charities, and is blessed with a sunny temperament that always looks on the better or rosy side of life. Mr. Bixby was married in 1861 to Mary E. Traphagen of Newburgh, N. Y. No children have ever been born to them. They have lived for twenty-five years in the village of Fordham, now the 24th ward of the city of New York, and are both active members of the Reformed church. During the last few years he has given much of his time to the compilation and arrangement of a series of books, known as "Bixby's Home Songs," which contain the choicest of the old songs and melodies of the world, and which he has had carefully harmonized and arranged for advertising purposes in his business. He also compiled the "Church and Home Hymnal," a choice collection of sacred music for all ages and denominations, but especially designed for use in the family and home. This volume, which was commenced as a recreative measure, is one of the most unique books of sacred melodies ever compiled, and shows not only his individual taste in music, but his appreciation of home life and what should be an agency of pleasure and profit within it.

HANSON, Frank Herbert, educator, was born in Portland, Me., Sept. 11, 1861, son of Dr. James H. Hanson, principal of Coburn classical institute. His mother was also a professional educator. The son was trained in the school conducted by his father, and there prepared for college. He entered Colby university in 1879, and was graduated in 1883. He then entered business life as an accountant, taking a position in Rochester, N. Y. In January, 1885, he was elected principal of grammar school in Atlantic city, N. J., serving until September, 1888, when he was made principal of Washington street grammar school, Newark, N. J. In June, 1885, he married Mary A. Wyman. He was president of the Newark public school principals' association, member of the New Jersey council of education, and of the board of control of the New Jersey teachers' reading circle. He was graduated from the University of the city of New York with the degree of doctor of pedagogy in 1894.

PEABODY, George, philanthropist, was born at Danvers, Mass., Feb. 18, 1795. His ancestor, Lieut. Francis Peabody, emigrated from St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, in 1635, and settled at Tops-

Digitized by Google

field, Mass., in 1667. The wife of Lieut. Francis was a daughter of Reginald Foster, honorably mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in "Marmion" and in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." Of that family three sons settled in Boxford, Mass., and two remained at Topsfield, and from these have come all the Peabodys in America. Many of them served in the French and revolutionary wars. One fell with Wolfe and Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham. Others took part in the capture of Ticonderoga and of Louisburg, in the siege of Boston, and in the battle of Bunker Hill. Nathaniel Peabody, patriot, of Atkinson, N. H., commanded a regiment in the revolution. At the age of eleven George Peabody was apprenticed to a country grocer in Danvers, and continued with him for four years, giving marked satisfaction by his honesty, promptness and fidelity. Then he spent a year at Thetford, Vt., with his grandfather, and in 1811 joined an elder brother, David, in a dry-goods store at Newburyport, Mass. It is said that the first money he ever earned, outside the small pittance he received as a clerk, was for writing ballads for the Federal party in Newburyport. Shortly after his removal to that city a fire destroyed his brother's store, and an uncle, John Peabody, who was in business at Georgetown, D. C., asked him to become his financial assistant. He continued with this uncle two years, managing a large part of the business. In the war of 1812 he joined a company of volunteer artillery, and saw active duty at Fort Warburton, which commanded the river approaches to Washington. For this service, together with a previous similar service at Newburyport, Mr. Peabody, years afterward, received one of the grants of 100 acres of land, bestowed under certain conditions by act of congress, "upon the defenders of the republic at this period of time." At the end of a two years' connection with his uncle he formed a partnership in the wholesale dry-goods business with Elisha Riggs, the latter furnishing the capital, and Peabody, then but nineteen years of age, agreeing to do the business. In 1815 the house was removed to Baltimore. At the end of seven years its operations justified the opening of branches in Philadelphia, Pa., and New York city. During these years Peabody had often traveled alone on horseback through western New York and Pennsylvania, as well as in Maryland and Virginia, lodging with farmers or with gentlemen slave-owners, and becoming acquainted with every class of people and every way of living. It was during his connection with Mr. Riggs, who retired from the firm in 1829, that Mr. Peabody gained his first $5,000. In 1837 he settled in London, England, establishing himself, with others, as merchant and money-broker, under the name of George Peabody & Co., "of Warnford Court, City." He had previously (1827) visited London as a partner in the Baltimore firm. In his new calling he held deposits for customers, discounted bills, negotiated loans and bought or sold stocks. As one of three commissioners appointed by the state of Maryland he had, in 1835, negotiated in London the sale of $8,000,000 Maryland state bonds, thus maintaining the state's credit, and having remitted his commission thereon ($200,000), received a special vote of thanks from the legislature for exceptional services. Great prosperity came to him in England, and in honor, faith, punctuality and public confidence his firm stood second to none. In 1851 Mr. Peabody advanced a large sum ($15,000) to enable the products of American industry, for which no provision had been made, to be properly displayed at the London Crystal Palace in the great exhibition of that year. In 1852 he provided the means ($10,000) for equipping an American vessel, the Advance, which had been furnished by the generosity of Henry Grinnell, of New York city, for a second expedition to the Arctic seas in search of Sir John Franklin, and the name of Peabody Land was given to that part of the northern shores which were visited by the searchers. In June of the same year he donated funds for the establishment of the Peabody Institute (library and lyceum) in the town of Danvers, Mass. (now the town of Peabody), which by further donations were afterwards raised to an aggregate of $200,000. In 1866 he established the Peabody Library at Thetford, Vt., by a gift of $5,000, afterward increased to $5,500. During 1866 the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, Md., founded by him with a gift of money which in the end aggregated $1,240,000, was inaugurated, he being present and being greeted by 20,000 school children of the city. In 1859 he entered on a long-cherished plan of benefaction for the laboring poor of London, and between March 1, 1862, and Dec. 1, 1868, he donated $1,750,000. In his will Mr. Peabody increased this amount to $2,500,000. The premises at Islington consist of four blocks, comprise 155 tenements, accommodating 650 persons. Other buildings erected from this gift are capable of accommodating 20,000 persons. In the year 1866 a proposal was made in England, on the eve of Mr. Peabody's departure for America, to confer on him either a baronetcy or the grand cross of the Order of the Bath. He declined both, and when asked what gift he would accept, replied: "A letter from the queen of England which I may carry across the Atlantic and deposit as a memorial of one of her most faithful sons." He received such an autograph letter, profuse in its appreciation of his liberality, and with it a miniature portrait of Queen Victoria, both of which have been deposited in the Peabody Institute at Danvers, Mass., where they are still to be seen. On July 23, 1869, the Prince of Wales unveiled, in a public square in the city of London, a bronze statue of Mr. Peabody, provided by the people of London. This statue was the work of W. W. Story. The crowning benevolence of this banker in America finally found expression in his donation of $2,100,000 (1866), subsequently increased to $3,500,000, for the promotion of the educational interests of the southern states of his native land, for which an appropriate acknowledgment was made to him by congress, with a gold medal, inscribed: "The people of the United States to George Peabody, in acknowledgment of his beneficent promotion of universal education." To this list of gifts are to be added his establishment at Yale College, in New Haven, Conn., of the Peabody Museum of Natural History, and of the Peabody professorship and Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology in connection with Harvard University, by a donation of $150,000 for each; also the gift of $140,000 for the establishment of the Peabody Academy of Science in connection with the Essex Institute, of Salem, Mass., in his native county; $20,000 to the Massachusetts Historical Society; $25,000 to Phillips (Andover, Mass.) Academy; $25,000 to Kenyon College, Gambier, O., and the building of a church in memory of his mother at Georgetown, Mass., at a cost of $100,000. His last visit to America was made in the summer of

Digitized by Google

1869. Returning to England with impaired health, it was his purpose to winter in the south of France, but he died in London, Nov. 4, 1869. After funeral services in Westminster abbey his remains were brought to the United States in the frigate Monarch, R. N., convoyed by an American and a French vessel detailed for that service. An American naval squadron received them when they reached Portland, Me., and after appropriate services they were interred at Danvers (now Peabody), Mass. Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc paid their personal tributes to his memory, and theirs only echoed the general burden of testimony to the appreciation of his charity by the men of two continents. It is doubtless true, as has been said, that "in the greatness of his benevolence George Peabody stands alone in history." The total amount of money which he gave away has been reckoned at from $8,000,000 to $9,000,000. His estate of about $4,000,000 was distributed in accordance with the terms of his will among his relatives, including one brother, one sister, and about fourteen nephews and nieces.

BACON, Nathaniel, colonial leader, was born in England about 1630. He was educated for the law at the Inns of Court in London, and coming to this country about 1650, settled upon the James river, and soon after his arrival was appointed a member of the governor's council. The incursions of the Indians were giving the colonists a good deal of alarm, and causing the frontier plantations to be abandoned. Gov. Berkeley had built a few forts along the border, but they excited only the ridicule of the savages, for they soon discovered, as an old history expresses it, "Where the old mouse-traps were set." The people demanded more active measures and an invasion of the Indian country, as the only means of protecting their own firesides. They chose Bacon as their leader, and Gov. Berkeley, after severe pressure, agreed to give him a general's commission, but this, as soon as the pressure was removed, he refused. Marching without one, Bacon, with but ninety men, defeated the Indians. For this the governor declared him a rebel, and he was brought to trial on the charge, when he was not only acquitted, but restored to the council, and again promised the rank of general for the Indian wars. The governor again refusing to sign the commission, Bacon returned with 500 men and obtained it by force. By energetic measures, he soon succeeded in restoring confidence, and the scattered settlers returned to their plantations. While he was thus employed the governor again proclaimed him a rebel. On hearing of this measure he countermarched to Williamsburg, issued a declaration against the governor, and drove him across the bay to Accomac. Exacting from the people an oath to support him, he renewed the Indian war, after which he returned to Williamsburg, put the governor to flight, and burned Jamestown. Being wholly successful on the western shore, he was about to cross the bay at Accomac to attack the governor, when death put an end to his career, Oct. 1, 1676. (See "Sparks's American Biography.")

NASH, George Kilbon, lawyer, was born in York, Medina county, O., Aug. 14, 1842. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and his education such as the district schools afforded. At the age of twenty-two he entered Oberlin college, but abandoned his studies in response to the call for troops during the civil war, and enlisted in the 150th regiment Ohio volunteer infantry. In 1865 he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1867, and went to Columbus, O., for the practice of his profession. In 1870–72 he was prosecuting attorney for Franklin county, and in 1879–81 attorney-general for the state. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the supreme court commission, which was coordinate with, and had the same jurisdiction as, the supreme court of Ohio, and provided as a means to assist that court in expediting decisions in the large amount of cases that had accumulated on the supreme court docket. In 1880–83 he was chairman of the republican state executive committee, and ably conducted the canvass that elected Gen. Garfield to the presidency. In 1892 he was delegate to the republican national convention at Minneapolis, supporting Mr. McKinley for the nomination. Judge Nash has always taken a deep and active interest in all matters that contribute to the advancement and growth of his city and state He is a self-made man, well equipped in the knowledge of his profession, and as a citizen, lawyer, and jurist, commands the respect of all.

LINDERMAN, Garrett Brodhead, Jr., coal operator, was born in Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, Pa., Nov. 17, 1864, resided there until 1870, when his parents removed to South Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pa. There he attended school until the autumn of 1876, when he went to Mount Pleasant military academy at Sing Sing on the Hudson, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1881. He afterward entered Lehigh university, and was graduated in 1887 with the degree of Ph.B. He then became connected with the firm of Linderman & Skeer, coal operators, South Bethlehem, Pa., from the spring of 1888 until the spring of 1891, when he formed the company of Garrett B. Linderman & Co., and began mining and shipping anthracite coal in Schuylkill county, Pa., on an extensive scale. In the autumn of 1889, he married Jennie Brodhead of Bridgeport, Conn., and has one child, a son, Garrett B. Linderman, third. Mr. Linderman is a director of the Lehigh valley national bank of Bethlehem, director of the Houston lead and zinc company, the Dodson lead and zinc company, member of the board of managers of the South Bethlehem supply company, limited, and a trustee of St. Luke's hospital, South Bethlehem.

GRAY, William, merchant, was born in Lynn, Mass., June 27, 1750. He came of humble parentage, and while quite a small boy was apprenticed to a merchant in Salem. He finished his commercial education with Richard Derby of that port. Richard Derby is notable for having been the messenger employed by the provincial congress of Massachusetts, Joseph Warren presiding, to convey to England intelligence of the fights of Lexington and Concord, on Apr. 19, 1775, and to place the documents relating to those occurrences in the hands of Benjamin Franklin, who was then in London. The publication of these papers in London was the first information that the British public had of the affair. With this patriotic and able merchant William Gray learned the mercantile business, and such was his character for enterprise and strict integrity during his apprenticeship that, when he began business for himself, he found that he possessed the confidence and good will of the whole community. He was remarkably prosperous from the beginning, and in less than twenty-five years after he commenced business was taxed as the wealthiest man in Salem, a town in which some of the largest fortunes in the United States were to be found. His enterprise and industry were remarkable, and at one time he had more than sixty sail of square-rigged vessels on the ocean. Mr. Gray was a democrat, and sided with Jefferson in re-

Digitized by Google

gard in the embargo proceedings, although through these he lost tens of thousands of dollars in business, and was opposed to the entire public sentiment of New England. Having removed to Boston, he was made a state senator, and in the year 1810 was elected lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. During the war troubles from 1812 to 1815, Mr. Gray employed his immense wealth in assisting the government, and never took advantage of the exigencies of the time to speculate in government securities. After the war he engaged largely in business again and died a rich man, honored and beloved for his many virtues. His death occurred in Boston, Mass., Nov. 4, 1825.

ROBB, John Scott, lawyer, was born in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., Apr. 30, 1889, the son of Mark Robb, a farmer. The large estate, consisting of a tract of 500 acres inherited by John Scott Robb, was originally purchased by his great-grandfather in 1778. He occupied it till his death in 1823, when his son, the grandfather of John Scott Robb, lived upon it up to his death in 1847. It then became the property of Mark Robb, who died in 1892, leaving the property to his son. The property still stands intact, and in later years has proved immensely valuable by reason of its oil product and coal deposits. The grandfather left the farm in 1776, and crossing the Alleghanies served through the entire revolutionary war, and then went back to his forest and farm labor. Mr. Robb was educated at Jefferson college, whence he was graduated in 1864. During the following winter he marketed 1,000 bushels of wheat, drawing it by team to Pittsburg, over the mountainous roads peculiar to the region, when, the task having been accomplished, he entered upon the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He formed a copartnership with C. Snively, which continued eleven years. After its dissolution he continued a year's practice alone, when the firm of Robb & Fitzsimmons was formed, which, after an existence of fifteen years, still (1893) continues. In the earlier part of his legal life Mr. Robb's practice was of a general character: he afterward made a specialty of criminal law. He was elected to the legislature in 1870, and served on the judiciary committee. In November, 1877, he was elected district attorney for Allegheny county, and at the end of his term of three years was re-elected, being the first district attorney of Allegheny county to succeed himself. During his tenure of office he tried and convicted McClain for the murder of Sanrie Hunter, the case being one of the most celebrated in the annals of western Pennsylvania. On his retirement from the office of district attorney he continued his practice of criminal law by entering upon the defense in criminal cases. He was counsel for A. B. Starr, superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Fort Wayne railroad, charged with a violation of the rules of the company, causing an accident in which a Miss Weyman lost her life, clearing Starr. Robb was counsel for the prosecution in the noted Homestead riot cases, caused by the frightful disturbances in July, 1892, and also counsel for the defense in the Westinghouse *vs.* the General electric company, when Morris Mead and others were charged with conspiracy. Mr. Robb is a member of the bar association, a member also of the Masonic order, the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient order of united workmen, and honorary member of the American mechanics, and of the Kappa Phi Lambda. He was married in 1859, and his eldest son has been for six years a member of the bar. Mr. Robb is considered the youngest old man at the Allegheny county bar, and resides at his lovely country residence in Emsworth on the Fort Wayne road.

ELLERY, Christopher, senator, was born in Newport, R. I., Nov. 1, 1768. He was a nephew of William Ellery, one of the signers of the declaration of independence. He was sent to Yale college, where he was graduated in 1797, and having studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice at Newport. In 1801 he was elected to the U. S. senate as a democrat to fill out the unexpired term of Ray Greene, who had resigned, and served until March 3, 1805. In 1806 Mr. Ellery was appointed by President Jefferson commissioner of loans at Providence. In 1820 and from that time till 1834, he held the office of collector of customs at Newport. He died at Newport, R. I., Dec. 2, 1840.

ELLERY, Frank, naval officer, was born in Newport, R. I., July 23, 1794, son of Christopher Ellery. On Jan. 1, 1812, he entered the navy as a midshipman. He was assigned to the frigate President, and in her fight with the Belvidere was wounded by the bursting of the gun which he was serving. He distinguished himself on Lake Champlain and received a vote of thanks from congress and a sword. In 1815 he was on board the Constellation, at the time when she captured, in the Mediterranean, an Algerine frigate and the Turkish flagship. In 1817 a band of pirates under one McGregor, having established a stronghold on Amelia Island, Fla., Ellery was one of an expedition sent to make a raid upon the station and succeeded in capturing one of the piratical craft in company with a prize which she had taken. On March 28, 1820, Ellery was promoted to lieutenant. In 1827 he was in command of the Cyane, of the Brazil squadron. In 1829 and 1837 he was on duty at Boston and New York. In 1840 he commanded the war steamer Enterprise. In 1855 he was put on the retired list, but in 1861 was appointed to the command of the Boston naval rendezvous, and on Apr. 4, 1867, was commissioned commodore on the retired list. He died at Castleton, Vt., March 24, 1871.

CONVERSE, George Leroy, lawyer, was born in Georgesville, Franklin county, O., June 4, 1827, son of Dr. George W. and Cassandra (Cook) Converse. His father was a physician, the son of Sanford Converse, a soldier in the war of 1812. Sanford Converse was the son of Jeremiah, a soldier in the revolutionary war, and was wounded by a musket ball in the left shoulder, from which he suffered until he died. The family descent is from the French Huguenots, and the first of the American line came to the western continent with Winthrop. After the death of Dr. Converse, his wife, being a woman of more than ordinary attainments, supported herself and child by teaching. George, guided and assisted by his mother, obtained the elements of his education at the district school; afterwards attending Central college for seven years and then, entering the university at Granville, O., was graduated in 1849. He studied law in the office of Gen. J. W. Wilson, at Tiffin, O., and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He at once began practice at Napoleon, O., but removed to Columbus in January, 1852. In 1854 he was elected prosecuting attorney, serving one term, and declining re-election. The bar of Franklin county at the time was a strong one, and Mr. Converse was accorded a leading position. He

Digitized by Google

was devoted to his profession and did not court political preferment. In 1859 he was elected a member of the legislature, and was re-elected in 1861, serving two terms. In 1863 he was elected to the state senate, and became the recognized democratic leader. In 1878 he was again elected to the lower house and made its speaker, when his efficiency and resources as a parliamentarian attracted the attention of the entire country. He was re-elected in 1875, and was the democratic leader on the floor of the house. In 1877 he was a prominent candidate for gubernatorial honors, with Gen. Durben Wood and R. M. Bishop as competitors, Bishop being nominated and elected. In 1878 he was elected to congress. Mr. Randall, speaker of the house, recognizing his abilities, made him chairman of the committee on public lands, an honor rarely conferred upon a new member. He was re-elected to congress in 1880, and his eminent services were so marked that he was again elected with but little opposition. The position taken by Mr. Converse upon the tariff question, and his eminent abilities, made him a conspicuous figure. He was fully in accord with Mr. Randall, believing and advocating that a tariff should be so levied that it would protect the industries of the country against foreign competition, especially asking that agricultural interests be thus protected. It was Mr. Converse who moved to strike out the enacting clause of the Morrison horizontal tariff bill when, in committee of the whole, the bill was under discussion. After the defeat of the bill, its friends and opponents agreed that the question should be authoritatively settled by the democratic national convention at Chicago. Mr. Randall was to champion those who opposed, and Mr. Morrison those who supported the bill. Mr. Randall was unavoidably detained from the first day of the convention, and Mr. Converse, though not a delegate, sought a place in the Ohio delegation and a membership on the committee on resolutions, where the control was to be reached by an attempt to make Mr. Morrison its chairman. The opponents of the bill were successful, but Mr. Converse, as a favor to Mr. Morrison, requested, although entitled to the victory gained, that Mr. Morrison be made chairman. Mr. Morrison then invited Mr. Converse to make the first speech in reply to Benj. F. Butler, who spoke against the report of the committee. Mr. Converse in his action in this matter contributed largely to the presidential success of 1884. With Mr. Randall he was called to New York, and canvassed that state. In his practice as well as in his private life, Mr. Converse has sustained a character for integrity and honesty of purpose beyond reproach. A self-made man, he has earned the distinction he has won. He is clear-cut mentally as well as physically. As a lawyer he ranks among the foremost at the Ohio bar: as a citizen he has the respect and confidence of all who know him. He is a typical American, loyal to the best interests of his country, and kind and obliging to those who are struggling to obtain, as he has, a recognition at the hands of his countrymen. In 1892 Gov. McKinley appointed him a delegate to the Nicaragua canal convention, held in St. Louis. He was made chairman of the convention, and of a subsequent convention held at New Orleans, called by him under authority of the St. Louis convention. In this he took the broad view that his government should construct the Nicaraguan canal as a national safeguard, and in the interests of commerce, his position being wise and patriotic, which he eloquently portrayed in numerous addresses which he was invited to deliver in different cities. Sept. 16, 1852, he married Sarah E., daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Walker) Patterson. Mrs. Converse died Nov. 19, 1883, a highly respected woman for her many good qualities. Mr. Converse again married, his second wife being Eloise, daughter of Dr. Landon, an eminent physician of Columbus, O.

BLANCHARD, Noah Farwell, manufacturer, was born in Nashua, N. H., Jan. 22, 1821. His father being a farmer, he as a boy attended the public school, and during the holidays and vacations worked on his father's farm until of age, when he learned the trade of making leather. Upon the failure of his employer in 1853, he went to Newark, N. J., where he found employment with T. P. Howell & Co., manufacturers of patent leather. He soon became their superintendent, and in a few years was admitted as a partner in the firm. In 1860 he withdrew, and established himself in the same line of business, conducting the undertaking alone for two years, when his brother, David O. Blanchard, joined him in partnership. In 1869 P. Van Zandt Lane was admitted as a partner, and the firm name of Blanchard, Brother & Lane was established, and the business largely increased. The firm became one of the largest and best-known manufacturers of patent leather in the United States. Mr. Blanchard was not only prominent in business circles, but was favorably known in social and religious organizations in Newark. He was a member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, and for twenty-five years the president of its board of trustees. He was president of the law and order association at the time it made so determined and active a campaign against Sabbath desecration in 1879, and was named as a candidate of the association for mayor of the city of Newark. This nomination, however, he refused to accept. In national politics Mr. Blanchard was an ardent republican. He was a member of the Board of trade of the city of Newark, a member of the board of directors of the Merchants' fire insurance company, and one of the number of prominent citizens of Newark who organized the Prudential life insurance company, and was its president at the time of his death. He was a prominent mover in organizing the Newark industrial institute, formed for the purpose of placing on permanent exhibition the varied industries of the city, which has already resulted largely in promoting these industries. Mr Blanchard died May 11, 1881.

HULBURD, Merritt, clergyman, was born at Monkton, Vt., Oct. 15, 1842, the son of Rev. David H. P. Hulburd, who for fifty years was a prominent Methodist minister in New England. He was educated at Poultney, and at Fort Edward collegiate institute, under that successful educator, Dr. Joseph E. King. When fitted for college he was over-persuaded to directly enter the ministry, for which he was then preparing. Thus at the age of eighteen he began his ministerial career. It was his father's intention and the son's purpose, when this exigency had passed, to re-enter school to complete his education. Months passed by without cessation from work, and his continuous success as a preacher and pulpit orator gave the young man no opportunity to

Digitized by Google

turn aside from the active duties of the profession he had entered; he completed his preparations by private study, and soon thereafter Wesleyan university at Middletown, Conn., and the University of Vermont at Burlington each gave him the honorary degree of master of arts. The University of the city of New York conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D. in 1888. Dr. Hulburd has filled many of the leading appointments of the Methodist Episcopal church in this country, including prominent churches in Burlington, Vt., Springfield and Lowell, Mass., St. Paul, Minn., Troy, Albany and New York city. For a long time he was pastor of Spring Garden street church in Philadelphia, one of the most prominent appointments in the denomination. Travel, wide reading and diligent study have greatly increased his knowledge and enriched his mind. Dr. Hulburd is widely known for his great interest in moral reforms and as a lyceum and literary lecturer.

SEWALL, Samuel, judge, was born in Bishopstoke, England, March 28, 1652. When he was quite young his parents came to America, bringing him with them, and settled in Newbury, Mass., where he continued the studies which had been begun in England, and fitted himself for Harvard college, which he entered in 1667. He studied divinity and preached on one occasion; but married on Feb. 28, 1677, and gave up the ministry. His wife was Hannah Hull, the only child of John and Judith Hull. His father-in-law was treasurer and mint-master, and soon after his marriage young Sewall took charge of the printing-press in Boston. In 1688 he went to England, where he remained for a year, traveling and attending to business. In 1692 he was made a member of the council and judge of the probate court; and he was prominent in the trials of the witches during the period of the Salem witchcraft excitement. It is said that of all the judges who were engaged in these trials Judge Sewall was the only one who publicly confessed that he had been deceived. This he did in 1697, in a written document, which was read before the congregation of the Old South Church in Boston by the minister, Sewall remaining standing during the reading. And, further, it is said that this experience so haunted him and preyed upon his mind that, during the remaining thirty-one years of his life, he passed one day in each year in fasting, meditation and prayer that he might retain in his mind a due appreciation of the enormity of his offense. In 1699 Judge Sewall was made a commissioner of the English society for the propagation of the gospel in New England, and afterwards their secretary and treasurer. Judge Sewall was a voluminous writer. He is said to have been very benevolent and charitable, sympathizing always with the down-trodden and unfortunate. In 1718 he was appointed chief justice and held the office for ten years, when the infirmities of old age caused him to retire. He published: "The Selling of Joseph," which was a tract in behalf of slaves, printed in 1700; also "The Accomplishment of Providence" (1713); "A Memorial relating to the Kennebec Indians" (1721); and "A Description of the New Heaven" (1727). He kept a very full diary and also a letter-book, in which were copied most of his important letters, which were valuable as describing the civil and social life of his period. He also kept a commonplace book, in which he set down quotations from his favorite authors, while he left twelve manuscript volumes, containing abstracts of sermons and addresses. His diary was published in the Massachusetts historical collections, as was also his letter-book. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 1, 1730.

RAPPE, Louis Amedeus, first R. C. bishop of the diocese of Cleveland, O., was born at Andrehem, in the department of Pas de Calais, France, Feb. 2, 1801. His parents were French peasants, and he worked upon a farm until he was twenty years old, having but poor facilities for an education. Deciding in 1821 to become a priest he entered the seminary of Boulogne, and on March 14, 1829, was ordained by Cardinal Latour d'Auvergne, after having completed his theological studies at the ecclesiastical seminary of Arras. He was first appointed to the charge of the parish church of Wizme, and also attended a neighboring mission. In 1834 Father Rappe was made chaplain of the Ursuline community at Boulogne-sur-mer. In 1839 Bishop Purcell of Cincinnati visited the convent, and made known to Father Rappe the need for priests in the American missions. For some time the latter had had a desire to so devote himself, and accordingly, having obtained the permission of his superiors, he volunteered to accompany the bishop to the United States, and toward the close of 1840 arrived in Cincinnati. He at once began to learn the English language, and in 1841 was given spiritual charge of Toledo and Maumee, and of the laborers at work on the Maumee river and Erie canal, and the settlers along the Maumee river. Father Rappe labored alone in this difficult field until 1846, when Father Louis de Gorsbriand was sent by Bishop Purcell as his co-laborer. In 1846 he established a branch of the Sisters of the congregation of Notre Dame at Toledo. He was made bishop of the new see of Cleveland in 1847, and on Oct. 10th of that year was consecrated at Cincinnati by Bishop Purcell, assisted by Bishop Whelan of Wheeling. The diocese comprised all the northern part of Ohio. Bishop Rappe at once assumed charge, and found but one church in Cleveland, which had already become too small for the congregation. In 1848 he purchased a house for his episcopal residence, and immediately took steps toward the erection of a new cathedral, of which he laid the corner-stone on Oct. 22, 1848, and which was completed and consecrated in November, 1852. In 1849 Bishop Rappe visited Europe in the hope of securing priests and religious orders to enter his diocese, returning in 1850, having successfully completed his mission. The following year he founded St. Mary's orphan asylum for girls, and in 1852, St. Vincent's orphan asylum for boys. Besides the Ursuline sisters, the Ladies of the sacred heart of Mary and the Sisters of charity, the Grey nuns and Little sisters of the poor also entered the diocese, as well as the Franciscan fathers and German Jesuits. In 1863 Bishop Rappe agreed to build a hospital in Cleveland, provided the public would give him financial assistance. The offer was gladly accepted by the citizens of Cleveland, as the need of such an institution had been greatly felt, especially during the civil war. In 1865 a hospital costing $75,000 was completed, which Bishop Rappe placed in charge of the Sisters of charity. In 1869 he was called to Rome to attend the Vatican council, and while there was unjustly assailed by calumnies

Digitized by Google

from a few members of the diocese he had so faithfully served. The calumnies were subsequently found to be the result of a conspiracy, but upon returning to Cleveland he resigned his bishopric, Aug. 22, 1870. Bishop Rappe retired to Vermont, where he afterwards devoted himself to missionary labor in that state and in Canada. At the time he assumed charge of the diocese of Cleveland it contained only about 25,000 Catholics, twenty-eight priests and thirty-four churches; when he retired from the episcopate, the Catholic population numbered 100,000, 107 priests, sixty churches and ninety schools, and a number of religious institutions. It has been written of Bishop Rappe that "in the line of his work, few men in the missions of America ever excelled him. Untiring in zeal, patient in hardship, generous, unselfish, no labor seemed to weary or exhaust him. Tall, wiry, quick and elastic in motion, good his aim, suffering and sorrow the object of his charity, he lived for religion and his kind." He died at St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 8, 1877, and his remains were buried in the vaults of the cathedral which he built.

GILMOUR, Richard, second R. C. bishop of the diocese of Cleveland, O., was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 28, 1824, the only child of John Gilmour and Marion Callander. His parents, who were in comfortable circumstances, were strict Scotch Covenanters, and emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1829, subsequently removing to Pennsylvania, and settling on a farm near Latrobe, where the son attended the district schools. He was a constant reader, and his love of books and studious habits were fostered by his parents as far as their means would allow. Having completed the branches taught in the common schools, when he was seventeen years old he went to Philadelphia where he made the acquaintance of the Rev. Patrick Rafferty, pastor of St. Francis church, Fairmount. The earnest, kindly manner of this priest wore away so much of the inbred prejudice against the Catholic clergy, that the young man soon entertained a warm friendship for the clergyman, and, naturally of an inquiring mind, of his own accord began to investigate Catholicism. These investigations were only terminated by his admission to the church, which step was taken calmly and understandingly, and not without mature deliberation, two years after he made the acquaintance of Father Rafferty. His parents, though disappointed, were sensible enough to raise no objections to what the son honestly believed to be his duty, and ultimately followed his example. Feeling that the time had come for him to choose his rôle in the drama of life, after careful consideration he decided to enter the priesthood. In July, 1846, he was sent by Father Rafferty to Mount St. Mary's seminary, Emmittsburg, Md. He immediately won the esteem of his superiors, and a year after he entered the seminary was appointed prefect of the collegians and professor of higher mathematics, holding these positions until the end of his seminary course. At the completion of his college course in 1848, he was awarded the degree of master of arts. At the end of his theological course, he was received by Archbishop Purcell for the diocese of Cincinnati, and ordained a priest by him in the cathedral of that city, Aug. 30, 1852. In September of the same year he was appointed to missionary work, with his residence at Portsmouth, and the churches at Ironton, Vinton and Gallipolis, besides a number of missions and stations in the vicinage, and in Northwestern Kentucky and West Virginia, where he labored with zeal, and encountered difficulties and hardships of the most trying kind. In 1857 he was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's church, Cincinnati, O., which flourished under his direction. A fine school building was erected, the parochial school system attained a high degree of perfection, and everything relative to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the parish was attended with gratifying results. In April, 1868, he was appointed a professor in Mount St. Mary's seminary, Cincinnati, but only retained this position until July, 1869, when he was called to fill a vacancy at St. Joseph's church, Dayton, O., which congregation he left in a prosperous condition when he was called to the episcopate. On Apr. 14, 1872, he was consecrated bishop of Cleveland by Archbishop Purcell, in the cathedral at Cincinnati, and a few days later he assumed charge of his cathedral church. His jurisdiction embraced the whole of northern Ohio, and fifteen years after he resumed charge of his see and notwithstanding the numberless difficulties with which he had to contend, the laity numbered over 200,000, in charge of 187 priests who cared for 225 churches. There were, besides, 126 parochial schools, seven orphan asylums, and a number of other charitable and religious institutions, the diocese of Cleveland taking a foremost rank with the best-regulated dioceses of the country for its thorough system and order. In July, 1874, in recognition of the power and influence of the press, he established the "Catholic Universe." In 1876 he tested before the courts what he considered the unjust taxation of the parochial schools of Cleveland, and the common pleas, circuit and supreme courts decided the question in his favor. He won national reputation as a defender and promoter of the Catholic parochial-school system, and in May, 1886, when the congress of churches assembled in Cleveland, he was invited to speak, the subject assigned to him being "Religion in the Public Schools." He took a prominent part in the Fourth provincial council of Cincinnati, and at the Third plenary council of Baltimore, and in 1885 was delegated by the archbishops of the United States to visit Rome in the interest of the decrees of the Third plenary Baltimore council, sent there for review and approval. He compiled a series of school readers, six in all, known as the "Catholic National Readers," which are in use throughout the United States, as is also his "Bible History," published when he was a parish priest. In 1887 he published a code of rules for the regulation and government of the parochial schools. He was a man of strong individuality, firm, bold and fearless; an eloquent public speaker, a pointed writer, who wielded a strong and at times even a trenchant pen. He died at St. Augustine, Fla., Apr. 13, 1891. His remains repose in the crypt beneath the cathedral church in Cleveland, O.

HORSTMANN, Ignatius F., third R. C. bishop of the diocese of Cleveland, O., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16, 1840. He was educated at private schools and the public and high school of his native city, graduating in 1857 with high honors from the Boys' central high school. He subsequently attended the Jesuit college, and deciding to entire the priesthood, went to the diocesan seminary at Glen Riddle, Delaware county, for his theological studies. He there gave such marked evidence of ability and piety that he was solicited by Archbishop Wood as one of the first-class seminarians who were sent from the archdiocese to the American college attached to the Propaganda in Rome. He there at once took a high rank among the students, and was awarded a number of medals

Digitized by Google

in literary and oratorical contests. On June 10, 1865, he was ordained a priest at Rome, and the following year the degree of doctor of theology was conferred on him. In 1866 he returned to America and was appointed professor of logic, metaphysics and ethics and also of German and Hebrew in the old Theological seminary at Philadelphia. In 1877 Dr. Horstmann resigned his position at the seminary to become rector of St. Mary's church, of which he had charge until 1885, when he was made chancellor of the archdiocese. On June 10, 1890, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination was celebrated at the Philadelphia cathedral with much ceremony. As rector and chancellor he was always an active and energetic worker. Besides attending to the many duties of his responsible position he found time for considerable literary work. His services were in constant requisition as a lecturer and preacher, and he was spiritual director of the convent of Notre Dame and of the Catholic club, and president of the Catholic historical society. On Dec. 11, 1891, Dr. Horstmann was nominated bishop of Cleveland and consecrated in the cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul at Philadelphia on Feb. 25, 1892, by Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia preaching the consecration sermon. The diocese of which Bishop Horstmann has charge embraces all of northern Ohio from Pennsylvania to the Indiana border. It comprises 250 churches and chapels, 210 priests, over thirty seminarians, an ecclesiastical seminary and college, two educational institutes for small boys, five academies for girls, 130 parochial schools attended by 28,000 children, five hospitals, six orphan asylums, a protectory, reformatory, and two homes for the aged. The Catholic population in the diocese numbers about 200,000. Bishop Horstmann's administration of this charge is in every way worthy of his ability, zeal and untiring industry.

+ Sym. F. Horstmann

STEVENS, Edwin Augustus, mechanical engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 14, 1858, son of Edwin Augustus Stevens, the founder of the Stevens institute of technology, and Martha Bayard Dod; and grandson of Col. John Stevens, a member of the first Federal congress. Mr. Stevens was educated at St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., and at Princeton college. He was graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1878, and has since resided at Hoboken where his family had a large landed property, and where, as president of the Hoboken land and improvement company, he is actively engaged. His pre-eminence in local affairs is shown by the following list of offices occupied by him: park commissioner of Hudson county; tax commissioner for the city of Hoboken; commissioner for the adjustment of arrears of taxation for the city of Hoboken; president of the Hoboken ferry company, and of the New Jersey ice company; treasurer of the Hackensack water company; director of the First national bank of Hoboken, of the Hudson trust and savings institution, and trustee of Stevens institute. He was a member of the commission to define the boundaries between New Jersey and New York, a work which had been performed one hundred years before by a commission of which his great-grandfather was a member, and was for a time, alternate commissioner to the Columbian exposition. Col. Stevens has taken an active part in state and national politics, has been president of the democratic society of the state of New Jersey, and a member of the democratic state committee, and in 1888 and 1892 was the democratic candidate for presidential elector for the state. His interest in military affairs is not less marked. He has been adjutant of the 9th regiment, N. G. N. J., aide on the governor's staff, colonel of the 2d regiment, and is now on the retired list of the National guard. He is a member of the standing committee of the Episcopal diocese of New Jersey, is a trustee of Washington association of New Jersey, member of the consulting committee U. S. standard steamship owners, and of the Builders' and Underwriters' associations; of the Lawyers' and University clubs of New York, and the German and Columbia clubs of Hoboken, and the Atlantic boat club. Col. Stevens is an associate member of the Society of mechanical engineers, and a life associate of the Association of naval architects and marine engineers. He inherits the inventive genius of his father, and the first screw ferry-boat, the Bergen, now plying between Hoboken and New York, was designed by him.

GEER, Walter, lawyer and manufacturer, was born in Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 19, 1857, son of Asahel Clarke Geer, a native of Glens Falls, graduate of Union college in the class of 1843, and for eighteen years a successful member of the bar of Troy, N. Y., in partnership with his brother-in-law, Abram B. Olin. He was for several years collector for the Northern district of New York, and still later for eighteen years the secretary and general manager of the Walter A. Wood mowing and reaping machine company of Hoosic Falls, N. Y. Since his retirement from active business, in 1886, he has resided at Washington, D. C. His grandfather was Judge Walter Geer, one of the earliest settlers of Glens Falls, N. Y., who married Henrietta Van Buren, a cousin of President Van Buren. His mother, Helen Augusta Danforth, is a daughter of Keyes Danforth, of Williamstown, Mass., whose father was Jonathan Danforth, one of the minutemen who served at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was at that time a resident of Weston (now Warren), Worcester county, Mass., but in 1775 removed to Williamstown, and commanded a company of minutemen from Williamstown at the battle of Bennington. Young Walter's education was received at Greylock institute, South Williamstown, Mass., then under the superintendence of Benjamin F. Mills, and at Williams college, whence he was graduated in 1878, and received his degree of A.M. in 1881. After graduation Mr. Geer spent several months traveling in Europe, and on his return entered the School of oratory of the Boston university, at that time under the charge of Prof. Lewis B. Monroe. The following year he entered the law school of the National university, at Washington, D. C., from which he received the degrees of LL.D. in 1881 and LL.M. in 1882. After being admitted to the bar of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia, and practicing his profession for a year in Washington, Mr. Geer moved in September, 1882, to Chicago, and became assistant manager of the general western office of the Walter A. Wood mowing and reaping machine company, remaining there until 1886. In April of that year he was elected president of the newly organized New York architectural terra-cotta company and moved to New York, where its principal office is located. On Sept. 26, 1883, he married Mary, daughter of Orlando B. Potter, of New York city.

Walter Geer

Digitized by Google

MARSHALL, Charles, first president of the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, from 1821 to 1825, was born in Philadelphia, May 8, 1744. Christopher Marshall, his father, a native of Dublin, Ireland, was one of the earliest chemists and druggists in Philadelphia. He owned one of the largest and most prominent establishments of its kind in America, and during the revolution he supplied most of the medicines and drugs to the soldiers from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, that served in Washington's army. He was an ardent patriot, and was an active member of the committee of safety in Philadelphia during the entire period of the war. His "Remembrancer" is one of the most valuable diaries of the time of the revolution. His son, Charles Marshall, obtained a classical education, and when he became of age entered into partnership with his father and elder brother Christopher in the drug business, and upon their retirement he became sole proprietor. Early in the present century, when the University of Pennsylvania assumed to issue diplomas to practice pharmacy and to prescribe the grant, the pharmacists of Philadelphia felt it to be an infraction of their rights. This brought out a considerable discussion among prominent pharmacists of Philadelphia, and in 1821 Charles Marshall with others founded the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, of which he became the first president. He occupied this position until the time of his death Aug. 25, 1825, at the age of eighty-one years.

LEHMAN, William, second president of the College of pharmacy, from 1825 to 1829, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1779. His great-grandfather, Philip Lehman, came to America from Saxony, and became one of the secretaries of William Penn, and in that capacity wrote the famous letter to the Indians of Canada, June 28, 1692, the original of which is framed and hung up in the capitol at Harrisburg. His grandfather, Christian Lehman, was a fine classical scholar, and an associate of Rittenhouse, the distinguished astronomer. William Lehman inherits the literary tastes of his ancestors. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and also received the degree of doctor of medicine from the same institution. His father left him a considerable fortune, which he greatly enlarged by his successful career as a druggist in Philadelphia. Dr. Lehman was a diligent student of scientific and classical literature, and was recognized as an accomplished scholar and a fine linguist. He traveled extensively in Europe and America. Becoming interested in politics, from 1814 to the time of his death, a period of fifteen years, he represented Philadelphia in the state legislature, of which he was one of the leading members. Dr. Lehman was one of the founders of the College of pharmacy, became its president in 1825, and very ably filled that position until his death on March 29, 1829, at Harrisburg while a member of the legislature. Among his bequests was the sum of $10,000 for the construction of a suitable building for the Philadelphia athenæum.

SMITH, Daniel B., third president of the College of pharmacy, from 1829 to 1854, was born in Philadelphia, July 14, 1792. His father died when he was one year old, and his mother moved to her former home at Burlington, N. J., where Daniel obtained his early education in an excellent Friends' school. The teacher, John Griscom, was a man of remarkable scientific attainments and possessed great ability in imparting instruction to his students. His lectures and experiments in chemistry deeply interested his advanced pupils, and it was through this method of instruction that Daniel B. Smith's mind was awakened to the wonders of the physical sciences and the practical applications of chemistry. He learned the drug business in the store of John Biddle in Philadelphia, and in 1819 opened a drug store of his own at Sixth and Arch streets, where he conducted a prosperous business for thirty years. Mr. Smith, in 1821, was one of the founders of the College of pharmacy, for seven years he was its first secretary, and for twenty-five years the honored president, during which period he was one of the most active promoters and enthusiastic friends of the institution. He contributed an article to the first number of the "American Journal of Pharmacy" in 1826, and numerous original articles from his pen appeared in subsequent years. In the language of Dr. George B. Wood, Mr. Smith "was among the first apothecaries of his time in literary and scientific attainments, and skill in his art. He entered zealously into the movement which originated and sustained the College of pharmacy, and probably did more than any other person to give the impetus which carried pharmacy to its high position in this country." He was always interested in chemical discoveries, diligently studied all new publications on the subject of chemistry and pharmacy, repeated the experiments and confirmed the conclusions of eminent scientists. He became one of the founders of Franklin institute in 1824, and soon afterward was elected a member of the American philosophical society and the Academy of natural sciences. He was one of the incorporators of the Pennsylvania historical society in 1826 and was its first corresponding secretary. He was one of the founders of the Apprentices' library, and in 1819 was an incorporator of the Philadelphia saving fund. He assisted Drs. Wood and Bache in the preparation of the first

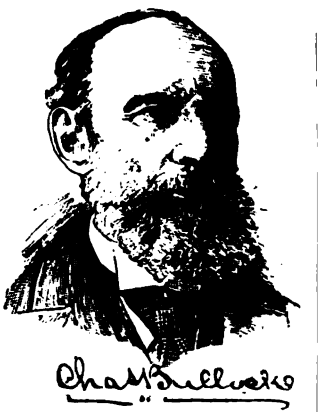
Digitized by Google

edition of the "United States Dispensatory," furnishing articles on pharmacy and materia medica for that work. Owing to his special interest in literary and scientific study, he filled the chair of English literature and chemistry at Haverford School (now Haverford College), from 1834 to 1846. Mr. Smith was, in 1852, president of the first meeting of the American pharmaceutical association. In 1849 he sold out his drug business to Bullock & Crenshaw, that he might devote his time to a laboratory which he established on Gray's ferry road, near Philadelphia. Mr. Smith was possessed of great versatility of talent, but his whole life was spent in advancing the interests of the College of Pharmacy, helping along his fellow-men, and in diligently studying new inventions and discoveries in the scientific world. He died in Germantown, Pa., March 29, 1883.

ELLIS, Charles, a founder and fourth president of the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, from 1854 to 1869, was born at Muncy, Lycoming co., Pa., Jan. 31, 1800. His father, William Ellis, was a native of Chester county, Pa., and his mother, Mercy Ellis, was a widely known and highly esteemed preacher among the Society of Friends. He was the fifth son of eleven children. His father died when he was six years old, and his mother zealously trained her children in the paths of rectitude and wisdom. He obtained his education in the schools near his home and in an academy at Manhattanville, N. Y. In 1817 he removed to Philadelphia and learned the drug business in the store of Elizabeth Marshall, who succeeded her father, Charles Marshall, to a business established by her grandfather, Christopher Marshall, before the revolution. By dint of industry, perseverance and close application to duty, he made himself proficient in the business. In 1826, with Isaac P. Morris, a fellow-apprentice, he purchased the stand, and in 1830 became its sole proprietor, engaging largely in the wholesale trade. He became one of the best pharmacists in Philadelphia, and his establishment acquired a wide reputation for the excellence of its preparations. When the College of Pharmacy was founded in 1821, Charles Ellis was one of the sixty-eight original members; from 1828 to 1842 he was recording secretary of the college; from 1842 to 1854 was vice-president, and during the succeeding fifteen years was the able and efficient president. He gave much time to advancing its interests, aided in enlarging its scope and increasing its capacity, and was one of the most valuable supporters of the institution. For forty-two years he was a member of the publishing committee of the "American Journal of Pharmacy," to which he frequently contributed articles. During the infancy of pharmacy as a separate science, Charles Ellis was enthusiastically in favor of advancing the business of a pharmacist to the rank of a learned profession, and he lived to see his aspirations fully realized. He had an almost paternal interest, not only in all employed under his own roof, but in every young man upon whom he, as president of the college, conferred the degree of graduate of pharmacy. For many years he was a manager of the Friends' asylum for those deprived of their reason; the Society for the Support of Charity Schools; the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Misery of Public Prisons; Will's Eye Hospital; the Orthopædic Hospital; the Philadelphia Dispensary, and the Tract Association and Bible Society of the Society of Friends. He died in Philadelphia, May 16, 1874.

PARRISH, Dillwin, fifth president of the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, from 1869 to 1885, the time of his death.

BULLOCK, Charles, sixth president of the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, from 1885 to date, was born in Wilmington, Del., in 1826, a descendant of a prominent family of Friends, whose ancestors were early settlers of New Jersey. His father, the principal of a boarding-school for boys in Wilmington, was widely known as one of the most popular and successful educators of his time. After receiving a thorough training in his father's school, he completed his education at Haverford College, near Philadelphia. Early in his career he evinced a special taste and fondness for the study of the natural sciences. This talent was further stimulated and developed by frequent intercourse with his uncle, John Griscom, LL.D., of New York city, one of the first persons in America to introduce into schools systematic instruction in chemistry. After leaving college, Mr. Bullock entered the employ of Smith & Hodgson, at Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, the senior member of the firm being Daniel B. Smith, who for many years was president of the College of Pharmacy and a member of the faculty of Haverford College. In this store he acquired a knowledge of the business, and was graduated from the College of Pharmacy in 1847. Soon afterward, in connection with E. A. Crenshaw, he succeeded to the business of his employers, and the firm of Bullock & Crenshaw was formed, and entered upon its prosperous career. They made a specialty of furnishing physicians with their outfits, and pharmacists with pure drugs and chemicals, and the firm soon became favorably known throughout the country for the excellence and superior character of their supplies. Mr. Bullock developed an increased interest in chemistry, and in 1851 visited the large cities of Europe on a tour of investigation for better information regarding the importation of chemicals and chemical apparatus for scientific use. The firm has since made this an important part of their business. His fondness for chemical research induced him to engage in preparing chemicals for experimental and analytical purposes, and in this department the firm of Bullock & Crenshaw has long been recognized as foremost in the country. Mr. Bullock began his contributions to the literature of chemistry and pharmacy in 1848 by an article on "Kalmia Latifolia," in the "American Journal of Pharmacy." Since then fifty or more valuable contributions from his pen, showing investigation and research in his chosen field of science, have appeared in the same journal, and in the "Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association," of which he has long been a member, and was its president in 1876. He has published an exhaustive article on "Alkaloids of Veratrum Viride," which attracted considerable attention among investigators of medicinal plants. Mr. Bullock has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the College of Pharmacy. He served a long time as secretary and vice-president in succession, and since 1885 has been president of the college. He is vice-president of the Franklin Institute, and a member of the American Philosophical Society and of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He was for many years a vestryman of the historic Christ Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, and is now a vestryman of St. Peter's



Digitized by Google

church, Germantown. The Philadelphia college of pharmacy was founded in 1821, and chartered the next year. It is the oldest and largest institution devoted to pharmaceutical learning in America. It was established by the druggists of Philadelphia for the thorough education and training of pharmacists, and to correct abuses in the manufacture of drugs and chemicals, and to prevent their adulteration. During its prosperous existence of more than seventy years, nearly 14,000 students have matriculated at this college, which is known all over the world where pharmacy is practiced. The students come from every state in the Union, Canada, Central and South America, and various parts of Europe. The college is entirely supported by annual contributions paid by its members, and the tuition of its students, being controlled by a board of trustees elected by the membership of the college. The "American Journal of Pharmacy," published by the college, was begun in 1825, and has continued a regular issue since, and is a record of original investigation in the sciences relating to pharmacy both in America and Europe.

SHOEMAKER, Robert, vice-president of the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, and senior member of the firm of Robert Shoemaker & Co., wholesale druggists, was born in Shoemakertown, Montgomery county, Pa., in 1817. He began his business career in 1832 as an apprentice in the drug store of William Scattergood, at Second and Green streets, Philadelphia. By diligence and close attention to duty, he rapidly acquired a knowledge of the business, for which he had a special fondness and adaptability. His preceptor having engaged in the manufacture of glassware, at the age of twenty Mr. Shoemaker became proprietor of this drug store, which he owned and conducted with success during the succeeding twenty-four years. He then decided to engage in the wholesale drug trade, and in 1856, with his brother, Benjamin H., founded the well-known firm of Robert Shoemaker & Co., at Fourth and Race streets, Philadelphia. Through the enterprise of the proprietors the business of this establishment was gradually developed and increased, and during its prosperous existence of thirty-seven years has been widely and favorably known to the drug trade of America. The firm is now composed of the father and three of his sons, Richard M., Thomas E., and Benjamin H. Shoemaker, Jr. Ever since Mr. Shoemaker began the preparation and sale of drugs, sixty-two years ago, he has been an advocate of careful study and preparation for the business of a pharmacist, regarding the calling that of a learned profession. His connection with the Philadelphia college began many years ago, and he has long been the efficient vice-president of that institution. In the conduct of his business he has always deplored the handling of many of the secret nostrums of the present day. This he considers humiliating to the pharmacist who has thoroughly prepared himself for the intelligent prosecution of his profession. In recognition of his merit and proficiency, the Philadelphia college of pharmacy in 1894 conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of pharmacy. For many years Mr. Shoemaker has been a bank director, director in insurance companies, vice-president of the fire association, and president of the Druggists' mutual fire insurance company of Philadelphia. He has acted as school director at Cheltenham, where he resides, and is a manager in the Charity organization of Philadelphia. Although a member of the Society of Friends, he found the Protestant-Episcopal church to better conform to his idea of religious worship, and he has for thirty years been warden and treasurer of St. Paul's church at Cheltenham.

FRENCH, Howard Barclay, trustee of College of pharmacy, was born in Salem, Columbiana county, O., Sept. 3, 1848. He is the son of Samuel H. French, sixth in descent from Thomas French, a member of the Society of Friends, who came to America from England about 1677, on account of religious persecutions, and settled in west New Jersey as one of the proprietors. In 1852 he removed with his parents to Philadelphia, where he attended the Friends' select school at Fourth and Green streets, and when thirteen years of age was transferred to the Friends' central school at Fifteenth and Race streets. He remained at the latter until 1866, when, on account of ill health, he was compelled to relinquish his studies, and, after recovering from a severe illness, decided to study pharmacy, entering as an apprentice with William B. Webb, at the S. W. corner of Tenth and Spring Garden streets, where he remained until he was graduated from the Philadelphia college of pharmacy in 1870. In July, 1870, he went to the store of his father's firm, French, Richards & Co., wholesale drug and paint manufacturers, at the N. W. corner of Tenth and Market streets, where he remained for one year, at the expiration of which time he was transferred to their paint manufactory at York avenue and Callowhill street. On Jan. 1, 1883, the paint and drug branches of the business were separated, he uniting with his father, his brother, William A. French (since deceased), and John L. Longstreth, under the firm name of Samuel H. French & Co., continuing the manufacture of paints and builders' supplies, as successors to French, Richards & Co., in which business he is still actively engaged. In 1871 he became a member of the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, and soon after was elected one of the trustees, which position he has filled almost continuously from that date until the present time. He has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the college, and has been ambitious to keep it at the head of the pharmaceutical institutions in the world. It was largely through his instrumentality that the extensive additions and improvements were made to the college buildings in 1892, he serving as chairman of the building committee, and in that capacity personally superintending their construction. He is chairman of the property committee and committee on discipline, and has served on many of the most important committees appointed by the board of trustees. Recently he, in connection with the Smith, Kline & French drug company, presented to the college the Martindale herbarium, consisting of over 200,000 specimens from all parts of the world. Of national reputation, this herbarium embraces numerous collections made by the most eminent botanists, and is one of the finest in the United States. Mr. French is chairman of the committee on the Improvement of the mercantile and manufacturing interests of Philadelphia, and a member of the committee on municipal affairs of the Trades league. He is secretary and an active member of the union committee on transportation, manufacturing, and commercial interests of Philadelphia; a member of the Manufacturers' club, and one of its committee on commerce and transportation; chairman of the executive committee of paint manufacturers of Philadelphia; and a director in the national paint, oil and varnish association. He is also trustee of the Southern home for destitute children; manager of the Home missionary society; a member of the Historical society, Philadelphia Bourse, and numerous

Howard B. French

Digitized by Google

other organizations, and is a director in the Equitable trust company. In the selection of a site by the secretary of the treasury for the location of a new mint in Philadelphia, Mr. French took very active interest, and was made chairman of a special committee appointed by the trades league, who asked the co-operation of all commercial bodies in Philadelphia, of which joint committee he was also chairman. He has never been conspicuous in politics, although he is a stanch republican and a member of the Union league.

WOOD, George Bacon, physician and author, was born at Greenwich, Cumberland county, N. J., March 13, 1797. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. He obtained his early education in the city of New York and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1815. Three years later he received his medical degree from the same institution. In 1820 he delivered a course of lectures on chemistry in Philadelphia, and in 1821 became one of the founders of the College of pharmacy, filling the chair of chemistry in this college from 1822 to 1831. The succeeding four years he was professor of materia medica and held the same chair in the University of Pennsylvania from 1835 to 1850. He was professor of theory and practice of medicine in the university from 1850 until 1860, when he resigned. He was eminently successful as a lecturer. While holding the chair of materia medica, Dr. Wood obtained, for exhibition and illustration before his students, many specimens of rare plants and exotics, which he had secured at great expense, and of which he had occasion to treat in his lectures. He became one of the most prominent physicians of his day and was deeply interested in all advancement in his own profession. In 1865 he endowed an auxiliary faculty of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, composed of chairs on zoölogy and comparative anatomy, mineralogy and geology, hygiene, and medical jurisprudence, and toxicology. He provided for the permanency of this department during his lifetime and its endowment after his death. He was physician to the Pennsylvania hospital from 1835 to 1859, became president of the American philosophical society in 1859, and was for many years president of the College of physicians of Philadelphia. In 1833, with Dr. Bache, he prepared and published the first edition of the "United States Dispensatory," which at once became a standard work among physicians and pharmacists. Of this work 150,000 copies were sold during Dr. Wood's lifetime. He also published a "Treatise on the Practice of Medicine" (1847); a "Treatise on Therapeutics and Pharmacology" (1856); "Lectures and Addresses on Medical Subjects" (1859); "Memoir of Franklin Bache" (1865). Dr. Wood died in Philadelphia, March 20, 1879.

BACHE, Franklin, professor of chemistry in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy from 1831 to 1842, was born in Philadelphia in 1792, the great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin. He was graduated from the department of arts at the University of Pennsylvania in 1812, and from the medical department in 1814. After three years of service in the army, first as surgeon's mate and afterward as surgeon, he engaged in the practice of medicine in his native city. It was in the field of scientific study and investigation that Dr. Bache early in his career won national fame and distinction. In 1819 he issued from the press his "System of Chemistry;" in 1826 he was chosen lecturer on chemistry at the Franklin institute, and in 1831, when Dr. Geo. B. Wood took the chair of materia medica in the College of pharmacy, Dr. Bache succeeded him in the chair of chemistry. Thus during its early history this institution had, as members of its faculty, two men of eminent ability and attainments in their departments. They worked together with unceasing interest and devotion to the cause of pharmaceutical study, and were largely instrumental in building up the college. Their skill and success attracted more pupils, their achievements in the field of science widened the reputation of the institution, and their zeal and proficiency as lecturers and instructors made their influence strongly felt among the students, stimulating them to a thorough preparation for the profession of pharmacy. In 1833 Drs. Bache and Wood published the first edition of the "U. S. Dispensatory," which was recognized as an authority on drugs, and at once became a standard work with physicians and pharmacists throughout the United States. It has had an important value in educating those interested in the preparation, sale, and administration of medicines, and has since undergone many editions. Dr. Bache was an important member of several conventions to revise the "Pharmacopœia," and was chairman of the committee which met at his residence for the revision of that work in 1860. At over one hundred meetings of this committee he considered every detail of this work, before the edition of 1860 was issued from the press. Dr. Bache was widely known as an eminent scientist, and served as president of the American philosophical society, vice-president of the College of physicians, manager of the Pennsylvania institution for the deaf, and was a member of various other American and foreign scientific bodies. He died in Philadelphia, March 19, 1864.

CARSON, Joseph, professor of materia medica in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy from 1836 to 1850, was born in Philadelphia in 1809. During the entire time of his connection with this institution he was also editor of the "American Journal of Pharmacy," and was assisted by Profs. Proctor and Bridges as associate editors. He took an active part in the revision of several editions of the "U. S. Pharmacopœia," and was president of the decennial convention for its revision, which assembled in Washington in 1870. He was an enthusiatic worker in the field of science and was an active and useful member of numerous scientific bodies and learned societies. As a graduate of medicine, Dr. Carson practiced his profession with success, and contributed many articles of deep research and scientific value to medical and pharmaceutical journals. In 1847 he published "Illustrations of Medical Botany," embellished with 100 lithographic plates. He was an able and successful teacher and lecturer. He was called to the chair of materia medica in the University of Pennsylvania, which position he held until his death in 1877.

BRIDGES, Robert, professor of chemistry in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, from 1843 to 1879, was born in Philadelphia, May 5, 1806, of Eng-

Digitized by Google

lish ancestry. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and Dickinson college, being graduated from the latter institution in 1824. During the subsequent four years he was a student at the private medical school of Dr. Thomas T. Hewson, an eminent medical instructor and surgeon, and while pursuing a course there was the assistant to Dr. Franklin Bache, who taught chemistry. Early in his career he became an expert chemist, and in May, 1827, contemporaneously with Richard Philips of London, discovered, while pouring water into an iron mercury flask used for obtaining oxygen from nitre, that a lively effervescence followed and that the gaseous matter contained ninety-five per cent. of pure oxygen. Mr. Bridges was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828. For five years he was assistant in chemistry to Dr. Bache at Franklin institute, and at the same time was an active member of the Academy of natural sciences. He also became a member of the American philosophical society and fellow of the College of physicians and surgeons of Philadelphia. His eventful career of nearly half a century in the College of pharmacy began in 1831 as private assistant in the department of chemistry under Prof. Franklin Bache. He was elected a resident member of the college in 1838, and in 1842 was chosen professor of general and pharmaceutical chemistry, which position he held continuously until he resigned in 1879, when he was made emeritus professor. His thorough devotion to his work, unqualified success as an instructor, and many noble qualities of mind and heart gained for him the highest respect of the students and all his associates. He thus did an important service in building up the interests and advancing the popularity of the institution during the formulative period of its history. To his sound judgment and patient labor much of the early success of the college is due. Dr. Bridges aided Dr. George B. Wood in the chair of materia medica in the University of Pennsylvania from 1835 to 1850, and assisted Dr. Bache, while filling the chair of chemistry at Jefferson medical college, until the death of the latter in 1864. He was chairman of the board of trustees of the College of pharmacy from 1860 to 1884. From 1842 to 1860 he was professor of chemistry for the Philadelphia association for medical instruction, composed of a number of the eminent physicians of the city. He contributed numerous articles of deep research and important value to various medical and scientific journals, edited several editions of "Fownes' Chemistry," also edited Graham's "Elements of Chemistry," and assisted Dr. George B. Wood in the preparation of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth editions of the "United States Dispensatory." Dr. Bridges was never married. He died at the residence of his brother in Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1882.

PROCTER, William, professor of pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 3, 1817. His great-grandfather, an officer in the army of Cromwell, was one Thomas Procter, whose descendants became the followers of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends. Isaac Procter, the father of William, came to America in 1793, and settled in Baltimore, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in 1799 was married to Rebecca Farquhar of Fallsington, Pa., a woman of many estimable qualities of mind and heart. The father died of yellow fever in 1820. William, the youngest of nine children, was placed in a Friends' school, where he displayed unusual powers of observation, and the ability to rapidly acquire knowledge. In a cooper-shop of a relative he obtained a familiarity with the handling of tools, which was of great use to him in after life. In 1831, at the age of fourteen, he removed to Philadelphia, where he entered the drug store of Henry M. Zollickoffer, and during the following six years was not only diligent and attentive to his duties in the store, but devoted all his leisure time to the study of chemistry and pharmacy. In 1837 he was graduated from the College of pharmacy, and opened a drug store at Ninth and Lombard streets in 1844, where he spent much energy in the improvement of many of the formulæ of the pharmacopœia and in devising new preparations and making original investigations. He continued in the drug business during the remainder of his life. In 1846 he was elected professor of pharmacy in the College of pharmacy, a department established that year, he being the first to hold that position. In 1849 he published an American edition of Mohr and Redwood's "Practical Pharmacy," with additions from his own pen. He was, in 1852, one of the founders of the American pharmaceutical association, being appointed a member of its first executive committee. In 1853 he was one of a committee to prepare a paper on the standard quality of drugs, together with tests for detecting adulteration, and in 1856 he made a report to the association on the progress of pharmacy in the United States. He was corresponding secretary of this body for six years, its vice-president for two years, and in 1862 was made president. In all the deliberations of the association he took an active part for many years. He resigned his chair in the college in 1866, and the following year made a tour of Europe, and also attended the meeting of the International pharmaceutical congress of Paris. For thirty-seven years of Prof. Procter's active career he did more than any other American to advance the interests of the science of pharmacy and to popularize the cause of pharmaceutical education. As a lecturer and investigator in his chosen field he stood unequaled, and was universally recognized as the leader. He edited the "American Journal of Pharmacy" for twenty years, during which period its high standing and scientific value were largely due to the numerous contributions to its columns from his own pen. All his writings were marked by clearness of expression and carefulness of detail. Possessing a strong individuality, Prof. Procter imparted his own energy and enthusiasm in the investigations of the truth of science upon all those who were intimately associated with him, or who read his contributions to the literature of his profession. He served on all committees for the decennial revision of the "Pharmacopœia" for thirty years, and assisted Drs. Wood and Bache in several editions of the "Dispensatory." He was corresponding secretary of the College of pharmacy for twelve years, and from 1867 to 1874 was first vice-president. In 1872, upon the death of Prof. Parrish, he consented to fill the chair of pharmacy temporarily. He died suddenly from heart disease, just after delivering a lecture to his students at the college, on Feb. 9, 1874.

THOMAS, Robert P., professor of materia medica in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, from 1850 to 1864, was born in Philadelphia, May 29, 1821. He obtained his education at the Friends'

Digitized by Google

academy in Philadelphia, and the famous Westtown boarding-school in Chester county, Pa. He then spent two years in mercantile pursuits, devoting his leisure time to a diligent study of the French language and the natural sciences for which he had especial fondness. Subsequently, he studied medicine under Dr. George Fox, spent one year as assistant apothecary at the Philadelphia dispensary, receiving the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1847, and then engaged in the practice of his profession in his native city. For a short time he was demonstrator of anatomy in Franklin medical college, and in 1850 was elected to succeed Dr. Carson in the chair of materia medica in the College of pharmacy. He entered upon the duties of the latter position with great zeal and earnestness, and through his professional attainments, clearness and force as an instructor, urbanity of manners and genuine goodness of heart, won the confidence, respect, and esteem of all his students and associates in the institution. In the investigation and illustration of the subjects taught or discussed, Dr. Thomas was an enthusiastic worker, and he not only added regularly to his own cabinet, but enlarged that belonging to the college. He grew and developed with the institution, of which he was for fourteen years one of the most valuable and successful instructors, and his untimely death at the early age of forty-three years, within twelve hours after he delivered his last lecture, was deeply felt. Dr. Thomas translated from the French "Caseux's Midwifery." His articles in the "Journal of Pharmacy" and in the "Proceedings" of the American pharmaceutical association on "Texas Sarsaparilla," "Garlic," and "The Culture of Elaterium," evince close observation and analysis, and show great talent and industry in the special department of pharmacology. He revised Griffith's "Universal Formulary" in 1854, and made the ninth and tenth revisions of Ellis's "Medical Formulary," adding greatly to the value of that standard work. Dr. Thomas was one of the attending surgeons to the Episcopal hospital of Philadelphia, and for many years was warden of Grace Episcopal church, of which he was a useful and devoted member. His death occurred Feb. 3, 1864.

Robert P. Thomas.

PARRISH, Edward, professor of pharmacy in the College of pharmacy, was born in Philadelphia, May 31, 1822, son of Dr. Joseph Parrish, a noted physician. After having obtained a good education at the Friends' school in Philadelphia, he entered the drug store of his brother, Dillwyn, and at the same time attended the College of pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1843. From 1843 to 1850 he conducted a drug store at Ninth and Chestnut streets, adjoining the University of Pennsylvania. In 1848 he established a school of practical pharmacy, which he afterward removed to Eighth and Arch streets, where he entered business with his brother Dillwyn. In the meantime he took a course of practical instruction in analytical chemistry under Prof. Booth, and a course in materia medica at the University of Pennsylvania. He continued his private school of pharmacy for several years with success, and became a diligent student of the literature of his profession. In 1855 he published the first edition of his "Introduction in Practical Chemistry," of which four editions were published, two of which were edited after his death by Thomas S. Wiegand. In 1864 he succeeded Dr. Thomas in the chair of materia medica, which he filled until 1867, when he was elected professor of practical pharmacy. He occupied this position the remainder of his life. Prof. Parrish was graceful in his manner, and had rare gifts as a public speaker. He had acquired a broad knowledge of the subjects upon which he gave instruction, and was widely known among pharmacists in both America and Europe for his valuable contributions to the literature of his profession. He was one of the founders of the American pharmaceutical society in 1852, and was its president in 1868. In 1858 he was a delegate to the International pharmaceutical congress which met in London. From 1864 to 1868 he was secretary of the college, and from 1868 to 1872 was president of Swarthmore college. He was a member of the Pharmaceutical society of Great Britain and the Berlin society. In 1872 Prof. Parrish was sent by the U. S. government as one of the Peace commissioners to settle difficulties with the Indians in the far West. Owing to the exposures incident to long rides through the wilderness in the performance of his duty, he fell ill and died during the same year, at Fort Sill, Ind. Ter.

Edward Parrish

MAISCH, John Michael, author and pharmacist, was born Jan. 30, 1831, at Hanau on the Main, Germany, son of Conrad Maisch, a tradesman, who possessed considerable property, which was lost through litigation. Young Maisch was first sent to a private school and later to a municipal free school, the four classes of which he passed at the age of ten. He then entered the Mittlere burgerschule, where his rapid advancement attracted the attention of his teacher, in whose family he was a frequent visitor. His teacher employed him in correcting the work of the lower classes and in return taught him the rudiments of the French language. Free instruction was obtained for him in the Realschule, and his teacher here took him into his family circle. He was next admitted to the Ober-real-schule and through Theobald, his teacher of botany and zoölogy, he was shown the wonders of the microscope and instructed in working with that instrument. Maisch also attended the botanical excursions conducted by Theobald, which were also attended by druggists and students of other schools. Through these opportunities and the intercourse with other young men of like inclinations, a strong liking for the natural sciences was awakened and fostered in him. The continued association with his instructors, Beinhauer and Theobald, had a most beneficial effect on the career of young Maisch, and developed in his mind an ardent love for diligent study. Besides his regular school work he received careful instruction in Latin from Roeder, and took up French and English to prepare himself for the higher classes of the gymnasium. Of more importance, however, was his beginning the study of chemistry, for which he developed an especial fondness under the instruction of Bromeis, one of the most noted students of Leibnitz. He repeated the experi-

John M. Maisch

Digitized by Google

ments seen in the lecture room and soon showed marked ability in the use of chemicals and apparatus. His previous desire to study theology now disappeared as he became enraptured with the wonders of the natural sciences, and he determined to direct his energies to the diligent study of one of these sciences, selecting pharmacy. Lack of financial help diverted his attention from this work temporarily, and he entered the government service. In 1847 he joined the Turners and soon afterward left the service of the state and entered a book-store in his native city. As a Turner he was in the revolution of 1848. The following year, he participated in the invasion of Baden, was taken prisoner at Sinsheim and sentenced to be shot. With the assistance of some friends he escaped, however, and soon afterward came to America, landing in Baltimore with but a small amount of money. He first obtained employment in a paper-box factory and later in a mattress factory. Becoming acquainted with Dr. Wiss he was given a place in the latter's house and the opportunity to study books on pharmacy. He also obtained a knowledge of drugs from Vogeler until the close of 1851. He next was a clerk in Washington, Philadelphia and New York, spending six months in a laboratory in the last named city. In 1856 he returned to Philadelphia to clerk, and three years later was acting as assistant to Prof. Parrish in his private school of pharmacy in that city. In 1861 he was called to the chair of materia medica in the New York college of pharmacy. His spare time was employed in the laboratory of the celebrated pharmacist, Dr. E. R. Squibb, in Brooklyn. In 1863 Prof. Maisch returned to Philadelphia, to organize and conduct the U. S. A. laboratory, of which he was director until the close of the war. Through his intelligent and scientific management of this laboratory for two and one-half years, there was a saving to the government of $750,000. From 1865 to 1871 he conducted a drug store in Philadelphia. In 1866 he began his eminently successful career in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, being then called to the chair of pharmacy, and the following year changed with Prof. Parrish, taking the chair of materia medica and botany and in this position, during the succeeding twenty-six years of faithful and devoted labor in the interests of the college and its students, and through his voluminous contributions to the literature of his profession, gained a world-wide reputation as an educator and scientist. His literary activity began in 1859 when he assisted in the revision of Parrish's "Treatise on Pharmacy." In 1860 he prepared the "Report on the Progress of Pharmacy," for the American Pharmaceutical Association and from 1865 to 1893, edited the "Proceedings" of that society as its permanent secretary; in 1874 he revised "Griffith's Formulary;" in 1879 was botanical, chemical and pharmaceutical editor of the "National Dispensatory," Dr. A. Stille being medical editor of the work; in 1882 he published his work "On Organic Materia Medica." From 1871 to 1893 Prof. Maisch was editor of the "American Journal of Pharmacy," and during this period contributed to its columns numerous articles of deep research and important scientific value. He also wrote frequently for foreign journals and was widely known in his native country for his scientific attainments. From 1870 to the time of his death he wrote the largest part of the materia medica for the "U. S. Pharmacopœia." Prof. Maisch obtained silver medals for chemicals of his own make, shown at the exhibition held in Washington in 1854 and at Baltimore in 1855, and he was elected Hanbury medalist by four British scientific societies in 1893. He was married in 1859 to Charlotte Kuhl, of Hanau, Germany, who, with five sons and two daughters, survived him. Prof. Maisch died in 1893.

REMINGTON, Joseph Price, professor of pharmacy and dean of the faculty in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, was born in Philadelphia, March 26, 1847. His maternal great-grandfather, Townsend Speakman, was one of the earliest apothecaries of that city, and his grandfather, John Hart, who married Hannah Speakman, was a successful druggist and chemist. His father, who married Lydia, daughter of John Hart, was a well-known Philadelphia physician. From these intelligent ancestors, members of the Society of Friends, Prof. Remington inherited strong intellectuality, and a taste and talent for scientific study and investigation. At thirteen he transformed an old book-case into a small laboratory, arranged to hold chemical substances and apparatus for conducting experiments, and with these he spent his leisure time, endeavoring to solve the problems of combination and affinity. He obtained a good English education at the Central high school and the Friends' schools of his native city, and in 1863 followed the natural bent of his mind by entering the large wholesale drug house of Charles Ellis, Son & Co. Four years of faithful service were spent in this establishment, and in the meantime he attended the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, of which Charles Ellis was then president, and was graduated in 1866. The three succeeding years he spent under the instruction of Dr. E. R. Squibb, the noted pharmacist of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he rapidly increased his information on pharmaceutical subjects, acquired a practical knowledge of volumetric analysis, and made diligent research in applied chemistry and scientific pharmacy. Upon the death of his mother he returned to Philadelphia, and spent three years in the chemical works of Powers & Weightman, and during this period began his long and successful relation with the Philadelphia college of pharmacy as assistant to the chair of pharmacy, to Prof. Edward Parrish. From 1872–85 he was proprietor of the pharmacy at Walnut and Thirteenth streets, Philadelphia, devoting special attention to compounding prescriptions and dispensing preparations. In 1874, upon the death of Prof. Procter, the successor of Prof. Parrish, Mr. Remington was elected to the chair of theory and practice of pharmacy, the position which he has since held, and in which he has gained great distinction in his profession. In 1877 he instituted a system of instruction in the practice of pharmacy, which led to the erection of the pharmaceutical laboratory, and the founding of the courses on "operative pharmacy," the essential features of which have been adopted in nearly all the colleges of pharmacy in the United States. He has since developed many improvements in the methods of instruction. Prof. Remington has become widely known, not only for his success as an instructor and lecturer, but for his numerous and valuable contributions to the literature of pharmacy, and for his active membership in various scientific associations. Since 1868 he has been one of the foremost members of the American pharmaceutical association, of which he was president in 1893. In 1887 he proposed a successful plan for the reorganization of the association. In 1879, upon the death of Dr. George B. Wood, Prof. Remington became associated with Dr. H. C. Wood in the preparation of the fifteenth edition of the "United States Dispensatory." This was the first time in its history that a pharmacist became one of the editors of this

Digitized by Google

noted work. He prepared, by invitation of the author, the section on "Prescription Writing" for Prof. Hare's "System of Practical Therapeutics." In 1879 Prof. Remington was a delegate to the national convention at Washington, D. C., for revising the "Pharmacopœia," which met at Washington in 1880, and was again a delegate from his college in 1890 to a similar convention at Washington, and on both occasions was vice-chairman of the final revision committee. He has done good service in trying to bring the medical and pharmaceutical professions into more harmonious relations, and largely through his influence a section of materia medica and pharmacy was organized by the American medical association. For the accomplishment of his work in cultivating feelings of friendship and mutual esteem between the national bodies, representing medicine and pharmacy in America, he achieved a triumph and received the thanks of both organizations. In 1893, at Chicago, Prof. Remington was chosen president of the American pharmaceutical association, the most memorable meeting ever held by that body. He also presided over the seventh International pharmaceutical congress at Chicago the following week. The same year he was chairman of the section of pharmacology at the Pan-American medical congress at Washington, D. C., which body passed a resolution for the preparation of a Pan-American pharmacopœia. Upon the death of his colleague, Prof. Maisch, he was elected in 1893 dean of the faculty of the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, and the same year was made permanent secretary of the American pharmaceutical association. He is constantly engaged in literary work on the "United States Pharmacopœia," the "United States Dispensatory," and his celebrated work on "The Practice of Pharmacy." The latter is used in every college of pharmacy in America. Prof. Remington is a member of the Chemical society, the Linnean society, and of the Royal microscopical society of Great Britain, and numerous other scientific associations. The degree of master of pharmacy was conferred upon him by the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, and he is an honorary member of the College of pharmacy of the city of New York, and many state pharmaceutical societies. In 1894 he was elected honorary member of the Pharmaceutical society of Great Britain, a distinction conferred upon only three American scientists up to that time.

SADTLER, Samuel Philip, professor of chemistry in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, was born July 18, 1847, at Pine Grove, Schuylkill county, Pa., where his father, Dr. Benjamin Sadtler, afterward president of Muhlenburg college, was then residing. He obtained his preparatory education in the public schools of Easton, Pa., and was graduated from Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg in 1867. Having acquired a fondness for scientific study and investigation during his college course, he determined to choose teaching as his profession, and after spending a year at Lehigh university, entered the Lawrence scientific school at Harvard, where he remained under the instruction of Dr. Wolcott Gibbs and Prof. Josiah P. Cooke until January, 1870, when he received the degree of S.B. He then went to Germany, and at the University of Göttingen entered the laboratory of Prof. Woehler, who had himself been a student of Berzelius, the great Swedish pioneer of modern chemistry. He received the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in 1871 for original researches on iridium salts, and upon his return to America, in September of the same year, he began his teaching career as professor of chemistry and physics in Pennsylvania college, from which he had been graduated four years previous. In 1874 he was elected professor of general and organic chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, and filled that position for seventeen years, until 1891, when he severed his connection with that institution in order to find time for his practice as consulting chemist and expert in chemical patent cases, which had begun to make demands upon him. Prof. Sadtler visited Europe in 1885 to inspect laboratories of applied chemistry in England and on the continent, and, on his return, made a report of his observations to the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for their guidance in organizing a laboratory of industrial chemistry. His successful career in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy began in 1878, when he was chosen assistant to Dr. Bridges in the department of chemistry. The following year, when Dr. Bridges was made emeritus professor, Dr. Sadtler succeeded him in the chair of chemistry, which position he has since filled with distinguished ability. His scientific acquirements and professional skill have assisted in advancing the interests and extending the reputation of the institution. Dr. Sadtler is widely known for his contributions to the literature of his profession. A large number of his lectures and scientific papers have been published; he has furnished each month notes on chemistry to the "American Journal of Pharmacy," edited the eighth edition of Attfeld's "Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry," was chemical editor of the American reprint of the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" since 1880 has been chemical editor of the "United States Dispensatory," and, with Profs. H. C. Wood and J. P. Remington, saw through the press the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth editions of this great work. He is the author of a "Handbook of Chemical Experimentation" and a "Handbook of Industrial Organic Chemistry." This work has had an extensive sale in this country and in England. He has in course of preparation a companion volume on "Industrial Inorganic Chemistry." In 1892 he published, jointly with Prof. Trimble, a "Text-Book on Chemistry" for pharmaceutical students, and this, together with the remaining part of the work, will appear in completed form in 1894. Dr. Sadtler is a Fellow of the chemical societies of London and Berlin, member of the American association for the advancement of science, the American chemical society, the Franklin institute, the Academy of natural sciences, and the American pharmaceutical association.

TRIMBLE, Henry, professor of analytical chemistry in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, was born at Chester, Pa., May 22, 1853. He obtained his education at the Westtown boarding school in Chester county, Pa., and in 1872 entered a drug store in Philadelphia and completed the course at the College of pharmacy, graduating in 1876. He spent the following two years at the University of Pennsylvania, engaged in the special study of organic and analytic chemistry, and during one of these years was assistant in organic chemistry. From 1878 to 1882, in partnership with C. W. Warrington, he conducted a retail drug business at Fifth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia. In 1879 he was chosen assistant to Prof. Sadtler in the department of chemistry in the College of pharmacy, and owing to his skill and ability in his chosen field of science, in 1883 he was appointed full professor of analytical chemistry, which position he has since held. He has charge of the analytical laboratory of the college

Digitized by Google

and has directed many original investigations with students, the results of which have been published in the "American Journal of Pharmacy," partly under the joint names of himself and students, and occasionally in the name of students alone. His own investigations have been largely with tannins, and in this work he has achieved distinction. In 1892 he published a work on "The Tannins," which was followed by a second volume on the same subject in 1894. These volumes are most valuable contributions to the literature of chemistry and have been very favorably received in this country and in Europe. Prof. Trimble's "Handbook on analytic chemistry," published in 1885, has gone through four editions. In connection with Prof. Sadtler he published a "Text-Book on Chemistry," for use of pharmaceutical students in 1892 which, together with the remaining parts of the work, appeared in completed form in 1894. In March, 1894, he was elected editor of the "American Journal of Pharmacy" to succeed the late Prof. John M. Maisch. Prof. Trimble is widely known from his writings among chemists and pharmacists in this country and Europe. He has been a trustee of the College of pharmacy since 1884, and is a member of the Franklin institute, the German chemical society, the English society of chemical industry.

BASTIN, Edson Sewell, professor of materia medica and botany in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, was born on a farm in Ozaukee county, Wis. When he was quite young his parents moved to Wauwatosa, near Milwaukee, and soon afterward to Waukesha. He worked on a farm in summer and attended the public schools in winter, until the age of sixteen, when he entered Carroll college in Waukesha, remaining there until August, 1862, when he enlisted as a soldier in the 28th Wisconsin infantry, which joined the army of the West. With his regiment he took part in the disastrous Yazoo Pass expedition, and like many others of the command suffered a long term of sickness as the result of exposure. He shared with the troops in the victory over Holmes's army at Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863, and with Steele's command took part in the capture of Little Rock the same year. For one year he was detached from his regiment as clerk at headquarters and was then commissioned a captain in the 4th Arkansas cavalry. During the remainder of the civil war he was on active duty on important scouting expeditions and picket service. In recognition of his military ability a board of officers, appointed for the purpose, recommended Capt. Bastin to a cadetship at West Point, but he declined the honor and spent two years in the University of Chicago, a Baptist institution founded by a gift of Senator Douglas. He was allowed to shorten the course by extra work, and was graduated in 1867. Having the ministry in view, he completed a theological course, receiving the degree of bachelor of divinity, but at this period he became deeply interested in the study of the natural sciences, having already become quite proficient in botany, and was enraptured with the wonders and beauties of this science. He engaged in the drug business in Chicago for three years, in the meantime continuing his scientific study and investigation. In 1874 he was chosen registrar of the University of Chicago and instructor in botany. Two years later he was elected to the chair of botany and geology, and filled the position with ability and success until 1883, when he resigned. In 1876 he began to lecture on botany at the Chicago college of pharmacy in addition to his work at the university, and from 1883 to 1890 devoted his entire time and talents to the College of pharmacy. For a time he had the department of analytical chemistry in addition to botany, and was then assigned to the chair of materia medica and botany. He organized a microscopical laboratory at this institution for practical instruction and retained the directorship of it until he resigned his chair in 1889. During the succeeding four years he had charge of the department of botany and pharmacognosy in the college of pharmacy connected with the Northwestern university at Evanston. Here he secured the establishment of an admirably adapted microscopical laboratory for the convenience of teachers and students. For many years Prof. Bastin has been a diligent student of microscopy, and during the period achieved distinction for painstaking, judicious and practical scientific investigation and for the revelation of the wonders of the microscope. In 1893, in recognition of his ability and successful experience in his chosen field of science, Prof. Bastin was elected to the chair of materia medica and botany in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, and entered upon his duties in the fall of that year. He is a member of the Chicago academy of sciences, of the Evolution club, was at one time president of the Illinois state microscopical society, is a member of the American association for the advancement of science, an honorary member of the Torrey botanical club and a fellow of the Royal microscopical society of England. Among his contributions to scientific literature are "Plant Hairs," "Notes on Vegetable Histology," "Plant Crystals," "Starches in Root Drugs," "Detection of Stem Admixtures in Root Drugs" and "Flora of the South Shore of Michigan." He is the author of "Lectures on Botany and Materia Medica," "Elements of Botany" for use in high schools and academies, "The College Botany," extensively used in colleges of pharmacy and other institutions of learning, and a work on "Vegetable Histology."

NAVARRO, José Antonio, soldier, was born in San Antonio de Bexar in 1795, a descendant of one of the Corsicans who became early settlers in that place. As a youth he witnessed, in 1813, the butchery by Bernardo Gutierrez of the sixteen Spanish officers, captured by the combined forces of Americans and Mexicans on the Salado, an infamy so great as to cause a number of Americans to abandon the cause, and return to their own country. In 1834–35 he was government commissioner to issue land titles in De Witt's colony and Bexar district; in 1836 he signed the declaration of independence, and served several times in the Texan congress; and in 1841, as one of the commissioners to Santa Fé, was detained in the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, at Vera Cruz, long after the release of his American comrades. His final return home in 1843 was the occasion of universal joy throughout Texas. Before and after annexation he served in the senate, and in the convention which made the model constitution of 1845. In the highest sense, he was a noble man, one of the few Mexican patriots who stood by Texas in her struggle for liberty. He died in 1870. The county of Navarro, Tex., perpetuates his name.

Digitized by Google

STRONG, George Crockett, soldier, was born in Stockbridge, Vt., Oct. 16, 1832. Losing his father in childhood, he was adopted by his uncle, Alfred L. Strong, of Easthampton, Mass. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1857, assigned to the ordnance, became assistant at Watervliet arsenal in 1859, and succeeded to the full command in 1861.

He was ordnance officer on Gen. McDowell's staff at Bull Run; was then attached to the staff of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, and afterward to that of Gen. Benj. F. Butler, whose chief-of-staff he became in May, 1862. He had previously assisted in the organization of the New Orleans expedition, and on Oct. 1, 1861, had been commissioned major and assistant adjutant-general. He commanded the expedition from Ship island to Biloxi, Miss., in April, 1862, and that to Ponchatoula in September, when he destroyed a large train belonging to the enemy. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862, and captain of ordnance, U. S. army, March 3, 1863. He was on sick-leave in New York from December, 1862, to June, 1863. Subsequently he commanded a brigade in the operations against Charleston, S. C., and was the first to land in the successful attack on Morris island. On July 18th, while cheering on the storming column at Fort Wagner, he was mortally wounded and was at once removed to New York city, where he died July 30, 1863. Gen. Strong published "Cadet Life at West Point" (Boston, 1862).

EKIN, James A., soldier, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 31, 1819. Up to the year 1861 he was a shipbuilder, but joined the 12th Pennsylvania infantry at the outbreak of the war, as first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster. He soon became captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers, and was stationed at Pittsburg as acting assistant commissary of subsistence. He became assistant quartermaster in October, 1861, and was stationed in Indianapolis, until December, 1863, when he received a commission in the regular army with similar rank to date from March, 1863. He was then ordered to Washington as quartermaster of the cavalry bureau and remained there until February, 1864. Subsequently, he became lieutenant-colonel and chief quartermaster of the cavalry corps of the army of the Potomac. In August, 1864, he was made colonel, and took charge of the first division of the quartermaster-general's office in Washington, continuing there until 1870, holding different appointments in that department. He was afterward appointed chief quartermaster of the fifth military district and the department of Texas, chief quartermaster of the department of the South, and finally disbursing agent of the quartermaster's department, Louisville, Ky., and was quartermaster-general of the army from February, 1882. He was brevetted brigadier-general in the volunteer army, and also received brevets from major to brigadier-general in the regular army for his services during the war. He was retired in August, 1883, and since then has resided in Louisville, Ky., where he has a comfortable home.

FARNHAM, Noah Lane, soldier, was born in New Haven, Conn., June 4, 1829. One of his ancestors, Henry Farnham, came from Kenilworth, England, in 1644, and settled in Roxbury Mass. Noah's parents removed to New York city in 1833. After finishing his education in New Haven and Cheshire, Conn., he returned to New York and at the age of sixteen became an employee in a business house. At eighteen, he joined the city guard and was present with that organization at the Astor place riots. He subsequently joined the fire department and shortly after was elected foreman of a hook and ladder company, where he introduced a new system of drill and trained his men in various athletic exercises, such as climbing, jumping, etc. He was elected assistant engineer of the New York fire department in 1856, and in 1857 became a member of the 7th regiment, where he rose to the rank of first lieutenant. When Col. Ellsworth came from Chicago in 1861, Farnham made his acquaintance. Ellsworth offered him the lieutenant-colonelcy of the New York fire zouaves, which he accepted, and after the death of Ellsworth he succeeded to the command. When his regiment was ordered to march on Manassas, Col. Farnham joined it, although at the time he was confined to his bed by illness, and headed his men in the action. He was wounded early in the engagement and was taken to a hospital in Washington, where he died a few weeks later, on Aug. 14, 1861.

CAKE, Henry L., soldier and congressman, was born at Northumberland, Pa., Oct. 6, 1827. His early education was obtained by attendance at the country school of his native place. He, when but a lad, located in Harrisburg, and worked in a printing-office, where he made his way rapidly until he had gained a thorough knowledge of the craft. When twenty years of age he removed to Schuylkill county, where he became prominent as a politician, editor, and progressive citizen. He was active in the local militia, and was elected brigadier-general in 1854. On the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as president he foresaw the probable immediate need for troops to defend the national capital, and at once placed his brigade on a war-footing, so that when the call was made for volunteer soldiers, he, at the head of 500 state militia, enlisted to put down the rebellion, hastened to Washington, and was quartered in the capital twenty-four hours before any other volunteer troops had arrived. He did effective service, and in May following his forces were reorganized as the 25th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and Cake was appointed colonel. After active service under Gen. Stone and Gen. Patterson on the upper Potomac, the regiment was again recruited and reorganized, and became the 96th Pennsylvania volunteers, and Col. Cake continued to lead them in every engagement until 1863, when he resigned to take his seat in the fortieth congress as representative for his district. He was returned to the forty-first congress, and served on various committees, and as chairman of the committee on accounts.

Digitized by Google

BROOKS, Harry Sayer, journalist, was born in Waverly, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1852. In 1864 he removed with his parents to Elmira, N. Y., where he attended the public schools, and in 1869 was graduated from the Elmira free academy. He at once set about to learn the printer's trade, serving his apprenticeship in the office of the Elmira "Gazette," during the first years of its ownership by David B. Hill. Young Brooks's superior qualifications were speedily discovered by Mr. Hill, who transferred him first to the business and later to the editorial department of the "Gazette." While one of the editors of the "Gazette," Mr. Brooks achieved a national reputation as a paragrapher, being one of the first to introduce that feature into journalism. He was the confrère and equal of such paragraphers and humorists as Ike Gregory, editor of "Judge," etc. In May, 1879, Mr. Brooks was one of three young men to found the Elmira "Telegram," which from the start was both a journalistic and a financial success, each of its founders receiving a fortune there from. From the inception of the paper, Mr. Brooks was its business and editorial manager, soon becoming the sole owner, having purchased the interests of his first associates, and thereby acquiring complete ownership and control of what was chiefly his own creation. The "Telegram" was unique among Sunday papers, furnishing a local edition for the principal sections and territories in which it was circulated.

H. S. Brooks

HALE, Lucretia Peabody, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 2, 1820, the daughter of Nathan Hale, editor of the Boston "Daily Advertiser" from 1814 to 1863. Miss Hale was educated at the school of Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody, and afterwards at that of George B. Emerson. Her home for forty years was in Boston, then for ten years in Brookline, afterward living again in Boston. Her whole life has been devoted to literary work and educational matters. She served on the board of the Boston school committee in the early days when women were first put on the board, with Mrs. Mary Safford Blake, Miss Lucretia Crocker, Miss Abby May, Miss Lucia M. Peabody and Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells. She has served also on various committees of other educational and charitable associations; has been deeply interested in kindergartens, and in the introduction of sewing and cooking in the public schools. Besides numerous stories contributed to periodicals and newspapers, many of which have been collected in book form, she has published "The Lord's Supper and its Observance" (1866); "The Service of Sorrow" (1867); "The Wolf at the Door" (1877); "Seven Stormy Sundays," "The Needlework Series" (1879); a collection of "The Peterkin Papers," printed originally in "Young Folks" and "St. Nicholas," "The Last of the Peterkins," "Fagots for the Fireside," a collection of games for family use; "The New Harry and Lucy," written in connection with her brother, Rev. E. E. Hale; "Sunday-School Stories," written in connection with Mrs. B. Whitman, and "Stories for Children," containing lessons in morals (1892).

NICHOLS, George Ward, author, was born in Mount Desert, Me., June 21, 1837. He was art critic of the New York "Evening Post" during the editorship of William Cullen Bryant, and was author of the book "Art Education as Applied to Industry," which has been widely read. His literary work gives evidence of much scholarship and cultivation, but it was in Cincinnati that his qualities as an active and public-spirited citizen were shown to the best advantage. He was a skillful musician, and the May musical festivals of the years 1872, '73, '75, '78 and '80 may be said to have owed their existence to his energy and judgment. He not only contributed through his influence $200,000 to the Cincinnati college of music at a time when its financial stress was great, but for years he devoted himself personally to its interests, and was a leader in every plan for its improvement. His labors have been rewarded by the prosperity and fame of that institution, toward whose advancement it may be said he gave the last years of his life. His story of "The Great March" was the outcome of his experience as aide-de-camp to Gen. Sherman. He died in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 15, 1885.

HALIBURTON, Thomas Chandler, author, was born in Windsor, N. S., in 1796. He was the son of Justin Haliburton of Nova Scotia, and descended from an ancient Scottish family. He received his education at King's college in Nova Scotia, and was admitted to the bar in 1820, and later was elected to the house of assembly of the colony. He was raised to the bench of common pleas in 1829, and in 1840 was made a judge of the supreme court. In 1850 he retired from the bench, and went to reside in England. While occupied with his judicial duties he found time to write a series of sketches for the local newspapers, in which he satirized the New England character. These were subsequently published under the title of "The Clockmaker; or, The Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick of Slickville," picturing Sam Slick as a Yankee clockmaker and peddler, whose quaint drollery and unsophisticated wit, knowledge of human nature, and aptitude in the use of what he calls "soft sawder," have given him a chance of immortality. A second series of sketches appeared in 1838, and a third in 1840. Subsequently the author brings Sam Slick to England as an attaché of the U. S. legation, and is thus enabled to offer many shrewd and humorous observations on the aspects of British society, especially in regard to the upper classes and their pampered servants. This work was called "The Attaché; or, Sam Slick in England." This was followed by another series in 1844. "Sam Slick" has been almost universally read in the United States, where its extravagances are keenly relished. It has also had a wide popularity in England, and has been translated into many continental languages. In 1859 its author was sent as a conservative to parliament, for Launceston, which seat he held until the dissolution in 1865, and, as his health continued infirm, he declined a re-election. The degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. Judge Haliburton is author, also, of the "Letter Bag of the Great Western," "Wise Saws and Modern Instances," "Nature and Human Nature," "Bubbles of Canada," "Rule and Misrule of the English in America," "Yankee Stories," and "Traits of American Humor." Judge Haliburton attained a place and fame difficult to acquire at all times—that of a man of serious avocation, whose humor was nurtured in one country and became naturalized in another. How far Haliburton succeeded in attempting to depict Yankee manners and customs, is a matter of debate. The London "Athenæum" says that "'Sam Slick' deserves to be entered on our list of friends, including 'Tristram Shandy,' the Shepherd of the Noctes Ambrosianæ,

Thos. C. Haliburton

Digitized by Google

etc." The London "Literary Gazette" says, "He is a mixture of sound sense with genuine humor; his fund of information and peculiar way of putting it on record, his fun and force, are qualities so entertaining and instructive, that we know not in the end whether we are better pleased with the intelligence we have acquired, or the amusement we have received." On the other hand, C. C. Felton, in the "North American Review," says, "We have no hesitation in declaring that 'Sam Slick' is not what he pretends to be; that he is an impostor, an impossibility." The works, however, hold a place in the humor of the language. Judge Haliburton died Aug. 27, 1865, in Isleworth, England.

BAILEY, George Milroy, journalist and capitalist, was born in Ogdensburgh, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1862, son of Roswell C. Bailey, a descendant of the Puritan, Joseph Bailey, who died in Scituate, Mass., in 1701. The son was educated at the common schools of Lockport, N. Y., started to learn the printer's trade in 1876, and in 1879 went to New York city, where he worked at his trade for three years. In 1883 he enlisted as a private in the engineers' battalion at West Point, and at the same time taught soldiers in the night school, besides doing extra duty as printer at Gen. Howard's headquarters. He left the military service, however, in a few months and embarked on a newspaper career which, by this time, he conceived to be his vocation. In 1885 he went on the reportorial staff of the New York "Star," and later joined that of the "Herald." In 1886 he removed to Buffalo and became assistant city editor of the "Morning Express." While occupying this important post Mr. Bailey conceived the idea of representing a syndicate of American newspapers as correspondent at the approaching Paris exposition. His enterprise and energy were such that he finally made satisfactory arrangements with fourteen leading journals, sailed for France in 1889, and remained in Paris until the close of the exposition, his letters meanwhile enlisting a widespread interest on account of their brilliant descriptive power and graceful style. Returning to the United States in 1890, Mr. Bailey became strongly impressed with the phenomenal growth of some of the lesser American cities, and being especially interested in Buffalo, he decided to make a careful investigation into the causes of that city's splendid development. As a result, within a short time he published "Ten Years in Buffalo," which first appeared in the newspapers, and subsequently was produced in pamphlet form, reaching a sale of over 500,000. Since then he has written additional articles, all bearing more or less upon the same subject. As a direct result of the extensive circulation of these expositions of Buffalo's resource, the city's manufacturing and investment interests have been largely benefited. Mr. Bailey himself has been an influential factor in the formation of numerous joint-stock companies, having organized eleven during the period from 1890 to 1894 with an aggregate capital of $2,000,000. He is president of the Bailey investment company, of the Buffalo-Marion land company, and of the Niagara Falls tunnel land company; vice-president of the Hudor lithia company, of the J. J. George furniture company, and of the Buffalo-Depew land company; secretary of the Oatman produce company, and of the Depew terminal land company. He is also a director in the Gatling ordnance company of New York city, the Art tile soda fountain company, the Lehman shoe company, and the Richardson brick company; is a member of the Buffalo real estate exchange, and was the founder of the suburb of Gatling, eight miles from Buffalo. Mr. Bailey was married to Olivia P. Boll of Cleveland, O., formerly a missionary to the Seneca Indians from the Presbyterian board of foreign missions. He is a trustee of the West avenue Presbyterian church of Buffalo, and publishes a successful monthly paper, entitled the "Buffalo Presbyterian News," which is the official organ of forty-three churches in western New York.

WARNER, Susan, novelist, was born in New York, July 11, 1819, elder sister of Anna B. Warner. Writing as "Elizabeth Wetherell," she gained a huge popular success with her first book, "The Wide, Wide World" (2 vols., 1849). Intended for the young, it reached a sale of 500,000 copies, and was translated into French and German. "Queechy" (2 vols., 1852) was welcomed with almost equal warmth at home and abroad, and had the honor of a Swedish version. Her next works were a prize essay on "American Female Patriotism" (1852), and "The Law and the Testimony," an arrangement of Scripture texts (1853). Ten thousand copies of "The Hills of the Shatemuc" (1856) were sold on the day of its appearance. After it came "The Golden Ladder" (1862), "The Old Helmet" (1863), "Melbourne House" (1863), "Daisy" (1868), "A Story of Small Beginnings" (1872), the "Say and Do" Series (1875), "Kingdom of Judah" (1878), and "Walls of Jerusalem" (1878). All these, and others written in conjunction with her sister Anna (q. v.), were addressed quite as much to the moral as to the intellectual powers, and met their reward more fully from the public than from the critics. Miss Warner died at Highland Falls, Orange county, N. Y., March 17, 1885.

SUNDERLAND, Le Roy, author, was born in Exeter, R. I., May 18, 1802. He did not have early advantages, being apprenticed to a shoemaker when only fifteen years of age. He was a thoughtful lad, and, on becoming converted to Methodism, began preaching in Walpole, Mass., in 1823. He developed great oratorical powers, and soon became prominent in temperance and anti-slavery movements, presiding over the first Methodist anti-slavery society organized. In December, 1834, he wrote the famous "Appeal" to Methodists against slavery, which was signed by many of the ministers through out New England. He was sent as delegate to the first anti-slavery convention in the West, which was held at Cincinnati, and also to the World's convention in London in 1843. He was a preacher of wonderful power, and had an extraordinary influence over his hearers, who seemed to fall into a species of trance. At one time the entire audience was "struck down by the power of God," as such manifestations were then called, and his preaching was attended with similar phenomena whenever he sought to awaken his audiences to a sense of their sinfulness. This singular phenomena awakened his curiosity, and he investigated it, coming to the conclusion that it was in its nature hypnotic, which largely influenced him in his subsequent denial of Christianity during the last half of his life. He gave to his views the name of pathetism. In 1836–43 he was the editor of "The Watchman," in New York. He also edited "The Magnet" (in 1842–43), and "The Spirit World," in Boston (in 1850–52), besides contributing largely to the various religious periodicals of the day. He published a "History of the United States." "Testimony of God Against Slavery" (in 1834); "Mormonism Exposed" (in 1842); "Pathetism with Practical Instruction" (in 1843); "Man Considered in Respect to his Soul, Mind, and Spirit" (in 1847); "The Philosophy of Pathetism" (in 1850); "Book of

Digitized by Google

Psychology" (in 1852); "Theory of Nutrition, and Philosophy of Healing Without Medicine" (in 1853), and "The Trance, and How Introduced" (in 1860).

GOODRICH, Samuel Griswold ("Peter Parley"), author and compiler, was born at Ridgefield, Conn., Aug. 19, 1793. He commenced life as a publisher, at Hartford, Conn., and in 1824 made his first voyage to Europe. On his return he resumed the publishing business at Boston, Mass., where he began the issue of an original annual, "The Token." This he edited for some years, both contributions and illustrations being the work of American authors and artists. Mr. Goodrich himself furnished to these volumes several poems, talks and sketches. In the "Token" he also published the works of young and then unknown authors, some of them now well known. Principal of these was Nathaniel Hawthorne, the first of whose "Twice Told Tales" were first printed in the "Token" without attracting much attention. The "Peter Parley" series was begun about the same time, Mr. Hawthorne supplying much matter for it. The "Peter Parley Geography" was an especial favorite in this series. In 1837 Mr. Goodrich published from his own pen "The Outcast, and Other Poems;" in 1841 a selection from his contributions in prose and poetry to the "Token" and several magazines, under the title "Sketches from a Student's Window." In 1851 he printed a finely illustrated edition of his poems, including "The Outcast." "Fireside Education," by the author of "Peter Parley's Tales," had appeared in 1838. During the winter of this year (1838) and the next, Mr. Goodrich was a member of the Massachusetts senate, and did much to improve and reform legislation. From 1841 to 1854 he edited "Merry's Museum and Parley's Magazine." From 1851 to 1855, during President Fillmore's administration, he was the American consul at Paris, France, and made arrangements for the translation and introduction there of his Peter Parley series, under his own supervision. In 1856 he returned to America, and made his home in the city of New York. The same year he published a book which will ever keep his name in remembrance: this was, "Recollections of a Lifetime; or, Men and Things I Have Seen," in a series of familiar letters to a friend, historical, biographical, anecdotal and descriptive. In it he related the experiences of his boyhood in New England; and the story, as a picture of manners, has much of the kind of interest which Mrs. Grant of Laggan threw over an earlier period of American social history at Albany, N. Y. Various New England personages come upon the scene within its pages, and there are valuable notices of the war of 1812–15 with England. Mr. Goodrich enumerated, in the appendix to this book, the books of which he was editor or author. "I stand before the public," he said, "as the author and editor of about 170 volumes, 116 bearing the name of "Peter Parley." Of all of these, about 7,000,000 volumes have been sold; about 300,000 volumes are now sold annually. Mr. Goodrich's latest publication was an "Illustrated Natural History" (two volumes) completed in 1859. He died in New York city, May 9, 1860.

LITTELL, John Stockton, author, was born in Burlington, N. J., in 1806, a brother of Eliakim Littell, editor, who was born in Burlington, N. J., Jan. 2, 1797, and died in Brookline, Mass., May 17, 1870. He removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1819, and established the "National Recorder," a weekly literary paper, whose name was changed in 1821 to the "Saturday Magazine," and in 1822 to "Museum of Foreign Literature and Science." He went to Boston in 1844 and established the weekly literary periodical, "Littell's Living Age," which has had an existence of more than fifty years. Another brother, Squier Littell, a physician, was born in Burlington, N. J., Dec. 9, 1808, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1886. In addition to his profession he edited in Philadelphia the "Banner of the Cross," and aided his brother, Eliakim, in the editorship of the "Museum of Foreign Literature and Science." In 1855 he began the publication of "Panorama of Life and Literature." Their great-grandfather, Eliakim Littell, was a captain in the revolution and prominent in service in the field, notably in the defence of Springfield, N. J., June 4, 1780. John had the usual facilities of education afforded in his boyhood, and being of an energetic as well as literary nature, he devoted himself to literary work as his aim in life. While contributing much to magazine and periodical literature, as well as attending to miscellaneous editorial work, he also edited, with biographical and historical notes, the "Memoirs of My Own Times," originally written by Alexander Graydon, and published a sketch of the "Life, Character, and Services of Henry Clay."

GOBRIGHT, Lawrence Augustus, journalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 2, 1816. He learned the printing trade in his native city, subsequently migrating to Ohio and establishing a Van Buren paper, called the Ohio "Sun," at Batavia. Upon the defeat of Van Buren, and the inauguration of Gen. William H. Harrison as president, he in 1841 selected Washington city as his field of labor, and remained there until his death. As the capital correspondent of the Baltimore "Clipper," and other well-known journals he devoted his entire time to newspaper work. For many years "Larry" Gobright, Maj. Ben Perley Poore, and James Brooks of the New York "Express," were the only three correspondents recognized in congressional circles. In company with Mr. Tate he for some years owned and edited the Washington "Star," and also edited a paper long since abandoned, called the Washington "Bee." For about thirty-three years he represented the New York associated press at the national capital. Aside from his editorial labors he won fame as an author and lecturer, "Men and Things in Washington During the Third of a Century," being his best-known book. Few journalists obtained in so large a degree the friendship and confidence of public men; Clay, Webster, Calhoun and other political giants of that age being his personal friends. President Andrew Johnson was one of his stanchest admirers, and in his cele-

Digitized by Google

brated "Swing around the Circuit," the chief magistrate was accompanied by Mr. Gobright, who furnished to the press full and graphic descriptions of its several stages. Later Secretary of state Blaine was one of his most devoted friends. At the session of the high joint commission—the celebrated conference of President Lincoln and his cabinet at the most critical period in American history—"Father" Gobright was the only journalist allowed within its precincts, though Washington at the time overflowed with the prominent newspaper men of America and Europe. No man in America has ever held a place of higher honor, greater trust or more importance than this veteran journalist. He died in Washington, D. C., May 22, 1879.

LELAND, Charles Godfrey ("Hans Breitmann"), author and journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 15, 1824. He is descended from Busolt de Leland, who came to England with William the Conqueror. His first American ancestor was Henry Leland, a Puritan, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1636. His grandfather, Oliver Leland, was a prominent soldier of the revolutionary war, and his father, a leading commission merchant of Philadelphia, was the business partner of Charles S. Boker, father of George S. Boker, the poet. The son received his early education at private schools in his native city and at an institution near Boston. He was subsequently graduated from Princeton college in 1846, after which he spent three years in study at the leading universities of Europe. He won many honors while abroad, and was selected as one of the American deputation that congratulated the provisional government at Paris, after the revolution of February, 1848. Upon his return to America he entered the office of Richard H. Kimball, where he devoted himself to the study of law, soon abandoning it, however, for literature. His first mature production was published in 1849. After some years of journalistic life in Philadelphia, he went to New York city, where he edited the "Illustrated News." He also contributed largely to the "Knickerbocker Magazine," the "International Magazine," "Sartain's," "Graham's," and other periodicals. Upon his return to Philadelphia in 1855 he edited the "Evening Bulletin" for three years. In 1856 "Hans Breitmann's Barty," which obtained for him an international renown, appeared in "Graham's Magazine." The civil war found Mr. Leland a stanch supporter of the Union cause, and through the "Knickerbocker Magazine" of New York, and the "Continental Magazine" of Boston, he plead most eloquently for the abolition of slavery. The latter periodical was established by him with the sole object of advocating the emancipation of the slaves. In 1865 he became identified with coal and petroleum speculations in the West, which led to extensive travel in those regions. A second visit to Europe in 1869 prompted him to make thorough investigation of the history, language and habits of the Gypsy race, upon which subject he afterward became an acknowledged authority. Later, he was active in introducing industrial art education into the Philadelphia public schools. Mr. Leland never held public office, although a fellow-journalist, Charles A. Dana, once said "that the work that he did for the republican party on 'Vanity Fair' alone was worth a foreign mission." The latter part of his life has been passed almost entirely in London, where he has many friends and admirers among men of letters. He is the author of a number of works, most popular of which are the "Hans Breitmann Ballads," an amplification of the idea contained in the stanzas that first gave him fame, and which is a kindly burlesque of the peculiarities of German-Americans. His other publications are: "The Poetry and Mystery of Dreams;" "Meister Kart's Sketch Book;" "Pictures of Travel" (translated from the German of Heinrich Heine); "Sunshine in Thought;" "Legends of Birds;" "To Kansas and Back;" "Gaudeamus" (a translation of humorous poems from the German); "Egyptian Sketch Book;" "The English Gypsies and their Language;" "Fu-Sang; or, the Discovery of America by Chinese Buddhist Priests in the Fifth Century;" "English Gypsy Songs" (in collaboration with Janet Tuckey and Prof. Edward H. Palmer); "Johnnykin and the Goblins;" "Pidgin-English Sing-song;" "Abraham Lincoln;" "The Minor Arts;" "The Gypsies;" "The Algonquin Legends of New England;" and a series of "Art-Work Manuals."

JEWETT, Charles Coffin, bibliographer, was born in Lebanon, Me., Aug. 12, 1816. Of his early education little is known. He was a graduate of Brown university in 1835, after which he devoted two years to teaching. He next studied theology at Andover, being at the same time the librarian of the seminary, and preparing a carefully compiled catalogue of the books. He paid especial attention to the oriental languages and antiquities with a view to becoming a missionary in the orient; was graduated from Andover in 1840; took charge of an academy in Wrentham, Mass., for a short time; became librarian of Brown university in 1841, and rearranged the library on an original idea, cataloguing it in such a systematic and convenient method that it met with favor in many other libraries, and attracted wide attention in Europe. He was appointed professor of modern languages in the university in 1843; made a visit to England and the continent to study the library systems in vogue in those countries; purchased many books in both Greek and Latin literature, and classical works of many modern authors. On his return he devoted himself to Brown university until 1848, when he became librarian and assistant secretary to the then newly organized Smithsonian institute at Washington. He remained ten years at the Smithsonian, during which time he prepared an extended report regarding the public libraries in the United States, that was in 1850 duly issued by the institute among its publications. He also perfected a system of cataloguing by separately stereotyping the title of each work in the library. In 1858 the building of the famous Boston library was completed, and Mr. Jewett was elected its first superintendent. He immediately resigned his position in the Smithsonian, and entering upon the duties of his new position, remained at his post of duty until his death ten years later. The work he did in the preparation of catalogues, and the rules laid down, served as models of library economy throughout the United States as well as Canada. He published "Facts and Considerations relative to Duties on Books" (1846); "Notices of Public Libraries in the United States" (1854); and "On the Construction of Catalogues of Libraries and their Publication by means of Separate Sterotyped Titles, with Rules and Examples" (1852). He died in Braintree, Mass., Jan. 9, 1868.

KIRKLAND, Caroline Matilda Stansbury, author, was born in New York city Jan. 12, 1801, daughter of Samuel Stansbury, a publisher of New York city. On his death the family removed to western New York, where she married William Kirkland, the well-known educator, author, and

Digitized by Google

editor. After her marriage she made her home in Geneva, N. Y., until 1835, when she removed to Detroit, Mich., and for six months lived sixty miles from that city in the forest primeval. Mrs. Kirkland was a good observer, with a keen sense of the humorous, and she was prompted by what was amusing in backwoods life to write for publication. The result of her experiences was embodied in the three books, "A New Home," "Forest Life," and "Western Clearings," published under the pen-name "Mrs. Mary Clavers." She gave in these volumes such a witty and entertaining picture of pioneer life, that the commendation they received determined her to devote herself to literary work. Her next venture in letters was an "Essay on the Life and Writings of Spenser," which appeared as an introduction to an edition of the "Faery Queen," published in 1846. This essay displayed a remarkable versatility, and a surprising knowledge of the author and his work. In 1847 she was the editor of the "Union Magazine," and on its removal from New York to Philadelphia, where it was published under the name of "Sartain's Magazine," she was a regular contributor for nearly three years. In 1848 she went to Europe, and her book, called "Holidays Abroad," contains a record of her trip. She afterward published a number of volumes, among which were the "Evening Book; or, Fireside Talks on Morals and Manners," which received special commendation. She died in New York city Apr. 6, 1864, from overwork in behalf of the success of the Sanitary fair.

DEMAREST, Mary Augusta Lee, author, was born in New York city, June 26, 1838. Her father was Thomas R. Lee, who gave her the best education the city afforded. She early showed evidence of literary genius, and published a volume of poetry of unusual merit. The best-known of her poems is "My Ain Countrie," which was first published in the New York "Observer." She became the wife of Theodore F. C. Demarest and resided in Passaic, N. J. She had a philanthropic disposition and was identified with the various charities of New York, and at her death bequeathed to them the sum of $10,000. She died in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 8, 1888.

CALVERT, George Henry, author, was born in Prince George county, Md., Jan. 2, 1803. He was a lineal descendant of Lord Baltimore, the first colonial governor of Maryland. He was graduated from Harvard in 1823, and subsequently studied at the University of Göttingen. Upon his return to the United States he for a time edited a newspaper in Baltimore, but in 1843 he took up a permanent residence in Newport, R. I. He was for a number of years a member of the Newport school committee and its chairman, and was mayor of the city from October, 1853, to April, 1854, after which he never again accepted public office. Mr. Calvert was widely known as the author of a number of prose and poetical works, "The Gentleman" being probably the one of the most merit, and the most likely to perpetuate his memory. He died May 24, 1889.

BROWNELL, Henry Howard, author, was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 6, 1820. He was a nephew of Thomas Church Brownell, third P. E. bishop of Connecticut, and was educated in his native town, graduating from Trinity college in 1841. He went South for his health, and taught school in Mobile, Ala., for a time, but returned to Hartford and studied law, and was then admitted to the bar in 1844, but exchanged the profession of law for that of teacher. He published a volume of poems in 1847, and continued to contribute to the magazines through the remainder of his life. He was chiefly occupied in writing popular histories when the civil war broke out. These are, "The People's Book of Ancient and Modern History," "The Discoverers, Pioneers, and Settlers of North and South America," and a "History of the War of 1812." A poetical version of Farragut's "general orders" to his fleet, on preparing for the passage of the forts below New Orleans, 1862, attracted that commander's attention, and led to Brownell's appointment as acting ensign on board the Hartford, in order that he might witness a naval engagement. In this capacity he participated in the battle in Mobile bay, which engagement he afterward made the subject of his long war poem, "The Bay Fight." At the close of the war he accompanied Farragut on his cruise to the ports of Europe, resigning and returning to Hartford in 1868. In 1864 appeared his "Lyrics of a Day," and in 1866 his "War Lyrics, and Other Poems." He died in Hartford, Oct. 31, 1872.

WALSH, Robert, author and journalist, was born at Baltimore, Md., in 1784, where his father, an Irishman, was in business. He attended Roman Catholic schools there and at Georgetown, D. C., and at twelve recited some verses of welcome in presence of President Washington. After some years abroad, he settled in Philadelphia in 1809 and published a "Letter on the French Government," hostile to Napoleon and favoring alliance with England; this was several times reprinted in London, and Jeffrey wrote in the "Edinburgh Review," "We must all learn to love the Americans if they send us many such pamphlets." He began the practice of law, but soon gave it up, wrote for Dennie's "Portfolio," and in 1811 founded our first quarterly, the "American Review of History of Politics;" this he conducted for two years, writing most of it himself. In 1813 appeared his "Essay on the Future State of Europe," and "Correspondence respecting Russia" with R. G. Harper, under whom he had studied law. In 1817–18 he edited the "American Register" and contributed to Delaplaine's "Repository." In 1819 he put forth "An Appeal from the Judgments of Great Britain," an octavo of more than 500 pages, which refuted certain alleged slanders of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews upon the United States. The Pennsylvania legislature thanked him for this, and ordered a copy for each of its members, but John Neal, writing for a British audience, called it "a bad, mischievous, provoking, unvailable piece of work." The most important of his enterprises was the "National Gazette," which he started in 1819 and conducted till 1836; it appeared at first three times a week, but soon became a daily. In 1822 he edited the "Museum of Foreign Literature," a predecessor of Littell's "Living Age." In 1857 he revived the "American Review," and continued it through twenty-two volumes until 1837. He also wrote short biographies for Dr. Lieber's "Encyclopædia Americana," 1829–32, for an edition of the British poets in fifty volumes, and to accompany the speeches of Canning, Windham, and Huskisson, which he edited in 1835 and 1841. His two volumes of "Didactics" (1836), were mainly taken from the "Gazette," and in Poe's opinion showed him to be "one of the finest writers, one of the most accomplished scholars, and, when not in too great a hurry, one of the most accurate thinkers in the country." About 1837 he removed to Paris, where he was U. S. consul 1845–51, correspondent of the "National Intelligencer and Journal of Commerce," and died Feb. 7, 1859. His son, Robert Moylan Walsh, was born in Philadelphia Apr. 27, 1811, was educated at

Robert Walsh

Digitized by Google

William and Mary, and lived mostly in Europe. He was an attaché of the U. S. legation at London in 1830, and afterward secretary of that at Naples, U. S. consul at Leghorn, and held other diplomatic posts. He translated several French books, helped his father on the "Gazette," wrote for the "Encyclopedia Americana," and in later days for the magazines. He returned to Philadelphia in 1867, and died at Camden, N. J., March 1, 1872.

WARE, Henry, Jr., clergyman and author, was born at Hingham, Mass., Apr. 21, 1794, son of Prof. Henry Ware. He was graduated from Harvard in 1812, was licensed to preach in 1815, and in January, 1817, became pastor of the Second church in Boston. Upon the retirement of Noah Worcester he became editor of "The Christian Disciple," retaining the editorship from 1819–22. In 1828, his health failing, with Ralph Waldo Emerson as a colleague, he went to Europe for a year. He was professor of pulpit eloquence and pastoral care in the Harvard divinity school 1829–40, and Parkman professor 1840–42. He wrote verses from boyhood, and one or two of his hymns are still used, but he published no volume of poems. Besides many contributions to periodicals and a few memoirs, his works include: "Hints on Extemporaneous Preaching" (1824), "Sermons" (1825); "Formation of the Christian Character" (1831); "Life of the Saviour" (1832), and "Scenes and Characters Illustrating Christian Truth" (1837). Some of these were very popular in their day. Harvard gave him the degree of S.T.D. in 1834. Never physically strong, he resigned his chair in 1842, and died at Framingham, Mass., Sept. 22, 1843. His Memoir, by his brother, Dr. John Ware, appeared in two volumes in 1846, and a selection from his works by C. Robbins, D.D., in four volumes (1846–47).

Henry Ware jr

WARE, William, clergyman and novelist, was born at Hingham, Mass., Aug. 3, 1797, son of Henry Ware the elder. He was graduated from Harvard in 1816, took the divinity course under his father, and from December, 1821, to October, 1836, was the only Unitarian minister in New York city. As conscientious and devout as any of his notable family, he was more brilliant and restless than they. He labored faithfully, but was never at home in the pulpit, and his sermons were "severe, essay-like, and unattractive." His brother Henry lamented that he could not "preach his letters." Feeling his vocation to be a mistake, and not realizing his hold on the affections of his people, he resigned his pastorate, and never took another charge, though he preached at Waltham, West Cambridge, and elsewhere, and was for a year (1847) minister-at-large in Boston. He purchased the "Christian Examiner" in 1838, and edited it till 1844. His classical and oriental fictions were then a novelty, and are still noteworthy. "Letters from Palmyra," which appeared in the "Knickerbocker" in 1836, and in two volumes in 1837, is best known under the later title of "Zenobia." This and "Aurelian," which was first called "Probus" (2 vols., 1838), were widely read, and gained great repute. "Julian" followed in two more volumes in 1841. Always frail in body and generous in spirit, he went abroad in April, 1848, that his disease might not "wear on the sympathies of home." Returning with an apparent increase of strength, he gave in New York and Boston a course of lectures which were published in 1851 as "Sketches of European Capitals," and others on the "Works and Genius of Washington Allston" (1852). Besides these he printed some sermons, two volumes of "Unitarian Biography" (1850–51), and many articles in the "Christian Register." Most of his later years were passed at Cambridge, and there he died Feb. 19, 1852. His head was so remarkable that Miss Martineau said it was worth crossing the Atlantic to see.

W. Ware

FRANKLIN, Christine Ladd, writer on mathematics, logic and psychology, was born at Windsor, Conn., Dec. 1, 1847, daughter of Elipha-let and Augusta (Niles) Ladd. Her father was a member of a prominent Portsmouth (N. H.), family. Her great-uncle, William Ladd, was the founder of the American peace society. John M. Niles, a great-uncle on her mother's side, was a well-known lawyer and public man of Hartford, Conn.; was one of the founders of the Hartford "Times;" was United States senator from Connecticut, and was postmaster-general during the administration of President Van Buren (see index). Christine Ladd was graduated from Vassar college in 1869, and during the following nine years was engaged in teaching in the scientific department at several schools. During this period she prosecuted the study of mathematics, and made a number of minor contributions to mathematical journals. The ability and promise of which she thus gave evidence led to her being invited, in 1878, to pursue her studies at the Johns Hopkins university, although that institution was not at that time open to women. In the following year she was placed upon the footing of a fellow of Johns Hopkins university, receiving the annual stipend which accompanies that honor, and being the only woman who had received this distinction, by which she continued to profit for three years. During her residence at the university, she published two memoirs in the "American Journal of Mathematics," one on "The Pascal Hexagram," the other on "De Morgan's Extension of the Algebraic Processes," and also a memoir in the studies in logic by members of the Johns Hopkins university, upon the "Algebra of Logic." In 1882 she was married to Fabian Franklin, professor of mathematics in the Johns Hopkins university, since which time she has devoted her attention chiefly to logic and physiological psychology, more particularly physiological optics. On the last-named subject she has written frequently for the "American Journal of Psychology," her most notable contribution being "On an Experimental Determination of the Horopter." Upon logic she has written articles for the journal just named and for "Mind" (London). She has also been a writer of reviews and editorials in the "Nation" and other journals, and wrote the section upon woman's education in the South in a co-operative volume entitled "Woman's Work in America." In 1887 Vassar college conferred upon her the degree of LL.D. She studied in the universities of Göttingen and Berlin during 1891–92. Her theory of the sensation of color was published in the "Zeitschrift für Psychologie" (1892), and in "Mind" (1893).

FREDERICK, Harold, journalist, was born in Utica, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1856. He was educated in his native town, and at the age of twenty became attached to the editorial staff of the Utica "Herald" and became its editor in chief in 1881. He resigned this position to take charge of the Albany "Evening

Digitized by Google

Journal," but left this post to accept the position of London correspondent of the N. Y. "Times." He is the author of the novels, "Seth's Brother's Wife," "The Lawton Girl," and "In the Valley." His literary work is of a high character and he is an indefatigable worker.

SPALDING, James Reed, was born in Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 15, 1821. His father was for nearly half a century a prominent physician in that place. The son was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1840, and was afterward a private tutor in Georgia, at the same time studying law. On his return to Montpelier, he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office with Joseph Prentice. His literary tastes led him to relinquish his profession, and he spent several years in travel in Europe and Asia as a close student of manners, morals and politics. He was a witness of the great events of the revolution of France in 1848. His letters to the New York "Courier and Enquirer" during his sojourn abroad won for him highest praise from American and English scholars for their philosophical grasp of events and persons, and brilliancy of style. On his return to the United States in the spring of 1850, he became one of the editors of the "Courier and Enquirer," with Gen. James Watson Webb. His remarkable abilities as a writer were soon widely recognized. His reputation as a fearless, independent critic of public men and measures, and of highest Christian patriotism, created a demand for the establishment of a new journal which might be a full reflection of his own spirit and character. The New York "World" was the result. It began its career in June, 1860. The design of the enterprise was altogether new—that of a model journal, conducted throughout on Christian principles, independent of church sects and political parties. The financial troubles that attended the progress of the civil war so affected the paper that it passed under a new management. In 1861 Mr. Spalding became connected with the New York "Times," Henry J. Raymond, its editor, being his classmate in college and his life-long friend. During Mr. Raymond's congressional service Mr. Spalding was the responsible editor of the "Times." Many of its most powerful appeals to the country in its years of darkest disaster were from his pen. He was stricken with paralysis when in the very fullness of his powers, and died Oct. 10, 1872, after years of patient suffering, at the home of his brother, Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Spalding, in Dover, N. H. A wife and daughter survive him. His published addresses are "Spiritual Philosophy and Material Politics" (1854), and "The True Idea of Female Education" (1855). Richard Grant White, the distinguished Shakespearean scholar, who was associated with him in editorial work, wrote of Mr. Spalding: "He preferred to deal with moral questions, or to treat of the loftier issues of national politics; yet under the stimulus of excitement he was capable of entering into the conduct of a local contest with great power and effect. He was a man of profound convictions, and his best utterances were expressed when he gave voice to his cherished sentiments. Then his ponderous sentences were elegantly rounded and polished, but they struck with the force of a ball impelled by a gun of the largest calibre. Then the scintillations of his wit illumined the subject he was treating with a powerful vividness. All the resources of classical culture, of historical study and of extended travel were then at his command, so that wonder and admiration held his reader enchained. With a theme congenial and an occasion to arouse him, Mr. Spalding's vigor and elegance have never been excelled by a writer upon the city press."

PARSONS, Thomas William, poet, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1819. He attended the Boston Latin school and, after a private course of study, went to Europe in 1836. While in Italy he devoted himself to the study of Italian and made a translation of the first ten cantos of Dante's "Inferno," part of which, on his return to Boston in 1843, was published and favorably criticised. It was not until 1867 that the completed work appeared. In 1844 he took a course in dental surgery, obtained a degree at Boston, and established a successful practice. Some years later, after removing to England, he combined with his practice a literary profession and published a volume of his poems, many of which were collected from London magazines, under the title of "Ghetto di Roma." A number of works from his pen then followed. In 1872, on returning to America, he made his home in Boston, Mass., and became a contributor to the periodicals. He published a version, in verse, of the collects of the Protestant Episcopal prayer-book. His winters were spent quietly with a few chosen friends in Beacon Hill place, while his summers were passed at Scituate and Wayland. "The Magnolia and Other Poems," "The Old House at Sudbury," and "Shadow of the Obelisk and Other Poems," were his principal published poems. He died at Scituate, Mass., Sept. 3, 1892.

WATSON, Henry Cood, author, was born at London in 1816. His father was a musician, the entire family being more or less musical. At an early age young Watson sang small parts in public, composed several pieces for the pianoforte, and wrote for the London daily newspapers. In 1840 the Watson family emigrated, *en masse*, to New York city, where they were employed at concerts given in Niblo's garden. In 1844 Watson became connected with the daily press as a fine-art reviewer, and a year later, in connection with E. A. Poe and C. F. Briggs, published the short-lived "Broadway Journal." In 1851 he served as a sub-editor on "Frank Leslie's Weekly," and two years afterward was employed as musical reviewer for the N. Y. "Tribune." Watson wrote the *libretto* of Wallace's opera "Lurline," and subsequently established a weekly "Art Journal." Not seldom he appeared as conductor at English glee and ballad concerts. He died in New York city Dec. 2, 1875.

WALWORTH, Mansfield Tracy, novelist, was born at Albany, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1830, son of Reuben Hyde Walworth, chancellor. He was graduated from Union college in 1849, studied law at Harvard, and was for a few years associated with his father in its practice. The success of his first story, "The Mission of Death" (1853), which went through twelve editions, and was reprinted in London, seemed to indicate his vocation. His later romances, though never recognized by the critics, attained a certain popularity, and in some cases a sale of 50,000 to 75,000 copies. They were called "Lulu" (1860); "Hotspur" (1861); "Stormcliff" (1865); "Warwick" (1868); "Delaplaine" (1872), and "Beverley" (1873). He also wrote for the "Home Journal," the "Metropolitan Magazine," and other periodicals, delivered some lectures, and at the time of his death was engaged on "Lives of the Chancellors of New York State," having just completed a "Life of Chancellor Livingston." His character did not resemble his father's: there were domestic difficulties, and he was killed at a hotel in New York, June 3, 1873, by his son, a mere lad, who was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Digitized by Google

WHITE, William Henry, physician, was born at Cherry Valley, N. Y., Apr. 12, 1823. The White family in this country is descended from the English stock of John Churchill, duke of Marlborough. William's grandfather, Dr. Joseph White, was born in Connecticut in 1763; though but a lad, fought in the revolution, and afterward settling in New York became an eminent physician and member of the state executive council when John Jay was governor. His maternal grandfather, Dr. David Little, was a man of strong intellectuality. His brother, Joseph L. White, was an orator and a leading lawyer, and friend of Henry Clay, and for many years president of the Henry Clay society of New York city. His father, Delos White, was a distinguished physician of high literary culture. The son had a liberal education and graduating in medicine, removed to Iowa city in 1849, and marrying Mary Eudora, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Woods, an Iowa pioneer of Presbyterianism, he continued the family fame for distinction in medicine. In 1861 he received the first commission in his state as a Federal surgeon and had a most brilliant and useful career of army medical service, and was the most successful physician that accompanied the Iowa troops, becoming medical director of a brigade. After the war he removed to Memphis, Tenn., where in 1869 he was appointed by the governor of Tennessee chairman of the board of commissioners of Shelby county, a responsible public position dealing with important local matters, and he became popular with all classes. In 1869 he located in Atlanta, Ga., and became the general agent of the Northwestern life insurance company for the state of Georgia, which he represented until his death. He created for it a remarkable business. Dr. White was a man of extraordinary qualities. He was successful in everything he tried. He had by heredity a genius for medicine, with a gift for doing successfully bold and original operations, being of the third generation of great doctors. He built up, when his health gave way and made him renounce his profession, a magnificent constituency for the life insurance company he so ably represented. Dr. White's greatest claim to a kind remembrance lies in his successful efforts at national pacification, and his judicious and intelligent enlightenment of the North through the press about southern affairs. He originated in 1876 an excursion of representative western business men and journalists that visited the South and received a great ovation in Atlanta, Ga. The delegates listened to a powerful speech from Senator Ben H. Hill, which was the first practical step to sectional understanding, and for which the Chicago and Detroit boards of trade sent Dr. White handsome testimonials. He was an able physician, an upright business man, and a loyal friend, and left a fragrant memory in the South. He died in Iowa city, Ia., March 29, 1880.

FIELD, Henry Martyn, clergyman and editor, was born at Stockbridge, Mass., Apr. 3, 1822, a younger brother of David Dudley, Stephen Johnson, and Cyrus W. Field. The Field family has been established in America for two and a half centuries, the earliest ancestor in this country having been an English Puritan, Zachariah Field, who came to New England not more than ten or twelve years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Mass. Removing to Connecticut at least as early as 1639, he remained there for twenty years, and then settled at Northampton, Mass. Subsequently he removed to Hatfield. His eldest son, Zachariah, Jr. lived at Deerfield and Northampton. His brother, Ebenezer, removed from Deerfield on account of Indian troubles, settling at Guilford, Conn., in that part of the town which is now Madison. David, his son, was a large farmer in Madison and Killingsworth, and his eldest child was Timothy Field, who served in the war of the revolution. He married Anna Dudley, of Madison. A son of theirs was the Rev. David Dudley Field, D.D., of Stockbridge, Mass. father of the subject of this sketch. His wife was Submet, daughter of Capt. Noah Dickinson, of Somers, Conn. Henry Martyn Field was graduated from Williams college, Mass., in 1838, studied theology at East Windsor, Conn., and at New Haven, and became pastor of a Presbyterian church at St. Louis, Mo., in 1842. In 1847–48 he traveled in Europe. From 1851 to 1854 he was pastor of the Congregational church at West Springfield, Mass., whence he removed in the latter year to New York city to become the editor of the New York "Evangelist." Besides his labors as editor he has been an extensive traveler. In 1847–48 he traveled in Europe, and was in Paris during the revolution in February of the latter year, and also in Italy during similar scenes a few weeks later. As early as 1850 he published "The Irish Confederate and the Rebellion of 1798;" in 1866 a "History of the Atlantic Telegraph." In 1875–76 he made a tour around the world, which he described in two volumes, "From the Lakes of Killarney to the Golden Horn," and "From Egypt to Japan," which have passed through twenty editions. Subsequently he made a second visit to the East, and on his return related his travels in three volumes, "On the Desert," describing a pilgrimage to Mount Sinai, "Among the Holy Hills," and "The Greek Islands and Turkey After the War." A still later foreign tour was followed in 1892 by "Spanish Cities." In 1888 he published the Field-Ingersoll discussion, "Faith or Agnosticism?" a series of articles from the "North American Review." All these books of travel have had a very wide circulation, and have brought to their author much reputation, for they evince, in marked degree, powers of close observation, joined with the capacity for vivid description. Their exceptional merit has given to Dr. Field a permanent place among American literary men, while his influence as the successful conductor of one of the leading organs of thought in the Presbyterian church in the United States, has long been commanding in its nature and extent.

GOOD, James Isaac, educator, was born in York, Pa., Dec. 31, 1850. He studied at the Reading high school; was graduated from Lafayette college in 1872; and from Union theological seminary in 1875. He served as pastor of the Reformed church at York, Pa., in 1875–77; in Philadelphia 1877–90; and settled in Reading in 1890. Since 1890 he has also been professor of theology at Ursinus college, in Collegeville, Pa., and in 1891 was elected dean of the theological department. In 1887 Ursinus college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He is the author of "The Origin of the Reformed Church in Germany" and "Rambles round Reformed Lands," besides many articles on special subjects. He is also editor of the Reformed church magazine.

Digitized by Google

HARKISHEIMER, William John, soldier, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 11, 1838, his father, William Harkisheimer, being of German, and his mother, Margaret Douglas McLean, of Scotch ancestry. He was the second of a family of five, was educated in the schools of his native city, and at sixteen was apprenticed to his uncle, Daniel J. McLean, to learn the trade of watch-case-making. In his eighteenth year he manufactured a watch-case which took the first prize at the Franklin institute fair, Philadelphia. This watch was for many years carried by its inventor with much pride. The panic of 1857 threw young Harkisheimer out of employment, but after a few months' idleness, he was offered and accepted a position as clerk under the commissioner of public highways. He took an active part in the Lincoln presidential campaign, being secretary of one of the Philadelphia executive committees. At the outbreak of the civil war, he entered the 20th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, as a private soldier, April, 1861; was promoted corporal in June, and sergeant in July, and was mustered out of service at the end of his three months' enlistment. As second lieutenant in the 88th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, he re-entered the service September, 1861. He was promoted to a first lieutenancy, June, 1862, and to a captaincy, November, 1863. In March, 1865, he was brevetted major for faithful and meritorious conduct.

During this time he saw much hard service in the Shenandoah valley and with the army of the Potomac, being badly wounded at Fredericksburg, December, 1862, and receiving honorable mention for gallant conduct in the battle. After two years' service as aide-de-camp and assistant adjutant-general on the staffs of Gen. W. R. Montgomery, U. S. A., Gen. John Mansfield, U. S. V., and General J. P. Slough, U. S. V., he was ordered to duty in 1866 to Columbus, S. C., where he remained until his retirement from the army in 1869. His position under Gen. Montgomery deserves especial mention as it involved a particularly important and onerous trust for so young a man. From October, 1861, until April, 1862, while the army of the Potomac was being organized, he, stationed at Alexandria, Va., had entire charge of the business and traffic carried on with that army south of the Potomac: all goods, stores or travelers were only able to enter or pass through the army upon his official pass. The business part of this amounted to thousands of dollars daily, thus showing the honor and responsibility of the office. On leaving the service, Maj. Harkisheimer took up a seven years' residence in Philadelphia, at the end of which time he removed to Jacksonville, Fla., where he established himself as a wholesale and retail grocer. He met with immediate and signal success, largely due to the introduction of the best modern methods into the grocery trade. Always active in public affairs, he soon associated himself with the best interests of his adopted city. The first building association of the place was established by him in 1882 He is president of the Merchants steamship company, Fla.; president of the Duval building and loan association; vice-president of the Savings and Trust bank of Florida; a director of the First national bank of Fernandina, Fla.; a director of the Putnam national bank of Palatka, Fla.; a director and treasurer of the National Peace river phosphate company; a director of the Seminole club of Jacksonville; one of the originators of the Jacksonville board of trade; a member of the military order of the Loyal legion of the United States; a charter member, O. M. Mitchell post, Grand army of the republic; a member of the Union veterans legion, and a member of the masonic fraternity. Socially, Maj. Harkisheimer is also most popular, being noted for his geniality of manner and disposition. In September, 1867, he was married to Jennie E., daughter of Judge W. E. Crane, of Yonkers, N. Y. Four children have been born to them.

DOLES, George Pierce, soldier, was born in Milledgeville, Ga., May 14, 1830. He received his early education in his native city, and at the outbreak of the civil war was captain of the "Baldwin Blues," a local militia company made up of the best young men of the capital city. Captain Doles offered the services of his command to Gov. Brown, and they were assigned to the 4th Georgia infantry. On May 8, 1861, Capt. Doles was elected colonel of the regiment. His regiment was one of four Georgia regiments that made up Ripley's brigade in Gen. D. H. Hill's division, army of northern Virginia, as organized in August, 1862. The division took part in the battles of Turner's Gap, Crampton's Gap, 2d Manassas, South Mountain, Md., Sharpsburg, and Fredericksburg. Afterward at Gettysburg Col. Doles's brigade was assigned to Gen. R. E. Rode's division and his commission as brigadier-general was made to bear date from Nov. 1, 1862. He continued in command of the brigade in the movement of Gen. Lee in defence of Richmond against the operations of Gen. Grant. At the battle of Cold Harbor he was killed while leading his troops, the date of his death being June 2, 1864.

BENEDICT, Lewis, soldier, was born in Albany, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1817. He attended the academy at Albany, where he fitted for college. He entered Williams and was graduated in 1837. Returning home he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He soon gained a large practice and so much popularity that he was chosen as city attorney in 1845 and judge advocate in 1847. He was the elected surrogate of the county of Albany, serving from 1848 to 1852. In the general election of 1860 he was a successful candidate for the state assembly. Before the legislature convened he had accepted the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 73d N. Y. volunteers, and in June, 1861, marched with his regiment to the front. He served in McClellan's peninsular campaign and in the spring of 1862 was taken prisoner at Williamsburg and confined in Libby and Salisbury prisons during the summer. He was exchanged in time to join Gen. Banks in his expedition to Louisiana in September, 1862, having been promoted to colonel and placed in command of the 162d regiment, N. Y. volunteers. For gallantry in the assault on Port Hudson he was brevetted brigadier-general June 14, 1863. He participated in the various battles and skirmishes of the Red river expedition of 1864 and commanded the 3d brigade, made

Digitized by Google

up of the 13th Maine, 162d, 165th and 173d New York regiments, in the 1st division commanded by Gen. W. H. Emory of Franklin's 19th corps. At the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864, Gen. Benedict was mortally wounded while rallying his brigade, which occupied the extreme left of Emory's line, and had been suprised by a sudden movement of the Confederate forces to turn the Federal left. His fellow-townsman, A. B. Street, made his heroic death the subject of a poem which was published in a memorial volume for private distribution, issued at Albany in 1864.

WAINWRIGHT, Richard, naval officer, was born at Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 5, 1817. He entered the navy in 1831, became a passed midshipman in 1837, and a lieutenant in 1841, and was employed for some years on the coast survey on the brig Consort. He was attached to the Home squadron, commanding the steamer Water Witch in 1848–49; served again on coast survey 1851–57, and cruised on the Merrimack 1857–60. He was on ordnance duty at the Washington navy yard 1860–61. In April, 1861, he was made commander, and given charge of the Hartford, which was Farragut's flag-ship at the taking of New Orleans, and was attacked by a fire-raft while passing the forts. Here and in the operations below Vicksburg, Wainwright won the praise of the admiral for personal bravery in fighting the flames of the fire-rafts, and in manœuvering the Hartford in her passage of the forts. He died near New Orleans Aug. 10, 1862, while in command of the Hartford.

BRICE, John Jones, naval officer, was born in Licking county, O., Jan. 23, 1842. He was a direct descendant of Capt. William Brice, who served under Gen. Washington in the American revolution, and who died from exposure at Valley Forge. The family were Scotch-Irish, emigrating to the north of Ireland from Scotland in the sixteenth century, and thence to America in the early part of the seventeenth century. They settled on Kent island, Md., near Annapolis. His maternal great-grandfather, Col. Ben Wilson, commanded Virginia troops during the revolution, and was a delegate to the Virginia convention. Com. Brice entered the navy as a volunteer officer in 1861, and was assigned to the Freeborn of the Potomac flotilla, August, 1861, which vessel he commanded in a severe fight with a Confederate battery, he being at the time but nineteen years of age. He afterwards commanded the schooner Bailey, and the captured Confederate steamer Eureka, and the Primrose. He was in the engagement with the Cockpit point batteries, Shipping point batteries and Potomac creek batteries in 1861; was in the attack on the Acquia creek fortifications, in a cutting-out expedition in the Rappahannock river, and in the engagements with field batteries and infantry near Gloucester court house, Va., for which engagement he was promoted. He landed inside the Confederate lines with boats and men, and captured a colonel of cavalry, carrying him on board his vessel. For the cutting-out expedition on Mattox creek, Va., he was commended for gallantry, and promoted to acting master. His further engagements at Aiken's landing when the Confederate rams were turned back, the attack upon Jones's Bluff, and at the capture of Fredericksburg, Va., he was distinguished for conspicuous bravery. He was with Grant's army during the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, guarding sub-marine telegraph, and commanded the United States steamer Don at the end of the war. He was commissioned ensign in the regular service, March, 1868, and served on the De Soto, West India squadron; the sloop Quinnebaug, Brazil station 1868–69; Saco and frigate Franklin, European squadron 1870–72; Richmond (sloop) and Saranac in the Pacific squadron 1873–75; and wrecked June 18, 1875; sloop Lackawanna, Pacific station 1878–81, promoted lieutenant-commander Apr. 15, 1882; Mare island 1882–85; Iroquois 1885–88; Washington navy yard 1888–89; Fish commission 1889–90.

HUGER, Benjamin, soldier, was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1806, son of Francis Kinloch Huger, patriot, who aided in liberating Gen. Lafayette from the fortress of Olmutz, and was arrested, imprisoned, and persecuted by the Austrian government, and after eight months released and sent across the frontier. He afterward joined the U. S. army and served through the war of 1812. The mother of Benjamin was a daughter of Gen. Thomas Pinckney. His grandfather was Benjamin Huger, the revolutionary patriot, who was killed while reconnoitering the position of the British army then occupying Charleston, S. C., May 11, 1779, and his great-great-grandfather was Daniel Huger (1651–1711), the refugee who fled from France before the revocation of the edict of Nantes and settled in South Carolina. Benjamin Huger was educated for the army and entering as cadet at the U. S. military academy, West Point, 1821, was graduated, in 1825, with the brevet rank of second lieutenant in the 3d artillery. He served on topographical duty three years, when he visited Europe on leave of absence. On his return he was promoted captain of ordnance, May 30, 1833, and commanded the arsenal at Fortress Monroe for seven years. From 1839 to 1846 he was on the ordnance board of the department and in 1840–41 was a member of a military commission sent to Europe to study the art of war. From 1841 until 1846 he again commanded the Fortress Monroe arsenal. Upon the outbreak of hostilities with Mexico, Capt. Huger was made chief of ordnance of the army under Gen. Scott, and had charge of the siege train at Vera Cruz. For gallantry in this siege he was brevetted major, March 29, 1847. For Molino del Rey he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel Sept. 8, 1847, and for Chapultepec a colonel Sept. 13, 1847. South Carolina, in 1852, presented her valiant son a sword of honor for meritorious conduct and gallantry in Mexico. On his return from Mexico, Col. Huger again assumed command of the arsenal at Fortress Monroe, remaining in charge until 1851. From 1851 to 1854 he commanded the armory at Harper's Ferry. Capt. Huger was promoted a major, Feb. 15, 1855, and stationed at Pikeville arsenal, Md., from 1854 to 1860, when he was transferred by Secretary Floyd to the arsenal at Charleston, S. C. On March 16, 1861 he was commissioned colonel of artillery in the Confederate states army. On Apr. 22, 1861, he tendered his resignation as an officer in the U. S. army, and on June 17, 1861, was made a brigadier-general in the provisional army of the Confederate states. He commanded the troops from South Carolina at Norfolk, Va., May 23, 1861, and on May 26th was given command of all the troops and defences around Nor-

Digitized by Google

folk until occupied by the Federal forces, May 10, 1862. He was promoted a full major-general, provisional army Confederate states, Oct. 7, 1861. In the defence of Richmond against McClellan in 1862, he had a division composed of the brigades of A. R. Wright, Mahone, Blanchard, and Armistead. After the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, he was relieved of his command under the charge of failing to cut off McClellan's retreat after the battle had been won by the Confederates. He was transferred to the trans-Mississippi department, and assigned to duty in the ordnance department. Here he continued until the surrender of Lee, when he returned to Virginia and became a farmer. He afterward removed to his native city and died there Dec. 7, 1877.

PRENTISS, Benjamin Maybury, soldier, was born in Belleville, Va. (now West Virginia), Nov. 23, 1819. When the boy was sixteen years old his parents removed to Missouri, where young Prentiss worked on his father's farm, and acquired such rudiments of an education as the neighborhood afforded. In 1841 he left home, settling at Quincy, Ill., where he learned the business of rope-making, and afterward engaged in the commission business. At the time of the Mormon troubles in Illinois (1844–45), he volunteered in a company formed to march against them, and was elected first lieutenant of the company. Upon the outbreak of the Mexican war he was made captain of a company of volunteers, distinguished himself at Buena Vista, and fought in the principal battles and skirmishes of the invading army, until peace was declared. He was one of the early members of the republican party of Illinois, and an unsuccessful candidate for representative in congress in the election of 1860. When President Lincoln called for troops to suppress the rebellion of the southern states, Capt. Prentiss reorganized his old company, and offered it to the government. He was appointed colonel of the 7th Illinois regiment, and on May 17, 1861, was made a brigadier-general, and placed in command of Cairo. Here, under direction of Gen. Lyon, and afterward of Gen. Frémont, he organized fortified camps of instruction, and made the place a distributing depot, from which over 6,000 men were sent to reinforce the army operating in the West. This demand so depleted the force of occupation that on July 30th, when the place was threatened by Gens. Pillow and Thompson, Gen. Frémont reinforced Gen. Prentiss by about 4,000 men, transferred on eight steamers, in time to avert an attack. Gen. Prentiss was then sent to occupy Cape Girardeau, Pilot Knob and Ironton, his presence preventing their falling in the hands of Gen. Hardee. On Dec. 28, 1861, he directed the attack on a large force of Confederates at Mt. Zion, which resulted in the complete rout of the enemy. He then joined Gen. Grant at Pittsburg Landing, and arrived but three days before the battle of Shiloh, and after the organization of the army was made up. He was given command of a new division, the 6th, to embrace the new arrivals to reinforce the army. His division, as it went into the fight, had but two regular brigades, the first under Col. Peabody, and the second under Col. Miller, the remainder of his force being unassigned regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Gen. Prentiss maintained his ground for several hours, fighting steadily all the time, until Peabody was killed, and his brigade separated from the division. Miller had fallen back, and the Confederates gained his rear, when he was compelled to surrender on the first day of the battle, Apr. 6, 1862. He was released in October, 1862, and appointed major-general of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862. He served on the court-martial convened to try the case of Fitz John Porter Nov. 27, 1862. The following year he was in command of the post at Helena, Ark., and on July 3, 1863, was attacked by Gens. Holmes and Price, whom he defeated. On Oct. 28, 1863, Gen. Prentiss resigned his commission in the army and engaged in civil pursuits.

RODES, Robert Emmett, C.S.A., was born at Lynchburg, Va., March 29, 1826. He was graduated from the Virginia military institute at Lexington in 1848, and was a professor there until appointed captain of the Mobile cadets early in 1861. A little later he became colonel of the 5th Alabama, and in October a brigadier-general. He was engaged in many of the battles in Virginia, and was wounded at Fair Oaks and at Antietam. For gallantry at Chancellorsville, he was made a major-general in May, 1863. He took part at Gettysburg, and in the Valley campaign had command of a corps under Gen. Early. He was killed at Winchester Sept. 19, 1864.

BARRY, William Farquhar, soldier, was born in New York city, Aug. 8, 1818; was graduated from West Point in 1838, and entered upon the work of assisting Maj. Ringgold in organizing the first battery of light artillery formed in the U. S. army. He then performed garrison duty at different stations; served with the army in Mexico, was in the battle of Tampico, and during a part of the Mexican campaign served as aide-de-camp to General Worth. The Mexican war ended, he was stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, in 1849–51; served in the Florida Indian war in 1852–53, when he was advanced to a captaincy; ordered to Ft. Leavenworth driving the Kansas disturbances of 1857–58; took part in the Utah expedition of 1858; and was appointed the same year on the board for the revision of the system of light artillery practice, which revision was adopted March 6, 1860. When the civil war broke out he went into active service as major of the 5th artillery, assisting in the defence of Fort Pickens, Fla. On July 27, 1861, he was appointed chief of artillery of the army of the Potomac with the rank of major and brigadier-general of volunteers, organizing its artillery. He took a leading part in the Virginia peninsular campaign; was at the siege of Yorktown, at the battles of Gaines's mill, Mechanicsville, Charles city cross-roads, Malvern Hill, and Harrison's Landing. From the end of the campaign until 1864, he was chief of artillery of the defences of Washington, D. C., having been previously promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 1st artillery, Aug. 1, 1863. In May, 1863, he was assigned to duty against a threatened cavalry raid, and was appointed chief of artillery on Gen. Sherman's staff, commanding the military division of the Mississippi, serving in that position from March, 1864, to June, 1866. His gallant and deserving conduct in the capture of Atlanta won him the brevet titles of colonel, U. S. army, and major-general of volunteers, Sept 1, 1864. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of the U. S. army for gallant services in the campaign terminating in the surrender of the army under Gen. J. E. Johnston, and on the same day was made brevet major-general for gallant conduct in the field. During the Fenian raids of 1866, he was in command of the northern frontier, for the preservation of national neutrality, after which he

Digitized by Google

was appointed to command the U. S. artillery school at Fortress Monroe. On March 5, 1877, he was ordered to the command at Fort McHenry, and during the labor riots of 1877, rendered valuable assistance at Camden station. With Gen. J. G. Barnard, U. S. army, he published "Report of the Engineer and Artillery Operations of the Army of the Potomac from its Organization to the Close of the Peninsular Campaign" (1863). He died in Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., July 18, 1879.

BARRETT, Edward, naval officer, was born in Louisiana in 1828. He entered the naval service in 1840, at the age of thirteen, becoming a midshipman on the sloop Preble, and serving on various others in the Mediterranean and Brazil squadrons for four years, when he was transferred to the Mexican gulf squadron. On the establishment of the U. S. naval academy at Annapolis, in 1845, he was sent there and placed in the first class of graduates. In 1846–47 he served in the Mexican war, and was present at all the engagements on the coast and at the siege of Vera Cruz. At the close of the war he was transferred to the African and Mediterranean squadrons, where he served until 1857, being commissioned lieutenant in 1855. In 1861 he was placed in command of the school-ship Savannah for the instruction of volunteer officers in gunnery; in 1862 he was charged with disloyalty, subjected to court-martial but fully exonerated; was commissioned as lieutenant-commander, and in 1863–64 was in command of the gunboat Massasoit and the iron-clad monitor Catskill, blockading Charleston, S. C., and capturing the Deer, the only blockade-runner captured by a monitor. In 1870–71 he was on ordnance duty at the navy yard, New York; commissioned captain, May 7, 1871; commanded the steam sloop Canandaigua, of the North Atlantic station in 1874–75; and the Plymouth in 1875–78. He was in the first expedition that ascended the Yang-tse-Kiang river as far as Hangkow, and also led the first man-of-war through the jetties constructed by Eads in the Mississippi delta. He died March 31, 1881.

WADDELL, James Iredell, U. S. N. and C. S. N., was born at Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C., July 13, 1824. He was a great-grandson of Gen. Hugh Waddell, and a descendant of Gen. Francis Nash of the war of independence, and Judge Alfred Moore of the U. S. supreme court. He went to school at Hillsborough, N. C., entered the navy in September, 1841, and when not yet eighteen was severely wounded in a duel. He served in the Mexican war, became a passed midshipman in 1847 and a lieutenant in 1855, and was on a supply ship at the isthmus of Panama when nearly all on board were down with yellow fever, and he alone left to sail the vessel to a more healthy climate. He was stationed at the naval academy in 1859, and in 1860 conducted an expedition into the interior of China. Resigning in November, 1861, he returned to America, repaired to Richmond, and entered the Confederate navy in March, 1862. After various minor services at New Orleans, on the James river, and at Charleston, he was sent in the spring of 1863 to England, where Confederate agents were trying to procure vessels. He had to wait some nineteen months for a ship, but on obtaining her made up for lost time. Oct. 19, 1864, off the Deserters' islands, near Madeira, he took command of the Shenandoah, which, as the Sea King, had been peacefully engaged in the China trade. She now entered on a terrible career of destruction. Her commander took nine American vessels on the way to Melbourne, and there spent two weeks in refitting, early in 1865; this was the only port he made. Sailing thence to the northern sea, between Siberia and Alaska, he made havoc among the whalers, and continued so doing until long after Lee's surrender and the end of the civil war. In all Waddell made thirty-eight captures, variously valued at from one to six million dollars; thirty-two of these vessels he destroyed, and six he released on bonds. Hearing in August, 1865, from a British captain, of the collapse of the Confederate government, he returned to Liverpool, and gave up his ship, having sailed 58,000 miles without injury, made his name a terror, and never lost a chase. After some years in Europe he returned to America, and was for a time a captain in the service of the United States Pacific mail company. He died at Annapolis, Md., March 15, 1886.

MEAGHER, Thomas Francis, soldier, was born in Waterford, Ireland, Aug. 3, 1823. His father, a wealthy merchant in the Newfoundland trade, was a member of parliament for several years. When nine years old, young Meagher was sent to the Jesuit college of Clongowes Wood, County Kildare, where he remained six years and then entered Stonyhurst college, near Preston, England. He was graduated from that institution in 1843, and shortly afterward espoused the Irish cause. He made his first appearance as a public speaker at the great national meeting at Kilkenny, over which Daniel O'Connell presided. In 1846 he joined the "Young Ireland" party. In 1848 he was sent to Paris with an address from the Irish confederation to the provisional government of France. On March 21st of that year he was arrested on a charge of sedition, and after the passage of the treason felony act was arrested again, and in October was convicted of treason and sentenced to death. This sentence was finally commuted to banishment for life, and on July 9, 1849, he was transported to Van Diemen's Land. He, however, escaped in 1852, and took ship for the United States. He settled in New York, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but when the civil war broke out, he at once joined the 69th N. Y. regiment of volunteers under Col. Corcoran. He was acting major at the first battle of Bull Run, where his horse was shot under him. Returning to New York after the expiration of the three months' term of service he organized the "Irish brigade," was elected colonel of the 1st regiment, and was later assigned to the command of the brigade, his commission as brigadier-general dating from Feb. 3, 1862. He led his brigade with notable bravery during the seven days' battles around Richmond, Va., and at the second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, and Antietam, where again a horse was shot under him. He was wounded in the leg at Fredericksburg, and after Chancellorsville his brigade was so decimated that he resigned from the service. In the spring of 1864, however, he was recommissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and assigned to the command of the district of Etowah. In January, 1865, he was ordered to join Gen. Sherman in Savannah, but performed no further active service. He was mustered out of the army in 1865, was appointed secretary of Montana territory and in September, 1866, he became governor *pro tempore*, pending the absence of Gov. Sidney Edgerton. Subsequently the hostile attitude of

Digitized by Google

the Indians compelled him to take active measures of defence. Gen. Meagher was the author of "Speeches on the Legislative Independence of Ireland" (New York, 1852), which ran through six editions. While engaged in reconnoitering on the Missouri river, he fell from the deck of a steamboat and was drowned July 1, 1867.

MOTT, Gershom, soldier was born in Mercer county, N. J., Apr. 7, 1822, the grandson of Capt. John Mott, the revolutionary hero who piloted the army of Washington in its perilous voyage down the Delaware river to the battle of Trenton. Gershom attended the academy at Trenton, until fourteen years of age, when he entered a store in New York city as clerk. In 1846, on the outbreak of war with Mexico, young Mott enlisted in the army, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the 10th U. S. infantry, and served until peace was declared. He was, on his return to his native state, made collector of the port of Lamberton, N. J. In 1855 he accepted a position in the Bordentown bank which he held until 1861, when, on the first call for troops, he actively engaged in recruiting and organizing the New Jersey volunteers. He accepted the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 5th New Jersey volunteers, and was afterward made colonel of the 6th New Jersey volunteers. He was severely wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, when his regiment served in the 3d brigade, 2d division, 3d army corps. This battle won for him the promotion to brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept 7, 1862, and he led the 1st brigade of the 4th division, 2d army corps, in the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was again dangerously wounded. He continued with the army of the Potomac in command of the 4th division of the 2d army corps, having been, on Aug. 1, 1864, made a brevet-major-general of volunteers for distinguished services. On the reorganization of the army March 31, 1865, Gen. Mott was placed in command of the 3d division, 2d army corps, and on Apr. 6, 1865, at the battle of Amelia Springs, Va., he was for the third time severely wounded while in action. After the army was disbanded Gen. Mott was given command of the provisional army corps. He was one of the general officers serving in the Wirz commission, and was made a full major-general on May 26, 1865, resigning his commission Feb. 20, 1866, to accept the position of paymaster of the Camden and Amboy railroad. He was made major-general of the New Jersey state militia, Feb. 27, 1873, and in September, 1875, he became treasurer of the state, and from 1876 to '81 was keeper of the state prison. Gen. Mott died in New York city May 29, 1884.

McLEER, James, soldier, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in December, 1840. After passing through the common schools, he began the study of law in the office of Gen. Philip S. Crooke, with the intention of following that profession, but on the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, volunteered his services, and was enrolled in the ranks of company C, 14th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and was one among the first detachment of Federal troops which crossed the Potomac to the Virginia shore, and took possession of the ground in the vicinity of the Arlington house. From this time forward, the regiment was in all the engagements, including the disastrous battle of Bull Run during the next year. At Bull Run, McLeer was seriously wounded, and for several weeks was confined in hospital. After his recovery he again went into active service, and was again severely wounded on Aug. 29, 1862, in the battle of Warrenton road. The result of his wound on this occasion was the loss of his arm, which was amputated to save his life, but from that time forward, for two years, he was practically helpless, and on the return of the 14th regiment to Brooklyn, he was borne in a carriage in the procession on the occasion of the enthusiastic reception of that regiment. On the reorganization of the 14th as a National guard regiment, he was elected first lieutenant of company C, and gradually promoted to major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of the regiment. He was then brigadier-general of the 2d brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., which comprised the 13th, 14th, 23d, 32d and 47th regiments, and the 17th separate company of infantry, 3d battery of artillery, and a signal corps. Gen. McLeer, in 1865, was elected City auditor of Brooklyn on the republican ticket. In 1869 he was candidate for street commissioner, and although his election was conceded, he did not serve. In 1873 he was appointed U. S. pension agent for the district of Long Island, and served until 1875. He was appointed postmaster of Brooklyn, December, 1877, by President Hayes, entering upon the duties of his office Jan. 1, 1878. Gen. McLeer was actively identified with the Grand army of the republic from its organization. He was one of the charter members of the first post instituted in Kings county, Post No. 4. He was post commander, was on the staff of Gen. Sickles when the latter was department commander, and has been a delegate to every state and national convention of the Grand army.

McCALMONT, Alfred Brunsen, soldier, was born in Franklin, Pa., Apr. 28, 1825. He received a liberal education in the schools of his native place and studied law. He was admitted to practice and located in Franklin, where he built up a good business. Later he removed to Pittsburg and was elected city solicitor in 1853. President Buchanan appointed him assistant attorney-general of the United States, and he served during that administration. He then returned to his native town, and resumed the practice of the law. When the civil war assumed a threatening character and demanded the efforts of all loyal citizens to put down the rebellion, Gen. McCalmont took active measures to recruit the Federal army from Western Pennsylvania, and raised the 142d Pennsylvania regiment, of which he was chosen lieutenant-colonel in September, 1862. He was an active participant in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and in the valley of Virginia, and in 1864 became colonel of the 208th Pennsylvania regiment. Col. McCalmont was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865. He at the close of the war resumed his profession in Philadelphia, where he died May 7, 1874.

GULICK, John Story, naval officer, was born in Kingston, N. J., May 14, 1817. He was educated at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1838. He

Digitized by Google

subsequently studied medicine, but, determining to devote himself to the law, he was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession in New York city until 1851. He was then appointed purser in the U. S. navy, under which commission he was attached to the sloop-of-war Jamestown, and made a cruise on the Brazil station 1851–54. He made several other cruises before the outbreak of the civil war, at which time he was at his home in Virginia. He at once applied for and obtained orders for sea service. During the few days allowed him to report for duty it became evident that an officer in the service of the United States could no longer safely sojourn in Virginia. He therefore immediately departed with his family, leaving his farm stocked, remuneration for which he never applied for, saying he had no vouchers as to what was stolen or taken away. Traveling in his own conveyance by night and by day, he succeeded in reaching and crossing the Potomac river some miles above Washington, only in time to escape capture by the Confederates, then everywhere assembling under arms. The railways between Washington and Baltimore having been, in places, torn up and some bridges burned, he proceeded in his own conveyance, and thus traveled the entire distance to his native place, Kingston, N. J. Here leaving his family, he at once reported for duty on the Wabash at New York city Apr. 26, 1861. The Wabash became the flag-ship of the South Atlantic squadron, with Mr. Gulick as fleet paymaster. In the spring of 1862 he was assigned to duty in the navy yard, Washington, D. C., but was afterward transferred to the navy yard, Philadelphia. According to the act of congress he was honorably retired May 14, 1879, after twenty-nine years continuously devoted to his country. He died Nov. 6, 1884.

DAVIS, Jefferson C., soldier, was born in Clark county, Ind., March 2, 1828. His ancestors were noted as superior fighters in the Indian uprising in Kentucky. When the Mexican war broke out in 1848, he immediately left the seminary where he was a student and enlisted in Col. Lane's Indiana regiment. On June 17, 1848, he was made second lieutenant of the 1st artillery for gallant conduct at Buena Vista. In 1852 he became first lieutenant, and was placed in charge of the garrison at Fort Sumter in 1858. Shortly after the bombardment in April, 1861, he was promoted to a captaincy and allowed leave of absence to raise the 22d Indiana volunteers, of which regiment he became colonel. Subsequently he commanded brigades under Gens. Frémont, Hunter and Pope. For signal services at Milford, Mo., on Dec. 18, 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He participated in the battle of Pea Ridge and the siege of Corinth, and after the evacuation of the latter place by the Confederates he was assigned to the army of the Tennessee. It was about this period that he had some trouble with Gen. William Nelson, in regard to alleged harsh treatment received at the latter's hands. The two officers chanced to meet in Louisville, Ky., Sept. 29, 1862, a quarrel was precipitated, and Davis, unable to control himself, shot the other, killing him instantly. He was arrested, only to be released in a short time and assigned to duty in Covington, Ky. In the engagement at Stone River he led the 20th army corps with conspicuous bravery, and in 1864 he commanded the 14th corps of Sherman's army in the "march to the sea." He received the brevet of major-general in 1865 and was promoted colonel of the 23d infantry, July 23, 1866.

Later he went to the Pacific coast and Alaska, and after the murder of Gen. Canby by the Modoc Indians in northern California, he took command of the troops and finally forced the red-skins to surrender. He died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30, 1879.

BANKHEAD, John Pine, naval officer, was born in South Carolina Aug. 3, 1821. He entered the navy at the age of seventeen as a midshipman, was made passed-midshipman in 1844, six years later, and a lieutenant in 1852. At the beginning of the civil war while on duty on the Susquehanna at the battle of Port Royal he commanded the Pembina, and also during the subsequent operations along the southern Atlantic coast. At the capture of Fernandina, Fla., May 3, 1862, he commanded the Florida. He was soon after promoted commander, and was assigned to the Monitor, and ordered to Beaufort, S. C. She left on Dec. 29th, but foundered in a gale off Cape Hatteras on the night of the 31st. Com. Bankhead displayed most admirable coolness during the terrible emergency. The storm increased in severity, and the vessel, in tow of the steamer Rhode Island, began to fill. Her decks were already submerged, and the constant sweeping over her of monster waves rendered her condition perilous in the extreme. Bankhead held a boat's painter himself until as many men as could had gotten into a life-boat sent out by the Rhode Island. He did not leave his vessel so long as he could do anything to help his crew. When morning dawned, and the sea went down, the Monitor had disappeared: twelve men were also missing. Bankhead, for his coolness and bravery, was made captain in 1866, and, at the close of the war, was put in command of the Wyoming of the East India squadron. His health giving way, he set out to return home, but died on the steamer that was bringing him, near Aden, Arabia, Apr. 27, 1867.

PARROTT, Robert Parker, soldier and gun inventor, was born in Lee, N. H., Oct. 5, 1804. He was appointed a cadet at the U. S. military academy in 1820, was graduated in 1824 and entered the service as second lieutenant of artillery. From 1824 until 1829 he was assistant and full professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point. He was promoted to be first lieutenant in August, 1831, performed garrison service in the West until 1834 was on ordnance duty in 1835, and in 1836 participated in operations against the Creeks. He was advanced to the rank of captain of ordnance in January, 1836, and until the following October was attached to the ordnance bureau at Washington. He then resigned his commission in the army and was made superintendent of the West Point iron and cannon foundry at Cold Spring, N. Y. In his new position he for many years devoted his attention and abilities to the perfection of the system of rifled cannon and projectiles which bears his name, a task in which he was most successful. The Parrott guns were of cast-iron, and in the largest calibres were hollow-cast and cooled by the process devised by Gen. T. J. Rodman. Successive hoops of wrought iron shrunk over the main tube increased their strength and endurance. The Parrott gun was adopted by the U. S. government and was first used in warfare at the battle of Bull Run. During the subsequent operations of the civil war it proved of great value to the Federal forces, one gun employed

Digitized by Google

by Gen. Gilmore in his operations against Charleston, S. C., being fired 4,606 times before it burst. During the war, despite the great and constant demand for his cannon, Capt. Parrott refused to increase their price, and at its close, of his own volition, canceled a large contract which government officials had made with him a short time before. From 1844 until 1847 he was judge of the Putnam county court of common pleas, and his active connection with the cannon foundry lasted until 1867. Thereafter until his death he was associated with various manufacturing enterprises. He died in Cold Spring, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1877.

DEITZLER, George Washington, soldier, was born at Pine Grove, Schuylkill county, Pa., Nov. 30, 1826. He received the ordinary education to be obtained at the district schools of his time, and in February, 1855, removed to Kansas. He allied himself with the Emigration aid society of Boston, and took an active interest in politics, and in promoting the interests and aims of the free-state party. He was a co-worker with Amos A. Lawrence, Eli Thayer, and Charles Robinson, and belonged to the conservative wing of the free-state party, as opposed by James H. Lane and John Brown, radicals. He was delegated by his companions to go to Boston and procure rifles for the protection of the settlers against the active opposition of the pro-slavery advocates. He obtained an order from the Aid society in Boston, and with it obtained a quantity of Sharp's rifles, which he had boxed and marked "books," and carried with him back to Kansas. This was early in April, 1855, and before John Brown had reached Kansas, and before his sons, who came there early in the spring, had in their possession any arms save two squirrel-guns and a revolver. Deitzler made Lawrence his headquarters, and was active in supporting the efforts of the free-state party in securing a territorial government and a constitution for the projected state. In the spring of 1856, in one of the various movements made by the pro-slavery party to provoke the free-state party to collision with the Federal forces under Col. E. V. Sumner, stationed in the state to maintain order, the sheriff was shot by some unknown party, and the shooting charged to the free-state party. The district court, in the second week in May, 1856, indicted for treason Deitzler, together with ex-Gov. Reeder, George W. Brown, George W. Smith, Henry H. Williams, James H. Lane, S. N. Wood, Gaius Jenkins and Charles Robinson. On May 21st they were arrested and imprisoned; Reeder, however, escaped in disguise, and for some reason that history may in the future disclose, Lane and Wood were missing from the roll of prisoners who were placed in the custody of the U. S. officers. On Sept. 10th they were released, and returned to Lawrence, where they were received with an ovation. In 1857 Deitzler was elected to the Kansas house of representatives, and was chosen speaker. He was re-elected in 1859. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed Indian agent by President Lincoln. His name did not come to the senate for confirmation until Lane had taken his seat as a senator from Kansas, and he opposed the confirmation of the appointment, and the president withdrew it. Deitzler raised the 1st regiment Kansas volunteers, and was made its colonel, and fought so bravely at the battle of Wilson's creek, where he commanded the 3d brigade, composed of the 1st Iowa, 1st and 2d Kansas volunteers, and 200 mounted home-guards, that he was made brigadier-general Nov. 29, 1862. He was afterward unable to do field duty on account of ill-health, and resigned his commission Aug. 22, 1863, and in 1864 was made major-general of the Kansas state militia. He was mayor of Lawrence, and treasurer of the University of Kansas. At one time he engaged in business as an Indian trader, James H. Lane being a silent partner in the concern. The antagonism between him and Lane arose from some facts known by Deitzler, growing out of the partnership, that, if exposed, would disgrace Lane. After Lane's suicide, Deitzler, under date of May 31, 1884, wrote from Oro Blanco, Arizona Ter., proposing to give to the world these facts, but he met his death from injuries sustained by being thrown from his carriage before he had carried out this purpose. He died near Tucson, Ariz., Apr. 11, 1884.

KING, Henry Lord Page, soldier, was born at St. Simon's island, Ga., Apr. 25, 1831, son of Thomas Butler King. He was graduated from Yale college in 1852, and from the Harvard law school in 1855, being admitted to the New York bar in 1860. When Georgia seceded from the Union he hastened south, was commissioned a lieutenant, and went to Virginia with the Pulaski guards of Savannah. He afterward served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Lafayette McLaws, and was promoted to captain for distinguished gallantry in the seven days' fight around Richmond. He subsequently bore a brave share in the battles of Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, and finally at Fredericksburg, where he was killed while bearing orders to the gallant Cobb. The letters, but a few moments before his own death, called attention to the noble and fearless conduct of Capt. King, who, as he crossed the deadly ground of Marie's Hill, fell, pierced by five balls, Dec. 13, 1862. He was a chivalrous and accomplished man and gallant soldier.

JACKSON, William Hicks, soldier, was born in Paris, Tenn., Oct. 7, 1836, a brother of Judge Howell Edmunds Jackson, from 1881 to 1886 a U. S. senator. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy, West Point, in 1856, was assigned to the mounted riflemen, and served the Cavalry school, Carlisle, Pa., for one year. Subsequently, he engaged in scouting duty, took part in a skirmish with the Kiowa Indians near Fort Craig, N. M., Dec. 7, 1857, was in the Navajo country in 1859 and participated in the Comanche and Kiowa expedition in 1860. On May 15, 1861, he resigned and entered the Confederate army. During the civil war he was mainly in the Southwest, where he served gallantly in the defence of Vicksburg, and in opposing Sherman in Tennessee and Georgia. He reached the rank of brigadier-general in the Confederate service. Since the war he has occupied himself largely and successfully in stock raising and is, in co-partnership with Richard Croker, the Tammany leader, the owner of the extensive Belle Meade stock farm in the blue-grass region of Tennessee.

STEMBEL, Roger Nelson, naval officer, was born in Middleton, Md., Dec. 27, 1810. He received an appointment as midshipman from Ohio, March 27, 1832, and first saw service on the schooner Porpoise of the West India squadron, which was wrecked near Vera Cruz in 1833. He was transferred to the Vandalia, of the same squadron, serving until 1837. He then attended the naval school in New York for one year, and was from there assigned to the depot of charts and instruments. at the

Digitized by Google

navy department, Washington, D.C. He received promotion as passed midshipman in 1838, and the next year was ordered to the frigate Brandywine of the Mediterranean squadron, returning home in 1842. In 1843 he was promoted to lieutenant, and served on the coast survey from 1843 to 1847, and on board the Germantown of the home squadron, 1849–50. He then took sailing orders in the sloop Jamestown of the Brazilian squadron, remaining until 1855, when he was detailed on special duty at Washington until 1857, when he was ordered to the steam frigate Mississippi, and was in China and East India waters from 1857 to 1860. On his return he was placed on shore duty at the Naval asylum, Philadelphia, for a time, and then transferred to Cincinnati, O., in connection with operations on the western rivers. He was commissioned commander in 1861, and served in the western gunboat flotilla, being present at the engagements of Lucas's Bend and Belmont, of that year, and Fort Henry, Island No. 10, Craighead's Bend, and minor engagements of 1862. While in command of the Cincinnati, it was sunk by Confederate rams, and Com. Stembel was seriously wounded, which necessitated his relinquishing active duty, and he reported for special duty at Philadelphia, and afterward at Pittsburg, where he remained until 1865. He was commissioned captain in 1866, and commanded the steam sloop Canandaigua of the European squadron, 1865–67. On his return he was stationed at the naval rendezvous, Boston, from 1869 to 1871, having been commissioned commodore in July, 1870. He commanded the North squadron of the Pacific fleet, 1870–72, and subsequently the entire fleet. He was commissioned rear-admiral June 5, 1874, having been placed on the retired list in 1872, at the close of his service as commander of the Pacific fleet.

R. N. Stembel.

NAGLEE, Henry Morris, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15, 1815. He was graduated from West Point in 1835, but in the December succeeding his graduation resigned from the military service that he might become a civil engineer. At the beginning of the Mexican war he promptly rejoined the service as captain in the 1st New York volunteer infantry, his commission dating from Aug. 15, 1846. He served through the war, then engaged in banking in San Francisco, Cal. At the outbreak of the civil war he went to the front as lieutenant-colonel of the U. S. 16th infantry, his commission dating from May 14, 1861. He did not, however, join the regiment, but became brigadier-general in the volunteer service, Feb. 4, 1862, joined the army of the Potomac, took part in the peninsular campaign, and was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks. He served in various commands both in North Carolina and in the district of Virginia, 1863, commanding the 7th army corps. On account of his wound, he was mustered out of service Apr. 4, 1864, and retired to his home in San Francisco, where he resumed his former business of banking. Gen. Naglee also established large vineyards in San José, his principal one including more than fifty acres, from which he furnished the market with his celebrated brand of "Naglee" brandy. He died in San Francisco, Cal., March 5, 1886.

PARKER, Foxhall Alexander, naval officer, was born in New York city, Aug. 5, 1821. He was appointed from Virginia, March 11, 1839, as midshipman, and, on being attached to sloop Levant, West Indian squadron, 1840, served in Florida against the Indians. Upon his return he attended the naval school at Philadelphia, and was graduated as passed midshipman June 29, 1843, serving on the lakes on board steamer Michigan, 1844–45; on the coast survey, 1848; Mediterranean squadron, 1849–50. He was commissioned lieutenant Sept. 28, 1850, and served on steam frigate Susquehanna, East India squadron, 1851–53; coast survey, 1854–55. He was unemployed from 1856 to 1859, and joined the Pacific squadron in 1859, serving until 1861, when he was ordered home, and made executive officer of the navy yard at Washington, D. C., from which post he, with the naval forces on the Potomac river, co-operated with the army of the Potomac, and garrisoned Fort Ellsworth, Alexandria, Va., with 250 seamen and marines on the receipt of the news of the Federal disaster at Bull Run in July, 1861. His prompt action did much to restore order and confidence in the panic-stricken city at a moment when it looked as if the Confederate forces would occupy the capital. On July 16, 1862, he was commissioned commander. He was assigned to the Mississippi flotilla under Adm. Foote, where he drilled 2,000 seamen in the use of artillery and small arms. He commanded the gunboat Mahaska in its operations in the Federal squadron on the coast of North Carolina, and its operations on the rivers at the commencement of McClellan's peninsular campaign. He commanded the naval battery erected on Morris island, S. C., in its operations against Fort Sumter from June to September, 1863. In 1864, while commanding the Potomac flotilla, he, with a detachment of marines and two howitzers, marched to Mathews Court House, Va., and drove 100 cavalrymen from the town, taking possession. On July 25, 1866, he was promoted captain for "good service during the rebellion," and was assigned to duty in the bureau of navigation, Washington. He was on special duty at Hartford, Conn., 1867–68; navy yard, Boston, 1869–70; commanded frigate Franklin, European squadron, 1870–71, and was a member of the board of examiners, 1872. On Nov. 25, 1872, he was commissioned commodore, and served as chief-of-staff to the North Atlantic fleet, 1872. He drew up a code of signals for steam tactics in 1873, and was chief signal officer of the navy, 1873–76. He prepared, by order of the navy department, systems of "Fleet Tactics under Steam," and "Squadron Tactics under Steam" (1865); "The Naval Howitzer Afloat," and "The Naval Howitzer Ashore" (1866), all of which works are text-books at the Naval academy. He was one of the founders of the United States naval institute, organized Oct. 9, 1873, at Annapolis. In December, 1874, Com. Parker was appointed chief-of-staff of the united fleets under Adm. Case, assembled in the Florida waters for instruction in tactics. He commanded the Boston navy yard, 1877–78; was superintendent of the U. S. naval academy, Annapolis, 1878–79, and died while in command, June 11, 1879.

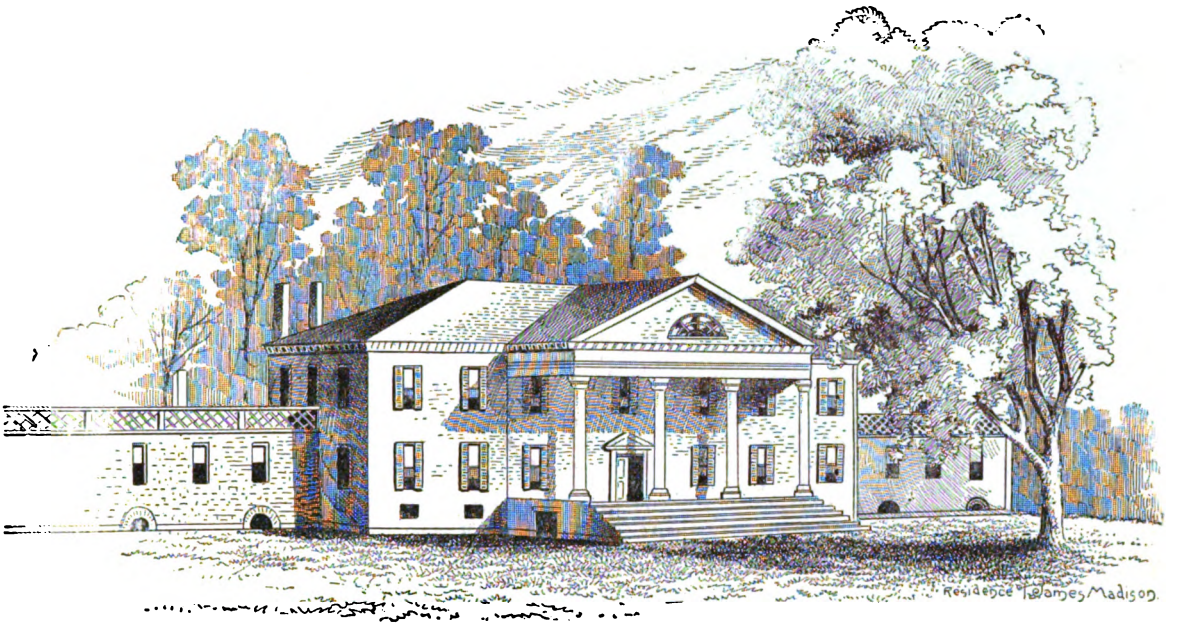
F. A. Parker

Digitized by Google

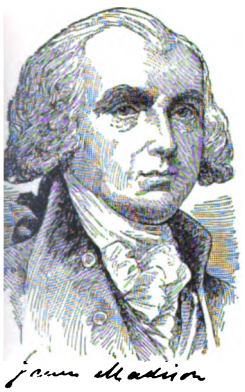
Digitized by Google

James Madison

Digitized by Google



MADISON, James, fourth president of the United States, was born in Virginia on March 16, 1751. His father, who bore the same name as himself, was a large landed proprietor and a leading man in the affairs of his county. James Madison was educated at Princeton College, and among his college contemporaries were such personages as Patrick Henry, Brockholst Livingston, William Bradford, Henry Breckinridge, Aaron Burr, Morgan Lewis, Aaron Ogden and Henry Lee. At the age of twenty-one, in the year 1772, Madison left college and returned to his home. He had developed a profound love for study and now he divided his time between an extensive course of reading and the office of instructing his younger brothers and sisters. In a letter to Jared Sparks, the biographer, Mr. Madison said: "My first entrance into public life was in May, 1776, when I became a member of the convention in Virginia, which instructed her delegates in congress to propose the Declaration of Independence." When it became manifest that there was to be an outbreak to sustain the rights of American citizens, Mr. Madison, kindled with the military ardor of his countrymen, desired to join the army, but he was feeble in health and constitution so that he had not the physical strength necessary to serve in the field, a fact which alone prevented the indulgence of his feeling. As a member of the committee of his country, however, he had shown such zeal for the cause of American liberty as to have attracted the attention of his fellow-citizens, and their spontaneous voice summoned him from his retirement to represent them in the convention of 1776. He was one of the youngest members of the convention, yet his influence was great and it was on his motion that the word "toleration" was excluded from the Declaration of Rights and the assertion of an absolute and equal right for all to the free exercise of religion as proposed by him, substituted in its place. On the 7th of October, 1776, assembled the first session of the independent legislative assembly of Virginia and it was at this session that Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson met for the first time. Mr. Madison, according to Jefferson, "came into the house in 1776, a new member and young, which circumstances, concurring with his extreme modesty, prevented his adventuring himself in debate before his removal to the council of state in November, 1777. From thence he went to congress, then consisting of few members trained in these successive schools, which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind and of his extended information, rendering him the first of every assembly afterward of which he became a member. Never branching from his subject into vain declamation but pursuing it closely in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great national convention of 1787 and in that of Virginia which followed. He sustained the new constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of George Mason and the fervid declamation of Mr. Henry. With these consummate powers was united a pure and spotless virtue which no calumny ever attempted to sully." On Nov. 13, 1777, Madison was chosen by the joint ballot of the two houses to be a member of the council of state. Patrick Henry was in the second year of his administration as governor of Virginia when Mr. Madison took his seat, and the two were now brought together for the first time in close relation, whereupon sentiments of cordial respect and esteem soon sprang up between them. On Dec. 14 1779, at the age of twenty-eight, Madison was chosen by the general assembly of Virginia one of the delegates to represent the state in the congress of the confederation and where he was at once assigned to the rank due to his superior worth and talent. He was immediately and in quick succession placed on many of the most important committees appointed to prepare instructions to our ministers abroad or to hold conference with foreign ministers residing in the country. Congress by res-



Digitized by Google

olution on Feb. 3, 1781, appealed to the several states to grant them the power to levy for the use of the United States a uniform duty of five per cent. on all foreign merchandise imported into the country. In speaking to this question Mr. Madison observed that: "It was needless to go into proofs of the necessity of paying the public debt; the idea of erecting our national independence on the ruins of the public faith and national honor must be horrid to every mind which retained either interest or pride." The period of Mr. Madison's services in congress presented the most arduous and complexed problems of national policy, internal and external, to which the war of the revolution gave rise. Mr. Madison took a leading and successful part in the solution of these great and difficult questions. He married, in September, 1794, Dorothy Payne Todd, the widow of a member of a Society of Friends. In 1775, released temporarily from his public duties, he resumed his literary, legal and scientific studies, and it was about this time that the College of William and Mary conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. which was followed by the same honor conferred by his alma mater. During the entire period of Washington's administration, Mr. Madison was an active member of the house of representatives, and by universal acknowledgment was considered the ablest and most distinguished member of the republican party in congress. He became interested in the political contests of the day and received

ed a full share of the obloquy of party denunciation. Meanwhile, a mutual confidence and respect which had so long existed between Mr. Madison and President Washington suffered no abatement while they were on the public stage together. In 1801 Mr. Jefferson became president and Madison was appointed secretary of state and took an active part in negotiations then pending between the United States, Spain, Great Britain and France. Mr. Madison succeeded Jefferson as president in 1809, and one of his first acts was to forbid all communication with England and France until those powers should revoke their orders in council and their Berlin decrees. France complied, but England stood firm, and this produced a five years' war between the United States and Great Britain. The growing desire for war was shown in the choice of Henry Clay for speaker of the house, and Mr. Madison's nomination for a second term was on condition of adopting a war policy. He was re-elected in opposition to De Witt Clinton. The history of the war of 1812 is virtually a history of Madison's administration. Within four days after the declaration of war one of its causes was removed, as Great Britain revoked her orders in council. The impressment of American citizens, however, remained still an unsettled question, nearly six thousand cases being on record in the state department in Washington, while it was admitted on the floor of the house of commons that there were probably sixteen hundred native Americans held in bondage in the British navy. Meanwhile the despised little American navy won laurels as unexpected as they were glorious. The Essex captured the Alert, the Constitution destroyed the Guerriere, the United States captured the Macedonian after the latter had lost one hundred of her three hundred men while the United States lost only five men killed and seven wounded. The Wasp, Capt. Paul Jones, took the Frolic, and both vessels were immediately afterward caught by the Poictiers, a seventy-four-gun ship. Off the coast of Brazil the Constitution gave chase to the British frigate Java and they fought, yard arm and yard arm, when the Java's mast was shot away and her fire silenced, and soon after she struck her flag. Nearly half of her men, numbering four hundred, were killed or wounded, including her commander. On land the Americans were divided into three armies—that of the West at Lake Erie under Gen. Harrison, that of the centre under Gen. Dearborn and that of the North in the vicinity of Lake Champlain under Gen. Wade Hampton. Military enthusiasm was not confined, however, to the region north of the Ohio. Volunteers in great numbers assembled at Nashville and Gen. Jackson was chosen their commander. In less than a year after the declaration of the war Russia made an offer of mediation, and President Madison appointed Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, and James A. Bayard, commissioners to negotiate peace. They were to act in concert with John Quincy Adams then minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, but the offer of mediation was declined by England and nothing was accomplished by the commissioners. Lundy's Lane was fought on July 25, 1814 and it was shown that the Americans when properly led could and would fight. They had met the veterans who fought under Wellington in Spain and repulsed them in three desperate encounters. Meanwhile the ports of the United States were blockaded by British vessels while the land force of five thousand troops was put ashore fifty miles from Washington from a British fleet. They encountered very little opposition as they marched toward the capitol on entering which they found it almost entirely deserted by its male inhabitants. They burned the capitol and with it the congressional library, the treasury and state departments. The president's mansion was pillaged and set on fire as were also some private dwellings. The British continued to advance while the fleet moved up the Chesapeake toward Baltimore, intending to capture Fort McHenry. In this however, they were unsuccessful. Meanwhile the distress, especially among the people of New England, was great. The embargo ruined their fisheries and their coasting trade, and it was very generally believed that the war was uncalled for and wrong in principle. To President Madison this was the gloomiest period of the war. Affairs were almost desperate, the treasury was exhausted, the national credit gone, a law of conscription was hovering over the people like an ominous cloud, and then, as a gleam of sunshine through the darkness the rumor came that peace had been concluded in London. Finally the battle of New Orleans virtually ended the conflict. The senate unanimously ratified the treaty within thirty hours after it was laid before them. With the exception of occasional assistance given to the legislature of Virginia in revising their constitution and the discharge of the duties of rector of their university, Mr. Madison remained in the closest retirement during the rest of his life. He died June 28, 1836.

MADISON, Dorothy Payne Todd, wife of President James Madison, was born in North Carolina May 20, 1772. Her grandfather was John Payne, gentleman, who migrated from England

Digitized by Google

to Virginia early in the eighteenth century and married Hannah Fleming, granddaughter of Sir Thomas Fleming, who was an early settler of Jamestown. His son, John Payne, second of the name, was Dorothy's father, and married Mary Coles, who was first cousin to Patrick Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Payne, it appears, had conscientious scruples in regard to the holding of slaves, and set theirs free, and also joined the Society of Friends, sold their plantation and removed to Philadelphia. Dorothy was brought up as a Quaker, and at the age of twenty, married a young lawyer of the same belief named Todd. Her husband lived only three years, leaving her with one child, a son, and with little else. Mrs. Todd's mother, who lived in Philadelphia, was in poor circumstances and took boarders in order to support herself. Mrs. Todd went to reside with her mother and assisted her in the care of her house. At this time she was esteemed as one of the most beautiful young women in Philadelphia. A portrait of her justifies this reputation. She is described as being nobly proportioned in her figure, while her face possessed the robust charms of a fresh and vigorous country girl. From the period of her husband's death she relinquished her belief, if she possessed any, in the doctrines of the Quakers, and also their costume and manners, and gave free play to her disposition, which was naturally gay and cheerful. Among her mother's boarders were two men already distinguished in the history of their countries, James Madison, a member of the house of representatives of Virginia, and Aaron Burr, then a United States senator. In 1794 she married Mr. Madison, who in 1801 was appointed secretary of state, an office which he continued to hold for eight years, during which period Mrs. Madison was the center of the most brilliant circle of Washington society. In 1809 Madison became president of the United States, which, of course, gave his vivacious and beautiful wife a still larger field and greater opportunities for the exhibition of her charms and advantages. Dur- Mr. Madison's second term, in August, 1814, the British army landed on the coast and made a quick march to the capital. The president and his cabinet fled to Virginia, but Mrs. Madison remained in the presidential mansion, listening to the distant roar of the cannon at Bladensburg. At the door of the mansion a carriage waited, filled with plate and papers, while she delayed until she should receive her husband's instructions to fly; and this, although she was visited during the day by the mayor of Washington, who strongly urged her to leave the city. A messenger at length arrived at the White House, bearing a note from Madison, written hurriedly with a lead-pencil, containing the direction she awaited, and looking about to see if anything important had been left, Mrs. Madison caught sight of Stuart's portrait of Washington, taken from life. Seizing a carving-knife from the table, she cut the picture out of its frame, rolled it up and hurrying into the carriage, drove away. When the British officers entered the president's house that evening, they found the dinner-table spread for forty guests, the president having invited a large dinner party for that day. The wine was cooling on the sideboard, the plates warming by the fire. The knives, forks and spoons were arranged on the snowy table-cloth. In the kitchen, joints of meat were roasting on spits before the fire. Saucepans full of vegetables were steaming upon the range and everything was in a state of forwardness for a substantial banquet. The officers sat down to the table, devoured the dinner and concluded the entertainment by setting fire to the house. The capitol was burned, the treasury building, the president's house, all the principal public buildings and the navy-yard. A few days later, the president and his wife, after encountering some hardships, returned to Washington, which they found still smoking from the recent conflagration. They established themselves in the best apartments they could find, and the government was soon performing its accustomed duties. Madison's term as president terminated in 1817, and from this period until 1836, when he died, Mrs. Madison lived in retirement at their seat in Virginia, where she dispensed a liberal hospitality, and made the later years of her husband's life cheerful and happy by her gaiety and humor. Her last years were spent in the city of Washington, and it was said of her that she continued to retain much of her beauty, vivacity and grace up to her eightieth year. Although the pair were singularly different, he being a specially intellectual man and she a woman of peculiarly physical and animal nature, a difference which was moreover aggravated by the disparity of their ages, Madison being eighteen years older than his wife, nevertheless they are believed to have lived very happily together, while both died past fourscore. Mrs. Madison died in Washington, D. C., July 12, 1849.

GERRY, Elbridge, vice-president of the United States and governor of Massachusetts, was born at Marblehead, Mass., July 17, 1744. His father was a merchant who came to this country from England in 1730, and died in 1774. Elbridge was graduated from Harvard in 1762, and entering the counting-house of his father, eventually became one of the most wealthy, as well as the most enterprising, merchants of his native town. In May, 1773, he commenced his political career as a member of the assembly of Massachusetts Bay, at that time called the general court, and was appointed a member of the important committee on inquiry and correspondence. In 1775, the provincial congress appointed him on the committee on public safety and supplies. The night previous to the battle of Lexington, while at Cambridge, he narrowly escaped capture at the hands of British soldiers, who passed through that town on their way to Lexington. Mr. Gerry and two other gentlemen left their beds and fled, half-dressed, to a neighboring corn field, where they remained until the troops, after a fruitless search, took their departure. In January, 1776, Mr. Gerry was elected to the Continental congress and continued in that body, except for some slight intervals, during the next nine years, serving upon several important committees. In pursuance of his duty as a member of the committee to obtain supplies for the army, Mr. Gerry visited the camp of Gen. Washington in 1777. It is to be observed, with regard to Mr. Gerry's action in the Continental congress, that he was prominent in the support of all resolutions against theatrical entertainments, horse-racing and other such diversions, as also for those which recommended days of fasting, humiliation and prayer. In 1787 he was deputed a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. He was opposed to the plan adopted, conceiving that both the executive and the legislature were granted powers that were both ambiguous and dangerous, and he refused to sign the instrument. He was elected by the republican party to the first

Digitized by Google

congress after the adoption of the constitution, and was re-elected in 1791. In 1797 the relations between the United States and France becoming somewhat strained, President Adams appointed C. C. Pinckney, John Marshall (afterward chief justice of the supreme court), and Mr. Gerry, to proceed to France and endeavor to arrange the difficulty amicably. Under the advice of Talleyrand, the Directory refused to recognize the embassy, but, after stipulating that Messrs. Marshall and Pinckney should return to the United States, consented to accept Mr. Gerry as the official representative of the United States government, and by him the existing difficulty was arranged. In 1810 Mr. Gerry was elected governor of the state of Massachusetts, and held the office during two terms, arousing much party animosity by his arbitrary mode of government. He employed to its fullest capacity the partisan principle, "to the victors belong the spoils," and when attacked by the press for his high-handed administration of affairs, even sent a special message to the legislature, in regard to this action. Finally, he resorted to the extreme plan of a partisan redistricting of the state—a process which has ever since been termed "Gerrymandering"—and succeeded in irritating almost everybody thereby. The result was his total defeat at the next election. In 1812, however, his devotion to his party was rewarded by his receiving the office of vice-president, which he continued to hold until his death. He died suddenly Nov. 23, 1814, and his monument in Washington bears the following inscription:

The tomb of
ELBRIDGE GERRY,
Vice-President of the United States,
who died suddenly in this city on his way to the
Capitol, as President of the Senate,
Nov. 23, 1814,
Aged 70.

SMITH, Robert, secretary of state. (See Vol. III., p. 11.)

CAMPBELL, George Washington, secretary of the treasury, was born in Tennessee in 1768. He was liberally educated, and went to Princeton, where he was graduated in 1794, and was elected a member of congress in 1803, continuing in that position until 1809, and part of the time as chairman of the committee of ways and means. From 1811 to 1814, and from 1815 to 1818, Mr. Campbell was a member of the United States senate. Feb. 9, 1814, he was appointed by President Madison secretary of the treasury, succeeding Albert Gallatin. He only held the position until September, 1814, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was afterward re-elected to the senate. In April, 1818, Mr. Campbell was appointed minister to Russia, but remained abroad only until the year 1820. On his way to his post at St. Petersburg he, by direction of Secretary Adams, stopped at Copenhagen to adjust the claims of the government of Denmark for spoilation of their commerce on the high seas by U. S. privateers in the war of 1812 Nothing is known of his career after the latter date, except that he was appointed judge of the U. S. district court of Tennessee, and in 1831 Secretary Livingston named him as a member of the commission appointed to consider the French spoliation claims. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1848.

DALLAS, Alexander James, secretary of the treasury, was born in Jamaica, June 21, 1759. His father, Dr. Robert C. Dallas, was a Scotchman then practising in the island, but soon returned to Great Britain. Educated in Edinburgh and Westminster, he read law, contracted an early marriage, went back to Jamaica in 1780 and thence migrated to the United States in 1783, having determined to locate in Philadelphia. He was admitted to practice in the state supreme court in 1785, and in the U. S. courts not long after, and rose to eminence at the bar. While waiting for clients he did much writing for the press and for a time edited the "Columbian Magazine." By three successive appointments he held the office of secretary of state from 1791 to 1801, and in 1794 was paymaster of a force with which he went to Pittsburg. He was a founder of the Pennsylvania Democratic Society in 1793, and an active politician. Besides "Features of Jay's Treaty" (1795), which he opposed, he published an edition of the state laws from 1700 to 1801, and "Reports of Cases" in the U. S. and Pennsylvania courts before and since the revolution, 4 vols. (1790–1807): of these a third edition with notes, by T. I. Wharton, appeared in 1830. In 1801 he was appointed by Gov. McKean recorder of the city, and by President Jefferson U. S. attorney for the eastern district of the state. The latter post he held until October, 1814, when he was summoned by President Madison at a critical junction to a most difficult task as secretary of the treasury. His predecessor and friend, Gallatin, with whose ideas he agreed, had urged the renewal of the charter of the U. S. Bank, and failed to obtain it. The government became practically bankrupt. Dallas, asked by congress for advice in this emergency, replied that a loan must be effected and that a bank was the means to that end. A bill to this effect was passed Jan. 20, 1815, and vetoed. The secretary managed to allay the fears widely felt as to the result of an extensive issue of treasury notes and to restore public confidence, so that the notes which had scarcely been current were taken at par. By an act of April 3, 1816, the bank was chartered for twenty-one years with a capital of $35,000,000 and twenty-five directors, of whom five were appointed by the government. The new tariff, prepared by Dallas, was no less successful. Besides the heavy duties of his own department he discharged, from March, 1815, those of the secretary of war, including the reduction of the army to a peace footing. Having performed the unusual work entrusted to him he resigned his portfolio after two years of most eminent and fruitful service and returned to Philadelphia to resume his legal practice, but died suddenly, leaving incomplete a history of the state. He had published, besides the books above mentioned, certain tracts and addresses, and an "Exposition of the Causes and Character of the War of 1812–15." His "Life and Writings," prepared in 1862 by his son, did not appear until 1891. Mr. Dallas died Jan. 16, 1817.

EUSTIS, William, U. S. secretary of war, and tenth governor of Massachusetts, was born in Cambridge, Mass., June 10, 1753. His father was Benjamin Eustis, an eminent physician. William was graduated from Harvard in 1772, and having determined to follow the profession of medicine began study in the office of the celebrated Dr. Joseph Warren, of Boston. By the time of the outbreak of the revolutionary war, Dr. Eustis had become so efficient a practitioner that he was appointed surgeon of a regiment, and afterward hospital surgeon. In 1777, and during most of the war, he occupied as a hospital the spacious house of Col. Beverly Robinson, a royalist, on the east side of the Hudson river, opposite West Point, the same house in which Arnold had his headquarters. At the end of the war, Dr. Eustis

Digitized by Google

went to Boston, where he settled in the practice of his profession. He again went into service, however, in 1786–87, as surgeon to the expedition against the insurgents in Shays's rebellion. He was a member of the legislature of the state of Massachusetts from 1788–94; a member of congress from 1800–5; and U. S. secretary of war from 1807–13. In 1814 he was appointed U. S. minister to Holland, where he remained four years. After his return to the United States, he was again elected to congress, and served during four successive sessions. In 1823 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and died in office. Harvard College conferred the degree of LL.D. in 1822. He died in Boston Feb. 6, 1825.

JONES, William, secretary of the navy, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1760. At the breaking out of the revolutionary struggle he joined a company of volunteers and took an active part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He later joined the naval forces and served as a lieutenant under Com. Truxtun, and was twice wounded and twice taken prisoner. After a time in the merchant service he settled in Charleston, S.C., in 1790, whence he returned to Philadelphia three years later. From 1801 to 1803 he represented his district in congress, and at the invitation of President Madison became secretary of the navy, but he filled the office only from January, 1813, to December, 1814. He afterward served as president of the U. S. Bank and as collector of customs in Philadelphia. For twenty-six years he was a member of the American Philosophical Society, before which he read many valuable communications, which were published. He died at Bethlehem, Pa., Sept. 5, 1831.

HAMILTON, Paul, secretary of the navy and governor of South Carolina (1804–6), was born in St. Paul's parish, S. C., Oct. 16, 1762. Although a very young man he was able to be of great service during the revolution, and from 1799 to 1804 was comptroller of South Carolina, displaying remarkable capacity for financial affairs, and systematizing the finances of that state. From 1804 to 1806 he was governor of the state of South Carolina, and on the accession of Mr. Madison to the presidency in March, 1809, he appointed Mr. Hamilton as secretary of the navy. At this time the difficulties with Great Britain were rapidly approaching a serious condition. Mr. Madison issued his proclamation reviving the act of non-intercourse, but it was not until 1812 that the declaration of war was made by the United States, being approved by the president June 18, 1812. Congress assembled on Nov. 2d of that year, and continued in session until March 3, 1813. During this period there was special activity with regard to the navy. Authority was given to the executive for the construction of four ships of seventy-four guns each, six frigates and six sloops of war, also to issue $5,000,000 in treasury notes, and to create a new stock for the loan of $16,000,000. In the meantime the existing American navy met with remarkable success. On Aug. 18, 1812, the Constitution captured the British ship of war Guerriere; on Oct. 18th of the same year a British frigate surrendered to the American sloop of war Wasp; on the 25th of the same month the frigate United States captured the British frigate Macedonia; on Dec. 30th the Constitution captured the British frigate Java. Mr. Hamilton resigned his position as secretary of the navy in December, 1812, and was succeeded by William Jones, of Pennsylvania, appointed Jan. 12, 1813. It is stated that Mr. Hamilton was too timid to properly occupy so important a position, having no confidence in the American navy or its prospects, and that on the re-election of Mr. Madison for a second term, he was requested to resign. Mr. Hamilton died in Beaufort, S. C., June 30, 1816.

CROWNINSHIELD, Benjamin Williams, secretary of the navy, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 27, 1772. He was fairly educated in the English branches, and on reaching manhood went into business at Salem, Mass. His mercantile position was prominent, and led to promotion to political trusts. In 1811 he served as a state senator, and on Dec. 19, 1814, entered the cabinet of President Madison as secretary of the navy. He was held over during the Monroe administration, resigning in the latter part of 1818. In 1820 he was a presidential elector. In 1822 he was again elected state senator. In 1823 he went to congress as a democrat, representing the Salem district of Massachusetts, and continued in congress until March 3, 1831. The latter part of his life was passed in retirement, and he died in Boston Feb. 3, 1851.

PINKNEY, William, attorney-general, was born in Annapolis, Md., March 17, 1764. He was the son of an Englishman, who continued a loyalist throughout the struggle for independence. The boy's early education was defective, owing to the excitement of the period. He, however, had some tuition under a private tutor, and, for a time, studied medicine, but in 1783 entered the office of Judge Samuel Chase, of Baltimore, and began study. He was admitted to the bar in 1786, and went to Harford county, Md., where he practiced for two years, when he was elected a delegate from that county to the convention of the state called to revise the constitution of the United States. In October of that year the same county chose him as representative to the Maryland house of delegates. In that position he remained until 1792. In 1789 Mr. Pinkney was married, at Havre de Grace, Md., to Maria Rodgers, sister of Com. Rodgers, of the American navy. In the same year, as a member of the legislature of Maryland, Mr. Pinkney eloquently resisted a proposed law to prevent the emancipation of slaves. They had a family of ten children, most of whom as they grew up resided in Baltimore. In 1792 Mr. Pinkney was elected a member of the executive council of the state of Maryland, and continued in that position until 1795, when he resigned, being at that time president of the board. He was then chosen a delegate from Anne Arundel county to the state legislature. In 1796 President Washington appointed Mr. Pinkney commissioner of the United States under the 7th article of Mr. Jay's treaty with Great Britain, this being the settlement of the mooted question as to the claims of American merchants for compensation on account of losses and damages caused them by acts of the English government. Throughout his official labors in London a number of important questions came up concerning international law, such as the practice of prize courts, the law of contraband, domicile, blockade; and on these subjects Mr. Pinkney gave written opinions, which were viewed as models of powerful argument and judicial eloquence. While carrying out his official duties as commissioner for the United States, he was

Digitized by Google

also an agent of the state of Maryland in prosecuting its claims, and a large amount of public property which had been invested in stock of the Bank of England, and which was then in chancery, was recovered. These claims Mr. Pinkney succeeded in adjusting to the satisfaction of the parties involved. In 1804 he returned to the United States, and soon after removed from Annapolis to Baltimore, and in 1805 was appointed attorney-general of the state. In 1806 he was sent abroad to unite with Mr. Monroe, then American minister to London, in an effort to arrange with the British government regarding the condition and differences then existing between the two countries, and which ultimately brought about the war of 1812. He remained abroad until 1811, was entirely successful in his mission, and was then recalled at his own solicitation. In September of that year he was elected a member of the state senate, and in the following December was appointed by Mr. Madison attorney-general of the United States. Mr. Pinkney took a decided part in the demonstrations growing out of the war with Great Britain, and commanded a battalion of riflemen which was raised in Baltimore for local defence, and in the battle at Bladensburg he fought with great zeal, and was severely wounded. Soon after he was chosen representative to congress from the city of Baltimore. This was in 1815, and in March, 1816, he was appointed by the president minister plenipotentiary to the court of Russia, and special envoy to Naples for the purpose of demanding indemnification for the losses which had been sustained by American merchants on account of the seizure and confiscation of their property in the year 1809. His negotiations with the government proved unsuccessful, and he traveled rapidly through Italy and so on by Vienna to St. Petersburg. He remained, fulfilling the duties of his office at the court of Russia for two years, when he returned to the United States. In 1820 Mr. Pinkney was elected a U. S. senator and distinguished himself in that body, at the same time performing immense labors at the bar of the supreme court of the United States. Early in 1822 he broke down under extraordinary fatigue while conducting an important cause, and died in Washington Feb. 25, 1822.

HARPER, Robert Goodloe, soldier and lawyer, was born near Fredericksburg, Va., in 1765. While he was still a boy his parents, who were in poor circumstances, removed from Virginia and settled in Granville, N. C. Here the boy worked on his father's farm, and was engaged in this occupation during the early part of the revolution, being too young to go into the service, but at the age of fifteen he joined a troop of horse and served for a short time under Gen. Greene. At the close of the war he returned home and was soon after sent to Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1785. Young Harper provided for his own education while in college by teaching the lower classes. On leaving college he went to Charleston, S. C., where he arrived with but a few dollars in his pocket. Chancing to meet one of his former pupils, the latter's father, a man of prominence, came to his assistance and introduced him to a local lawyer, in whose office the young man began the study of law. He was so industrious and had so much natural talent that in a year he obtained his admission to practice at the bar. He did not, however, remain in Charleston, but went into the back country where there were fewer lawyers and soon obtained a good practice, while at the same time founding for himself a reputation as a writer. He entered into politics and was elected to the state legislature, and in 1795 went to congress, where he remained until the accession of Thomas Jefferson to the presidency in 1801, when he settled in Baltimore, married the daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and began the practice of law in the courts of Maryland. He gained great reputation for his display of ability in the case of Judge Samuel Chase of the U. S. supreme court, whose counsel he was during the judge's impeachment. In 1812 Mr. Harper entered the United States service for the war with the rank of colonel, was frequently in active service, and was promoted to be major-general. He was a warm friend of the Russians, and especially of the czar, in whose favor he even underrated the ability of Napoleon I. Having expressed his views in this direction at a public dinner in Georgetown, D. C., given June 5, 1813, he fell into a controversy with Robert Walsh, a noted author and editor of the time; this controversy was in the form of a correspondence, which was afterward published in a volume. In 1816 Harper was elected from the state of Maryland a member of the U. S. senate, but resigned from that body during the same year, having become a federalist candidate for vice-president. He did not receive the nomination, however, and returned to the practice of his profession. In 1819 Mr. Harper visited England, France and Italy, accompanied by his family, remaining abroad a year. On his return he engaged with great zeal in promoting the interests of the American Colonization Society, of which he was a member, and which afterward honored his memory by naming after him the town of Harper, on the coast of Africa, near Cape Palmas. Early in 1825 Mr. Harper offered himself as a candidate to run for congress in the autumn of that year, but his death occurred with great suddenness. A collection of his letters, addresses and pamphlets was published in Baltimore (1814), under the title, "Select Works." He died in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 15, 1825.

NILES, Nathaniel, statesman, was born in South Kingston, R. I., Apr. 3, 1741. He prepared for college and was matriculated at first at Harvard, afterwards graduating from Princeton in 1766. He subsequently studied medicine and law, removing to New York city for this purpose. While pursuing his studies he taught school. He gave up his plans, removed to Connecticut, and took up theology with the celebrated Joseph Bellamy as his instructor, and preached in a number of New England towns. He was an inventor and originated a method of making wire from bar iron by water-power, and also started a wool-card manufactory at Norwich, Conn., where he settled, having married a daughter of Elijah Lothrop. After the revolution he settled in West Fairlee, Vt., being the first settler in that locality and noted as a preacher. He was elected to the Vermont legislature, and in 1784 was speaker. He also became a judge of the supreme court of the state; was presidential elector-at-large when Madison was re-elected president, and was, from 1791 to 1795, a representative in congress. He was a metaphysician as well as a politician, and so well considered that in 1772 he received the degree of A.M. from Harvard, and in 1791 the same honor from Dartmouth, of which institution he was a trustee for twenty-seven years. Mr. Niles was the author of several published books and sermons, and he wrote an ode on the war, which was set to music, and was to a certain extent the war-song of the revolution. It was called "The American Hero," and was written on hearing the news of the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Niles died in West Fairlee, Vt., Oct. 31, 1828.

Digitized by Google

BERNHEIMER, Simon E., was born in New York city, Nov. 26, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of New York, finishing his education at Bryant & Stratton's business college. His father, Emanuel Bernheimer, one of the pioneer lager beer brewers of this country, was born Aug. 3, 1817, in Ebenhausen, Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to America in 1844. After engaging in several mercantile enterprises, in all of which he was successful, he was asked to form a stock brewing company, but owing to dissensions among the stockholders, he withdrew his co-operation. In order to show what he could accomplish in the manufacture of lager beer in America, he associated himself in 1850 with August Schmid, and established the brewery known at the time as the Constanz brewery, which was located in East Fourth street, near Avenue B, New York city. This was one of the first lager beer breweries in New York. The business prospered, and two years later, the Fourth street buildings not being large enough to supply the demand, the firm built another brewery, having the same name, at Four Corners, Staten Island. The firm conducted this brewery until 1856, when Mr. Bernheimer sold his interest to his partner, Mr. Schmid. After a lapse of four years, during which he engaged in different manufacturing enterprises, Mr. Bernheimer resolved to again engage in the manufacture of lager beer. It was about this time that the Lion brewery was consumed by fire. This was the first steam brewery in New York, and was owned by Speyer brothers, one of whom, Albert, afterward became famous in connection with the Black Friday excitement, which nearly precipitated a financial catastrophe in Wall street. The two brothers not wishing to continue the business, Mr. Bernheimer formed a co-partnership with James Speyer, and rebuilt, in 1860, the present Lion brewery, under the name of Speyer & Bernheimer. They continued together for two years, when Mr. Speyer disposed of his share to August Schmid, the former partner of Mr. Bernheimer. Emanuel Bernheimer and August Schmid continued together until 1865, when August Schmid disposed of his interest to his brother Joseph, from Rock Island, Ill. Emanuel Bernheimer and Joseph Schmid remained together until Dec. 1, 1878, when they retired, the business being continued by their sons, Simon E. Bernheimer and August Schmid. In 1879 Mr. E. Bernheimer was made an honorary member of the United States brewers' association. Mr. Bernheimer was one of the promoters of Central Park, and worked earnestly for its success. He was also largely interested in building up the west side. Simon E. Bernheimer, after leaving college, commenced in the clothing business at 320 Broadway, with Bernheimer Bros., and after remaining there one year he, in 1866, entered the brewery business of his father. In 1870 he went to Chicago to study the various modes of manufacturing beer there, and remained one year. On Dec. 1, 1878, he succeeded his father in the brewery business at Lion brewery, 108th street and Columbus avenue, New York city, where he is still in business, having one of the largest breweries in the city. He is a member of several clubs and is connected with various charitable institutions. He seldom takes an extended vacation, but finds his pleasure in his business, with such recreation as is afforded by driving on the road. His vigorous manhood and youthful appearance (fully ten years behind the calendar years), is due to the moderation of his life both in the way of work and recreation.

Simon E. Bernheimer

BACKUS, Truman Jay, educator, was born in Locke, Cayuga county, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1842. He is descended on both sides from several generations of American ancestry, thoroughly imbued with the New England spirit of religious and educational progress. His father, Rev. Jay Spicer Backus, inherited the energy and intellectual courage which characterized his well-known ancestor, Isaac Backus. He was a fearless abolitionist and a prominent preacher and organizer among the Baptists of the United States. Truman Backus received his early education in the public schools of New York city, and was graduated with distinction from the University of Rochester in 1864. He then became one of his father's assistants in the office of the Baptist home mission society in the city of New York, where he was trained in the art of organization, in which his father was an adept. He had already won much appreciation when Matthew Vassar inaugurated his bold plan for the thorough collegiate education of women. In 1867, through his advisers, he invited young Backus to fill the chair of rhetoric and English literature in the new institution. Accepting the charge, Mr. Backus fulfilled it with constantly increased efficiency during sixteen years. He took a large share in the administration of Vassar college, and was the coadjutor of John H. Raymond and Maria Mitchell in establishing those lines of work through which this pioneer college proved the wisdom of higher training for women substantially equal to that of men. His own department of instruction was organized according to methods so original and effective as to win constant appreciation from the distinguished scholars and educators who visited the college during its experimental period. The constant aim of Prof. Backus was to stimulate the thinking powers of his students, to discourage the conventional methods which had so long hampered woman's efforts in the field of belles-lettres. Many of his students, accepting positions of responsibility in other institutions, sought his detailed advice and criticism; and it may fairly be claimed that no single worker has had more share than he in forwarding the recent general awakening to the educational value of the English literature and language. During his residence at Vassar college, Prof. Backus revised and re-wrote "Shaw's History of English Literature," now widely known as a text-book for high schools and colleges. He also attained reputation as a lecturer, chiefly on literary and historical themes. His lecture on "Alexander Hamilton," the fruit of much original research, is justly celebrated as an eloquent and instructive specimen of the best of American oratory. In 1883 Prof. Backus received the degree of LL.D. from Rochester university: and in the same year he accepted a call to the presidency of Packer collegiate institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. This school, which from its size and resources, has long held a unique place among institutions for the instruction of young girls, had for forty years been under the direction of Dr. Alonzo Crittenden. Dr. Backus became its head at a time when

Truman J. Backus

Digitized by Google

the needs of the city and the standards of education necessitated a somewhat thorough reorganization. He had, from the outset, the hearty co-operation of the board of trustees, composed of the representative business and professional men of Brooklyn. During his administration the number of its students and the amount of its revenues have been largely augmented, while its material equipment and curriculum of study entitles it to a foremost rank among secondary schools. While he resided in Poughkeepsie, Dr. Backus's genial character and executive gifts made him prominent in public enterprises, by no means exclusively limited to the field of education. Quick recognition of the same powers was accorded by the citizens of Brooklyn, and as president of the directors of the Brooklyn library, one of the incorporators of the Brooklyn institute, and a prime mover in philanthropic matters, he has attested his public spirit and capacity for general affairs.

HANSON, James H., educator, was born in China, Me., June 26, 1816. He was graduated from Waterville college (now Colby university), in 1842. In September, 1843, he became preceptor of Waterville academy, at a time when the school had only five scholars. In March, 1854, when he was forced to resign by reason of ill health, 150 students were connected with the institution. From 1854 to 1857 he was connected, as instructor, with the High school in Eastport, Me. He then became principal of the boys' high school in Portland, and held this position with credit to himself and honor to the school for seven years. In 1865, at the urgent request of the president of Colby university, Dr. Hanson returned to Waterville, and took charge of the Waterville academy, making it a preparatory school to the university. A new building soon became necessary, and through the generosity of ex-Gov. Coburn, an endowment fund of $50,000 was secured in 1875, besides the further gift of a beautiful school building costing nearly $50,000 more. In recognition of these gifts, the name of the institution was changed to Coburn classical institute. Since 1865 the freshman class of Colby university has been largely made up from the graduates of Coburn, so prepared at the hand of Dr. Hanson. As a Greek and Latin scholar, Dr. Hanson stands pre-eminent. He is the author of a Latin prose book and other text-books used extensively in preparatory schools and colleges. He is still (1894) the head of this celebrated school, having given forty years to its fortunate patrons. He received the degree of LL.D. from Colby university in 1872.

James H. Hanson

SHAPLEIGH, Augustus Frederick, merchant, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 9, 1810, son of Richard Waldron Shapleigh, a shipowner, who was lost with his ship Granville off Rye Beach, Me., in 1824, when returning home with a valuable cargo. His family, of English lineage, emigrated to America in 1635, the first of the name being Alexander Shapleigh, merchant and shipowner of Totnes, Devon, who was entrusted with the interests of Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason. He settled his family at Kittery Point, on the Piscataqua river, Maine, then in the colony of Massachusetts. A Massachusetts court record reads: "Forasmuch as the house at the river's mouth, where Mr. Shapleigh first built, and Mr. Wm. Hilton now dwelleth; in regard it was the first house ther bylt," etc. Many important trusts under the British crown were held by his descendants, and portions of his possessions were owned by members of his family in 1894, representing a tenure of more than 250 years. Alexander's son, Maj. Nicholas Shapleigh, was treasurer of the province of Maine under the crown in 1649. He signed the acknowledgment of the Massachusetts Bay government May 18, 1653, also treaty of peace with the Sagamore Indians May 12, 1678. The disaster that befell the father left the family without support and in reduced financial circumstances, and Augustus, though but a mere boy, took a position in a hardware store, receiving $50 for the first year, boarding at home. At the end of the year he embarked as a sailor, making several voyages to Europe, spending three years on the sea. An anxious family of mother and sisters persuaded him to re-engage in the hardware business in his native city, where he had served his first year of business life. After some years at home, he accepted a position with Rogers Bros. & Co., hardware merchants of Philadelphia. He remained with this house until 1843, having become a junior partner. The house then determined on a branch in St. Louis, and Mr. Shapleigh removed to St. Louis and took charge of the new house of Rogers, Shapleigh & Co., which, upon the death of Mr. Rogers, became Shapleigh, Day & Co., and in 1863, when Thomas D. Day retired, it changed the name to A. F. Shapleigh & Co., and so continued until July, 1880, when it was merged into a corporation known as A. F. Shapleigh & Cantwell Hardware company, again changed in 1888 to A. F. Shapleigh Hardware company, with Mr. Shapleigh as the president, and his sons, Frank Shapleigh, vice-president, Richard W. Shapleigh, second vice-president, and Alfred Lee Shapleigh, secretary and treasurer. The company overcame the disaster of a fire which entirely destroyed their stock of goods in 1886, and steadily made its way from the modest pioneer start of Mr. Shapleigh in 1843 to the rounding out a full half century in 1894, which finds the establishment the largest of its class in the West, with trade extending from Indiana and Ohio on the east, to the Pacific ocean on the west. Mr. Shapleigh, in 1859, became identified as trustee and director with the State bank of St. Louis, formerly known as the State savings institution, and still (1894) attends actively to the duties of the position. He was for twenty-eight years director of the Merchants' national bank, resigning the position in 1890 to his son Alfred. He was for many years president of the Phœnix fire insurance company, and in 1894 still retained the vice-presidency of the Covenant mutual life insurance company, which he had held for many years. Mr. Shapleigh became largely interested in various mining industries notably with the Hope and Granite mountain mining companies. To the latter company St. Louis owes much for her material advancement. Mr. Shapleigh was married in Philadelphia in 1838 to Elizabeth Ann Umstead, born March 25, 1818. Eight children blessed the union, six of whom reached maturity. Of their children four sons are with the father in business, and one, John B. Shapleigh, is a prominent aurist in St. Louis. Their daughter married J. Will Boyd. In their home in St. Louis, blessed with a compan-

A. F. Shapleigh

Digitized by Google

ionship of over half a century, and surrounded with children whose life is daily part of their own, both in business and neighborhood contiguity, they have few of life's cares and all of its blessings. In church, society, and benevolent circles, they are esteemed for their ready and willing help and devotion.

GREELEY, Jonathan Clark, banker, was born in Palermo, Waldo county, Me., July 6, 1833, son of Jonathan Greeley, a successful farmer, whose father removed from New Hampshire to settle near New Castle, Me. His mother, Sarah Choate, was of the famous Massachusetts Choates, which gave to America its noted orators, jurists, and lawyers. Her parents had removed from Massachusetts and settled at Whitefield, Lincoln county, Me. The son did not have advantages for acquiring an education, beyond a district school in winter, and two winters at Lincoln academy. When nineteen years old he left school and his native state to seek to restore his failing health in a more genial climate. He visited Florida in 1852, and settled in Palatka, which was the head of navigation of the St. John's river for Savannah and Charleston steamers, and engaged in mercantile business, and serving the town as alderman and the state as a member of the legislature, the only Federal man in the body, until 1864, when, to escape conscription, he ran the blockade from Key West at the peril of his life. (See Jeff Davis's Proclamation.) After suffering great privations in his journey by sea, he reached Maine in March, 1864, and at the close of the war returned to Jacksonville, Fla., and opened a general merchandizing business. He was in 1866 made deputy collector of internal revenue, and assistant assessor, later, holding the office for seven years. He collected for the government hundreds of thousands of dollars as tax on the cotton which had accumulated during the war. Gov. Reed in 1868 appointed him county treasurer of Duval county, and Gov. Hart reappointed him until his services had been given for seven consecutive years. Gov. Hart appointed him general assessor of taxes in 1874. He was for five years receiver for the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile railroad. In 1882 he was an unsuccessful independent candidate for lieutenant-governor of the state, losing the election through alleged "counting out." In 1883 he was elected state senator, and in 1884 was a candidate for representation in congress. The committee that counted the votes and announced the result all being politically opposed to him, he was not elected. In 1885 he was elected a member of the republican state constitutional convention. In 1888 he lost his property by the yellow fever epidemic of that year, having a deposit of $100,000 in the Florida savings bank, which he had helped to found, and of which he was the largest stockholder and depositor. The fugitives from the city withdrew their deposits, forcing the bank into bankruptcy, and receiving none of the outside aid afforded the other banks. His position as chairman of the board of public works, and his opposition to placing relief funds in the hands of a special committee with full power, made him unpopular with the committee appointed, and resulted in his financial ruin. He had been mayor of the city in 1873–74, an alderman for several years, collector of city taxes, and chairman of the board of public works. In 1889 he arranged with an English syndicate to loan money on property in the state, and to that end organized in London the Land mortgage bank of Florida, limited, of England, and placed its business under the control of Messrs. Greeley, Rollins & Morgan, who successfully conduct it. They loaned over $2,000,000 in real estate, purchased 75,000 acres of land, largely phosphate lands for individuals of the syndicate, and erected a mining plant at a cost of $15,000 to work the phosphate mines. Mr. Greeley's wife, a daughter of Justice Forward, was lost at sea with the steamer D. H. Mount, in 1865. His second wife, Leonora Keep, of St. Louis, Mo., died in 1886. He has a son at Yale, and a beautiful home in Jacksonville, where a son and daughter help him to extend its hospitality to a large circle of friends.

TILFORD, Frank, merchant, was born in New York city July 22, 1852, the youngest son of John M. Tilford, one of the founders of the widely known corporation of Park & Tilford. The son received his education at the Mt. Washington collegiate school. He inherited an aptitude and liking for trade, and when he determined to adopt the business in which his father had gained a conspicuous place, he but followed the bent of his mind. He was, upon leaving school, installed as an employee in the store of Park & Tilford, commencing at the lowest step of the ladder, and gaining promotion by merit alone. He passed regularly through all the degrees of advancement by systematic apprenticeship, and became familiar with every part of the business. In 1873, upon opening a new store up-town, the firm gave to young Tilford the entire superintendence. He had just reached his majority, and his careful training made the responsibility but a matter of promotion, and carried with it no anxiety on the part of the firm. In 1874 he was elected a director of the Sixth national bank, and at that time was the youngest bank director in the city. He served the bank in that capacity for ten years, resigning in 1884 upon the death of Francis Leland, president of the bank. In 1876 he joined the Real estate exchange, and became a large and successful operator in realty in upper New York. In 1885 he was elected a trustee of the North River savings bank. During the same year he took charge of the store on Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. In 1889, with G. G. Haven, he organized the Bank of New Amsterdam, and was made its vice-president. In 1890 the business of the firm of Park & Tilford was changed to a corporation, and Mr. Tilford's father was made its vice-president. Upon his death, during the same year, the son succeeded to the office. Mr. Tilford is a director of a railroad and of a gas company; treasurer of the Hancock memorial association; president of the New Amsterdam eye and ear hospital; a school trustee; an active member of the Chamber of commerce, and a member of the executive committee of the Grant monument association, being personally interested in the raising of a large sum of money for its completion. He is a member of the vestry of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal church, Rev. R. Heber Newton, rector. He is also trustee of the summer home connected with the parish. Mr. Tilford was married Nov. 16, 1881, to Julia, daughter of James A. Greer, and granddaughter of George Greer, who was a well-known sugar refiner in New York. Mr. Tilford, while a thorough family man, does not neglect the social responsibilities incident to a man in his position in life, and is a member of

Digitized by Google

the Union league, Republican, Colonial, and other clubs, as also one of the Sons of the revolution and the American league. As the vice-president of an important and rapidly growing corporation that deals largely with individual homes, his personality has made a large part of the reputation of the house, and it is fair to say that in New York city there is at least one corporation that has not obscured the individuals when the business has become represented by shares of stock.

FLEMING, William Henry, lawyer and legislator, was born in Augusta, Ga., Oct. 18, 1856, son of Porter Fleming, of Scotch-Irish and English descent and Presbyterian faith, whose ancestors came to Virginia before the revolution, and removed early to a farm in Columbia county, thence to Lincoln county, Ga. The maternal grandmother of Porter Fleming was Elizabeth Howard, who, according to family tradition, was a cousin of Thomas Jefferson. The mother of William Henry Fleming was Catharine B. Moragne, whose grandfather, Pierre Moragne, a French Huguenot, came to Charleston, S. C., before the revolution, and settled at New Bordeaux in upper Carolina. He and his three eldest sons fought under Gen. Pickens in the war of the revolution. Catharine B. Moragne's father, as a boy, witnessed one of Tarleton's raids at Bordeaux; her sister, Mary Moragne Davis, was a poetess and writer of fiction, and her brother, John B. Moragne, an officer in the Palmetto regiment, was killed in the attack of the American forces on the City of Mexico, his mother being awarded a medal for her son's gallantry by the Carolina legislature. An heirloom in the family is a diary of Pierre Moragne, giving an account of the Huguenots' leaving France and the voyage across the ocean. When financial misfortune overtook his father at the close of the civil war the subject of this sketch labored for several years on the farm. At the Richmond academy of Augusta he won a scholarship to the State college of agriculture and mechanical arts at Athens in 1872, earning a small salary as college postmaster and borrowing money from Alexander H. Stephens to complete his education, which he afterward repaid with interest. He was an undergraduate tutor at the State university at Athens, Ga.; was graduated in engineering in 1875, and in 1876 was prevented by sickness from taking the degree of A.M., but was granted it in 1890. In college he was, in 1873, private anniversarian of the Phi Kappa society; in 1874 was awarded its junior debater's medal, and in 1875 won the medal for the best essay, open to the whole college, including the law class, and was elected commencement orator for the Phi Kappa society. At college he was captain of Company A, and for two years won the battalion prize for the best-drilled company. In 1876 he began reading law in Augusta with Judge Shewmake; was elected superintendent of the Richmond county public schools in 1877; resigned in 1880 and was admitted to the bar, and has ever since been engaged in successful law practice. He was elected to the legislature in 1888, 1890 and 1892, and was strongly backed for speaker of the house in 1892. He was eminent commander of the Georgia commandery knights templars No. 1, Augusta, and is a member of the grand body of the state. The exalted rule of his life was written by him at nineteen years of age in these words, taken from the fly-leaf of his old scrap-book: "I will never use the feeble powers which God, in his mercy, has given me, to strengthen falsehood and wrong, or to weaken the everlasting principles of truth and right." This noble aim he has executed. He has won practical triumphs of honor and utility in every field—at school, in college, and as teacher, lawyer, legislator, and in politics. His career has been marked by devotion to principle, truth, integrity, reliability, intellect and patriotism. An address on Confederate memorial day in 1885 drew praise from the editorial pen of George William Curtis in "Harper's Weekly." As chairman of the finance committee in 1893, and other important committees in three legislatures, he originated valuable measures—one systematizing the recording of liens and transfers of property, one expediting the trial of criminal cases, and another systematizing the financial operations of the public schools. He has made notable speeches on the soldiers' home bill, state road lease, higher education, education and labor, industrial education, and the railroad commission. In addition to his professional work as a lawyer, he has given much study to the general subject of political economy. To his marked abilities as a public man, he adds the highest social, moral and domestic qualities.

ROMARE, Paul, banker, was born in Torekov, Sweden, Nov. 20, 1828, son of Paulus Romare, captain of a merchant ship. His mother, Louise P. Petersen, was a woman of strong character, and on her, owing to the almost continuous absence of her husband at sea, devolved the training of the boy. He attended the schools of his native place until fourteen years of age, at the same time deriving much advantage from the conversations of his father when at home from his voyages, in which he recounted his experiences, and illustrated the incidents of travel, adventure, and peril, by the numerous mementoes and relics collected in all parts of the world. This rare schooling prepared him for further experiences, when, as a lad, he shipped with his father as a sailor to take a practical lesson as a seaman, traveler, and sightseer. His first voyage was to the New World, and in New York he gained his first knowledge of American customs and institutions. He made other voyages to Mexico, the West Indies, and the United States. His first English book was Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast." He by chance was in port at Charleston, S. C., when taken ill with rheumatism, and determined to leave the sea; he worked with a Swedish friend in mining iron at Coopersville, S.C. He remained until 1854, having amassed a considerable sum of money, when he returned to Sweden after ten years' absence. He came back to South Carolina, and began his banking career in Chester under George S. Cameron. At the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted in the Chester Blues, in which he served until detailed in the war department at Richmond, where he remained until the fall of that city in 1865. After the war he settled in Atlanta, Ga., and took a position in the Atlanta national bank, founded by Alfred Austell. Here he rose by regular and rapid promotion through the departments until he reached the vice-presidency of the institution, with the general management of the business. He was married in 1863 to Lucy Fisher of Camden, S. C. His residence in Atlanta is one of the beautiful homes of that beautiful city.

Digitized by Google

He with his family are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, and members of St. Philip's congregation. Mr. Romare is justly proud of his success, and the Swedish cabin-boy has by his own earnest efforts become the respected and honored banker of the "Gate City of the South."

EBERHARD, Ernst, musician, was born in Hanover, Germany, May 30, 1839, son of Cantor Carl Philip Eberhard, a prominent organist and director of church music, and his first musical teacher. At the age of eight years the son displayed great talent, and played the organ, violin and piano with considerable skill. When ten years old he could play the whole service in church as a substitute for his father. He gained his general education at the school of his native place, and in course attended the lyceum or Latin school. He continued his musical studies with Carl Lahmeyer, the organist and composer. Henry Enckhauser, the court organist, then took him in charge, and developed his ability as pianist and counterpointist, while Henry Marschner, the great composer and conductor, instructed him in the intricacies of orchestral scores. In 1857 he came to New York city where he played at several private concerts, which resulted in a concert tour throughout the South. In this he was so favorably received that it determined him to settle there. The outbreak of the civil war in 1861 changed his plans, and he returned north and became organist of St. Ann's church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and conductor of several singing societies in that city. He then removed to New York city to become organist and musical director of the church of St. Paul the apostle on West 59th street. Here he developed remarkable ability as organ virtuoso and conductor. Under his direction he had a choir of eighty voices with a quartette of soloists, and on great occasions an orchestra from the Philharmonic society of over forty performers. He produced the richest and most difficult masses, as well as composed and arranged many excellent motetts for voices, organ and orchestra. He successfully conducted various musical societies in New York and adjacent cities. The policy of the Paulists having determined the substitution of plain Gregorian chants in their worship, the carefully drilled choir was disbanded, and Dr. Eberhard transferred his services to the Park avenue Baptist church. He edited for Jul. Schuberth an extensive work for the organ, entitled "The New Organist," in three volumes, acknowledged as the most thorough work of the kind ever published. In 1874, he, in connection with Angelo Torriani and William K. Bassford, founded the Grand conservatory of music of the city of New York, which did so much to popularize and encourage the study of classical music. To this he gave his entire attention, and with a picked orchestra and local choral societies, he gave popular concerts in all the large cities in the neighborhood of New York, interpreting the works of the great masters in a way never before attempted. In 1884 the Grand conservatory of music was incorporated by the legislature of the state of New York, and became the only school in the United States empowered to confer the degrees of bachelor, master and doctor of music. Dr. Eberhard was married in 1876, and has four children. Of these Ernst Eberhard, Jr., shows wonderful musical gifts, which promise to give to the next generation a musician inheriting all the talent of his father, and adding to it such advancement as may be acquired in musical art by study and application. The Grand conservatory of music is a monument to its able president, and the thousands of students who have received the benefits of its thorough training have carried the evidences into every state in the United States, to Canada, Mexico, South America, and even to the very centre of musical art, continental Europe. Dr. Eberhard prepared a "Course of Studies for the Piano" in twelve books, preceded by "Method of the Piano" in two books. These works give a thorough and progressive course of instruction from the very first beginnings to the highest artistic development of modern piano technique. He also engaged in the publication of a course of technique in five books, three of which are (1893) published.

VAN VOORHEES, Albert Van Brunt, landed proprietor, was born in New Utrecht, L. I., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1831, the only son of John I. Van Voorhees, a very prominent man of that period, whose father, Jacobus Van Voorhees, was a descendant of Steven Coerte Van Voorhees, who emigrated from Holland April, 1660, in the ship Beunte Koe (Spotted Cow), and settled at Amesfort, afterward called Flatlands, L. I. His mother was Phœbe, daughter of Albert Van Brunt. Albert Van Brunt Van Voorhees was educated at Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, L. I., and after graduating engaged in agricultural pursuits, and took the management of his father's estates, a large portion of which he subsequently inherited. Although he refused to hold public office, he has always been an influential and public-spirited citizen. He is a member of the Holland society of New York city, and of the St. Nicholas society of Brooklyn, of which latter he is vice-president. He was married Oct. 20, 1864, to Joanna, daughter of John Cowenhoven, who was born in the famous old Cowenhoven homestead of New Utrecht, which is the oldest, or one of the oldest, houses in all that section. Like most houses built at that early day, it contained a dungeon for the punishment of refractory slaves, and during the revolutionary war was occupied by British troops. They used the ample hall as a store-room for grain, leaving just room enough for a passageway, and finally destroyed many of the most valuable family treasures. Mrs. Van Voorhees is a direct descendant of Wolferte Garretse Van Cowenhoven, who emigrated from Amesfort, Holland, in 1630 to Amesfort, of which he was one of the earliest settlers. She is a leader in the social circle of her native place, being a prominent member of the New Utrecht winter club, and in 1894 was its vice-president. They have two sons, John A. and Albert V. B., Jr., both of whom were graduated with high honors from the Polytechnic institute of Brooklyn when very young. John A. Van Voorhees subsequently was graduated from the College of physicians and surgeons of Columbia college, New York, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Bath Beach, L. I., where he has met with marked success, and built up a large business. Albert V. B. Van Voorhees, Jr., after leaving the Polytechnic institute, was graduated from the College of pharmacy of New York. He did not adopt that profession, but, choosing the business of law, studied at the law

Digitized by Google

school of Columbia college, from which he was graduated in 1894, having already begun the practice of his profession, his high attainments in which give promise of a most successful career at the bar.

MADDEN, George Albert, journalist, was born at Newburg, Ontario, Canada, Dec. 13, 1850. His father was a native of Canada, his mother a French-Canadian of the Thebeaudeau family, one of the oldest in Lower Canada. While at school he spent his spare moments, and stolen ones, too, at the type cases in the printing office, and his parents, discovering his inclination, consented to his learning the business. At the age of sixteen he had mastered the art as far as the country offices could afford the instruction, aided by the final tutorship of Mackenzie Bowell, now minister of trade and commerce of the Dominion. After leaving the cases of his home office he worked as compositor in Toronto, and then crossed the line to Buffalo, where he worked on the "Express." When Mark Twain issued his famous war map from this office, young Madden helped to "justify" in "form." In the winter of 1870 he journeyed to Pittsburg, Pa., and secured cases on "The Paper," which soon died, and he went to the "Dispatch." He held "ad." cases there for two years, and also served as assistant foreman. He was soon called down-stairs to edit telegraph and do local. Under the late Neil Shaw he went on the local staff. After a year or so he went to the "Commercial Gazette," and worked for one year on the local staff under "Judge" Ramsey. He then took the telegraph desk on the "Dispatch." The "Times" changing hands, he was asked to assist Messrs. Welshons & Seif in reorganizing that paper. Here his services in that direction occupied a few months, when he returned to the "Dispatch." Upon his return from the New Orleans exposition, which he reported for that paper in 1885, he succeeded Mr. Shaw as managing editor. In this position he found full scope for his powers as a newspaper man, and the prosperity of the "Dispatch" attests how well he filled the requirements of the place. As is so often the case of busy newspaper men who lead the thought of the times, and keep in the front ranks of a rapid procession, the pace is found to be the pace that kills, and Mr. Madden was no exception to the rule. In 1889 the physical crisis came, and he was for one year literally on his back, and in a surgeon's care. He happily recovered, and took up the pen during convalescence to contribute a daily paragraphic and jingle column to the "Dispatch," which was widely quoted. In 1892 he resumed the night supervision of the paper, fully restored to health.

GRAY, Landon Carter, physician, was born in New York city, Apr. 3, 1850. His father's family were Virginians, dating back to the earliest colonial settlements upon the tide-water James, and his mother's people have been residents of New York for many generations. He was educated at Columbia college, then at the University of Heidelberg, and returning to the United States, studied medicine under the late well-known New York surgeon, Dr. James R. Wood, whose assistant he afterward became. Directly after his graduation he entered upon the practice of medicine, which gradually developed into the specialty of nervous and mental diseases, in which he became very high authority. He finally restricted his practice to that specialty. He was one of the founders of the New York polyclinic, the pioneer medical school in this country for the post-graduate instruction of physicians only, no elementary branches being taught. At the present time (1890) he is consulting physician to St. Mary's general hospital; a fellow of the New York academy of medicine; president of the neurological section of the same; president of the New York neurological association and of the American society of medical jurisprudence. He has been engaged as expert in many well-known and interesting cases, such as the will case of Mrs. Millard Fillmore, the Luca murder trial, and the case of Maggie Keppel, the Brooklyn child-stealer. Dr. Gray was the first to diagnose a cerebral disease by thermometry and mapping out the temperature of the lobes of the brain, which theory he has ably demonstrated in a treatise entitled, "Cerebral Thermometry." He has made many contributions to current medical literature, among them papers on "The Diagnosis of Intra-Cranial Syphilis," "The Tendon Reflex: Its Physiology and Pathology," "Neurasthenia," and a "Text-book of Nervous and Mental Diseases," published by Lea Bros. of Philadelphia.

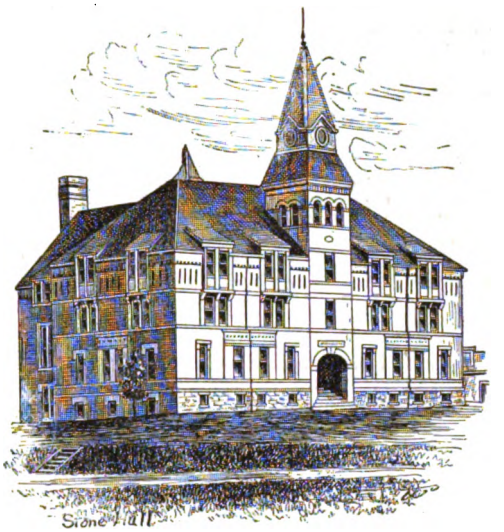
WARE, Edmund Asa, first president of Atlanta university (1867–1885), was born in North Wrenham (Norfolk), Mass., Dec. 22, 1837, son of Asa B. and Catharine Slocum Ware. His early education was acquired in the school of his native town. When fifteen years old he removed with his father's family to Norwich, Conn., where he was fitted for college at the Norwich free academy. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1863. Upon his return to Norwich he accepted a position in the free academy as assistant to Prof. Elbridge Smith, the principal. Here he developed remarkable ability as a teacher. In 1865 he served as principal in a newly organized public school in Nashville, Tenn. While in Nashville he made the acquaintance of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, and became interested in the organization of the Fisk university, and in 1866, under the auspices of the American missionary association, he commenced the educational work among the freedmen, to which he was to devote his life, by settling at Atlanta, Ga., and organizing schools for colored children. He was appointed state superintendent of schools under the Freedmen's bureau, in 1867, and traveled over the state in the interest of the public-school system, which he sought to establish. The charter for the Atlanta university was obtained that year, largely through his efforts, and under his advisement. In 1867 he became its first president, and continued to serve it until his death in 1885. In 1869 he was married to Sarah Jane Twichell of Plantsville, Conn., three daughters and one son blessing the union. The university had no permanent building of its own until October, 1869, when the first of its buildings, intended as a girls' dormitory, was occupied by the whole school. In August, 1870, another larger building was added, to accommodate about sixty boys, with additional school-rooms, to which two others were speedily added. The money for the erection of these buildings came entirely from voluntary contribution, mostly from without the state. In 1870 the legislature of the state, as a compromise of the right of the colored people to the land donated by congress under the act of July 7,

Digitized by Google

1862, and which was voted entirely to the (white) University of Georgia, gave to Atlanta university $8,000 per annum. In 1871 the legislature refused to continue the appropriation, but in 1874 it was again placed in force, almost unanimously, and was continued until 1887. It is estimated that in 1893 over 15,000 colored children in Georgia were taught by teachers who had received their training at Atlanta university. It had, in 1893, a vested capital in lands, buildings, library, etc., estimated at $250,000. President Ware died at the university Sept. 25, 1885.

BUMSTEAD, Horace, second president of Atlanta university (1885–), was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, 1841. His father, Josiah F. Bumstead,

was a Boston merchant, the author of a series of school-books long used in the Boston public schools, and for many years a member, and several years chairman, of the Boston primary school committee. His mother, Lucy D. Willis Bumstead, was the eldest child of Nathaniel Willis, the founder of the Boston "Recorder," the first religious newspaper in the world, and of the "Youth's Companion," the first juvenile periodical in the world, and the sister of Nathaniel P., and Richard S., and Sarah P. (Fanny Fern) Willis, known in the fields of literature and music. He was educated in the Boston public schools, making his preparation for college at the Boston Latin school, where he completed a five-year course in 1859, receiving one of the Franklin medals founded by gift of Benjamin Franklin. Entering Yale college the same year, he was graduated with honor in 1863. After graduation he gave some months to the study of military science, at a military school in Boston, and, having passed an examination before the military board of Gen. Silas Casey, in Washington, he was commissioned major of the 43d U. S. colored troops. He served during the final year of the civil war, and for six months afterward, chiefly in the siege of Richmond and Petersburg, and in Texas, and was the greater part of the time in command of his regiment. In 1866 he entered Andover theological seminary, and completed the course there in 1870. He then spent over a year in travel and study, abroad, mostly as a student at the University of Tübingen. In 1872 he was ordained pastor of the Second Congregational church of Minneapolis, Minn., where he remained until 1875. He was then appointed professor of natural science in Atlanta university, Ga., where he has since remained, holding at different times the positions of professor of Latin, treasurer, trustee, acting president, and, since 1889, the office of president. In 1881 he received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of the city of New York. He has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature. Atlanta university was chartered under the laws of Georgia in 1867, and opened to students in 1869. The funds for its establishment came chiefly from the Freedmen's bureau and the American missionary association. While designed primarily for the education of the freedmen, it was pledged by the receipt of the above-named funds to admit all students, regardless of race or color. For seventeen years it received an annual appropriation of $8,000 from the state of Georgia, the appropriations since 1874 being in accordance with "An act equitably to adjust the claims of the colored people to a portion of the agricultural land scrip" received from the U. S. government. In 1887 the further continuance of this appropriation was conditioned upon the giving of a pledge by the trustees that they would admit only colored students to the university, a condition which the trustees felt that they could not honorably or wisely comply with, and in consequence of which the appropriation was relinquished. The university has collegiate, preparatory, normal, grammar, and primary courses of study, and has graduated over 250 students from its college and normal courses, more than two-thirds of whom are now engaged in teaching. It gives an extensive and thorough industrial training to both men and women.



It owns sixty-five acres of land within the corporate limits of Atlanta, four large brick buildings, one of which is devoted wholly to instruction in mechanical work, a library of 7,000 volumes, with a fund of $6,000, the income from which is used for the purchase of books; and it has a small amount of physical and chemical apparatus. It has about $23,000 of scholarship funds. It is practically without endowment for its current expenses, and is dependent upon annual contributions for about $25,000 of its income. Its annual expenses, including the salaries of twenty-seven officers and teachers, and the board of 200 students, are about $40,000. The total number of students in 1891–92 was 561, and these students paid over $16,000 in cash toward the expenses of the year.

SHOEMAKER, Louis Pierce, real estate dealer, was born on Rock Creek, D. C., July 2, 1856, son of Pierce and Martha Carbery Shoemaker, both natives of the district: his paternal grandfather, David Shoemaker, having also been born within the "ten miles square," and becoming an officer of the U. S. navy. His father, born in 1816, was educated at Georgetown college, and possessed a fine literary education and chose literature for his profession. His mother was the daughter of Lewis Carbery, a prominent civil engineer, at one time in charge of the works in the District of Columbia, and whose brother, Thomas Carbery, was mayor of Washington city for many years. The son was educated at St. John's college, Washington, and upon graduation studied law in the law department of

Digitized by Google

the Georgetown college and was graduated in 1881. He had engaged in the real estate business from 1876, and took up his profession of law as an adjunct to his business. He married in 1881 Katie G. Gallaher of Augusta, Ga. Mr. Shoemaker now (1894) ranks as one of the largest dealers in realty in the national capital.

PAXSON, Edward, chief-justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, was born at Buckingham, Bucks county, Pa., Sept. 3, 1824. His paternal ancestry is traced back to Bycot House, Buckingham, England, where a branch of the family have been living since the time of William the Conqueror. He is a descendant on his mother's side of William Johnson, a native of Ireland, who settled in New Jersey before the revolutionary war, and who became a professor in a Charleston (S. C.) college. He obtained a good education in well-conducted schools under the administration of the Society of Friends, and at the age of eighteen established the "Newton Journal" in his native county, which, under his management, became prosperous and influential. In 1847 he sold it, and founded the Philadelphia "Daily News." Disposing of this paper in 1848, he began the study of law under the direction of Henry Chapman of Doylestown, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1850, and in 1852 removed to Philadelphia, where he quickly attained a high position at the bar. When Judge F. Carroll Brewster resigned from the bench of the common pleas of Philadelphia, in 1869, to accept the attorney-generalship of Pennsylvania, Gov. Geary appointed Mr. Paxson to fill the vacancy. In the following June he was unanimously renominated by the republican party, and was elected by a large majority. In 1874, at the first election under the new constitution, he was elected to the supreme court. He at once took a commanding position among his judicial brethren. His opinions show an accurate knowledge of the law, which is always made comprehensible to others by a diction terse and appropriate. Many important cases brought before the supreme court of Pennsylvania, involving millions of dollars, have been committed to his hands, and thus is shown the confidence reposed in him by his associates in office. Noteworthy among these are the Williamsport bond case, the Pittsburg bond case, the Pittsburg riot case, and Asa Packer *vs.* Noble. In addition to work on the bench he has edited Brown's "Collection Laws" and "The Memoirs of the Johnson Family." Thomas P. Johnson, a great-uncle of Judge Paxson, was probably the greatest lawyer New Jersey ever produced, and Justice Stanley Matthews was descended from the same Johnson stock. Judge Paxson became chief justice of Pennsylvania by seniority, in January, 1889. His entire career has been characterized by sterling integrity, untiring industry, and conscientious, systematic, and thorough examination of all matters brought before him. He is one of the ablest lawyers of his day. Judge Paxson was married Apr. 30, 1846, to Mary C. Newlin of Delaware county, Pa., who died in 1885. On Dec. 1, 1886, he was married to Mary M., widow of Congressman Bridges of Allentown, Pa.

BACON, George Allen, clerk of the U. S. department of agriculture, was born at Wellfleet, Mass., Apr. 4, 1830. He was educated at the public schools of Boston, and at Wesleyan academy, Wilbraham, Mass. For several years he was a clerk in the Boston post-office, then an employee in the war department at Washington until 1866, when he resigned, to become a business partner with his father in Boston. In 1881 he was appointed corresponding clerk of the department of agriculture, which position he still holds. He has been a regular correspondent of the "Banner of Light," since its establishment in 1857, as well as of several other journals; was for a time editor of the Melrose (Mass.) "Journal," and eastern editor of the "American Spiritualist." He was the original author of the "Game of Portrait Authors," of which upward of half a million of copies were sold during the first year of its publication, and in 1884 published "A Life Sketch of Edward S. Wheeler." For the past ten years he has been a frequent lecturer before several of the literary societies of Washington, D. C.

WOODSON, Stewart Floyd, commercial president, was born in Thomaston, Upson county, Ga., Aug. 17, 1859. His father, Wm. Daniel Woodson, of English descent and a Virginian, came to Georgia about 1844, married Martha Floyd, of an honorable family of that state, and was a substantial merchant, who enlisted in the war and fought gallantly until his death near its close. Mr. Woodson's mother was thus left a widow with five children, and the loss of property by the fortunes of war compelled the young family to that industry, self-denial, energy, and self-reliance, that have marked the career, so successful and progressive, of Mr. Woodson. He enjoyed an academic education in Thomaston, and at fifteen years of age he left its high school to try his fortune in the great world, selecting Atlanta, Ga., as the place of his attempt. This was in 1873, and he obtained a position as clerk in the large and powerful wholesale grocery house of Williams, Langston & Crane, one of the strongest firms of that city, Mr. Williams having a national as well as southern reputation as a capitalist, banker and merchant. Mr. Woodson showed such high commercial capacity, energy and faithfulness, that when he arrived at his majority in 1880, after only six years of youthful service, he was taken into the firm as a partner, an unusual achievement for so young a man, testifying eloquently to his superior business qualities. Maj. Crane, who was the founder and first president of the Atlanta chamber of commerce, died in 1885, holding that position, and Mr. Woodson then became the junior member of the firm, which has since been known as Langston & Woodson, and first becoming vice-president of the Chamber of commerce in 1889, he finally was elected its president in 1893, establishing an honorable coincidence of distinction in his firm, and achieving an unusual leadership in one so young. Mr. Woodson has had placed upon him, unsought, many other trusts, connected with the growth of his city. He is director of several bodies, among them the Atlanta commercial club, and is president of the Wholesale merchants' association of the state of Georgia.

Digitized by Google

ALLSTON, Washington, painter, was born at Brook Green Domain, in the district of Waccamaw, S. C., Nov. 5, 1779, of good family connections, and from his earliest years was distinguished by a nervous and active temperament, a quick mind, and an acute sensibility. At six years of age his favorite amusement was making little landscapes about the roots of an old tree in the country. He was early sent to Newport, R. I., to prepare for college. Here his chief pleasure was in drawing from prints all kinds of figures, landscapes and animals. Then he composed and executed pictures in India ink and in water colors. He was graduated from Harvard in 1800, and said that the pictures of Pine in the Columbian museum at Boston were his first masters. A head of Cardinal Bentivoglio, from Van Dyck, in the college library, was copied by him, and then seemed to him to be perfection. Masbone, the celebrated painter of portraits, was his contemporary and friend. Allston's first essay in painting was a portrait of the eldest son of Dr. Waterhouse, professor of medicine at Harvard. He also painted four members of the noted Channing family before going abroad. He had a studio for a short time in Charleston, S. C., after completing his college course, but soon sold a portion of his paternal estate, and from the proceeds sailed for London, England, May 1, 1801. Here he received permission to draw at the Royal academy, and Benjamin West welcomed him with ardor. He was fascinated at Paris with the work of Titian, Tintoretto and Paul Veronese, and wrote, "They took away all sense of subject." As a colorist, he afterward came to be called "The American Titian." He reached Rome in 1805, where he remained, studying the works of old masters, drawing, painting, modeling in clay, etc. His wonderful wealth of color was his grand distinction until 1809. This was so much so that William Ware said concerning him: "When, after a careful study from many of the best instances of Titian's pencil, I returned, and with that experience fresh in my mind, again examined the best works of Allston, I felt that in the great Venetian I had found nothing more true, nothing more beautiful, nothing more perfect than I had already seen in Allston." His reputation among Italian artists with whom he mingled, survived long after he had left them for his native land. In 1809 he returned to America and married Ann, daughter of William Channing, of Newport, R. I., who died in London about 1814, whither she went with her husband when he resumed his residence in that city in 1811. Here young S. F. B. Morse, afterward the inventor of the electric telegraph, Charles P. Leslie, the famous historical painter, and others, some of whom became noted, were his pupils in the study of art, and he made many English friends as well, among them the painter, William Collins, father of Wilkie Collins, the novelist, Samuel T. Coleridge, Robert Southey and others, to whom he was drawn by literary sympathy. His own poetical gifts were also finely developed in England, and Charles Sumner called his "America to Great Britain" one of the choicest lyrics in the language. It was incorporated in "Sybilline Leaves," published by S. T. Coleridge in 1817, and in the copy of the book which was owned by H. W. Longfellow was written alongside of it, in the delicate chirography of "S. T. C.": "By Washington Allston, a painter born to renew the fifteenth century." His fame steadily grew during these years of his stay in England, and some of his greatest works were there produced. But he returned to Boston, Mass., in 1818, and there opened his studio, which was transferred to Cambridgeport in 1831. His second wife, whom he married in 1830, was Miss Dana, daughter of the chief justice of Massachusetts, and sister of Richard H. Dana, the poet. She survived him, dying in 1862. While he was in Europe Allston painted between forty and fifty pictures. By far the greater number have now disappeared. The choicest of his works done after his return to America are now at Boston—some in the Museum of fine arts, some in the houses of the older families. His "Dead Man Revived by Elijah's Bones" gained the prize of 200 guineas from the British institute. His paintings best known in the United States are: "The Spanish Girl," "The Death of King John," "Spalatro's Vision of the Bloody Hand," and "Rosalie," for which a large sum was offered and refused shortly after Allston's death. "Belshazzar's Feast," which took form in his mind in 1817, was left unfinished. It is now in the Boston athenæum. That was his most ambitious undertaking, by the criterion of size—the canvas being 16 x 21 feet. Allston's reputation as a poet and novelist was second only to that he enjoyed as a painter in the select circle which knew and admired him. Some of his literary works are: "The Sylphs of the Seasons," a poem read before the Phi Beta Kappa society at Cambridge, and published in London in 1813, "Monaldi," a romance of Italian life (1841), and "Lectures on Art and Poems" (1850). His life is in "Artist Biographies" (Boston, 1879), written by M. F. Sweetser. He died July 9, 1843.

Washington Allston

GOFF, Isaac Lewis, capitalist, was born in Taunton, Mass., Aug. 29, 1852. His father was a farmer. His grandfathers, both paternal and maternal, were soldiers in the war of the revolution. His own education was in the common schools, after which he took a course in a commercial college. He began his business life in Providence, R. I., in 1870, as a clerk in a grocery store, and on reaching his majority he went into business for himself, entering largely into real estate transactions. He was instrumental in establishing the Home investment company, and entered into many undertakings, all bearing toward the growth of his business. Mr. Goff became a member of the United train of artillery in 1880; was elected second lieutenant in 1881, paymaster of the regiment in 1882, lieutenant-colonel in 1884, but resigned in 1886 to accept the position of aide-de-camp to Gov. Wetmore. He was a member of the republican city committee for six years; secretary and treasurer of the state central committee for six years; treasurer of the republican state league for three years; alternate to the National republican convention in 1888; delegate to the National republican convention in 1892; messenger to carry the vote to Washington, in January, 1893; grand commander of the grand lodge of Plumed Knights; president of the Young men's republican club of East Providence, and member of Rising Sun lodge of Free Masons and Knights of Pythias, and various other social and political clubs. In his business life he is largely connected, being a director in the Jackson bank, the Columbian mutual life assurance company, the Commercial alliance life insurance company of New York, the Home investment company, and the Peo-

Digitized by Google

ple's trust company. He is also president of the People's trust company, and manager of the Home investment company. Mr. Goff has never accepted a political office. He married in Providence, R. I., Oct. 29, 1875, Ada J., a daughter of William R. Richards, a large manufacturer.

WHITEFIELD, George, evangelist, was born at Gloucester, England, Dec. 16, 1714. His mother was hostess of the Bull inn at that place, and his early years were spent in aiding her in the hostelry, and in attendance on the grammar school of the town, where he distinguished himself as a good scholar and a ready and effective elocutionist. In his eighteenth year he obtained admission to Pembroke college, Oxford, as a servitor—an undergraduate who receives a part of his support from the college funds. He there met John and Charles Wesley who, a short time before, had formed, with a few other young men, a club whose members were in derision styled "Methodists," from their methodical attention to ascetic exercises, and devotion to works of charity. When Whitefield had been about a year in college, he joined this club, and became one of its most zealous members, practicing strictly its ascetic observances, and working far beyond his strength among the sick and the prisoners in the jail at Oxford. His excessive labors undermined his health to such an extent that he was obliged to relinquish study and return to his mother's home at Gloucester. There, before he had fully regained his health, he resumed his charitable work, attending upon the sick and "preaching the word" from house to house, after the manner of the early Christians. His ministrations in time came to the notice of Dr. Benson, the bishop of Gloucester, who offered, though Whitefield was scarcely twenty-one years of age, and had not yet taken his degree, to admit him at once to deacon's orders. The offer was promptly accepted, and the ordination took place on June 20, 1736, in Gloucester cathedral, where, also, Whitefield's first sermon was preached with an effect that was spoken of as remarkable. His intense earnestness and vehement oratory so carried away his audience, that five persons in it went wild with fear and excitement. Complaints were made to the bishop that this young man was driving people mad, and would "turn the world upside down;" but the only reply of the worthy ecclesiastic was that he hoped the madness would last until the following Sunday. Returning to Oxford he was graduated the same year, and subsequently, during the next two years, Whitefield preached in various churches of the country towns of England, and then, at the age of twenty-three, he went up to London. His reputation had preceded him, and from the first his church was crowded. The doors of the building where he was to preach at sunrise were thronged long prior to their opening, and hours before the time of service streams of people carrying lanterns were to be seen making their way through the unlighted streets to the house of assemblage. Never had such excitement been known in London. It affected polished men of the world like Chesterfield, and cool-headed skeptics like Lord Bolingbroke, as well as the unlearned and the emotional. His preaching was the triumph of impassioned oratory, lifting men out of themselves and making them feel, for the time, the mighty truths that he felt to the very core of his being. This continued for several months, and then, his disregard of the liturgy giving offence to the church authorities, he took to preaching in the open air, where his audiences often ran up to 15,000 and 20,000; but even then his rich, sonorous voice could be heard by every one in the assemblage. Like his great Master, he addressed himself especially to the poor, and his success among what are styled the "lower classes" was lasting and remarkable. After a time he journeyed again through the country districts of England, the same success everywhere attending him, and, as his fame increased, his audiences grew even larger, until, in 1737, his labors had become so great that he sent to John Wesley, who was then recently returned from Georgia, to come and help him. Wesley had never preached except in a church, and he says in his journal, "I could scarce reconcile myself at first to this strange way of preaching in the fields;" but he "submitted to be more vile, and proclaimed in the highways the glad tidings of salvation." His success was marked, and yet he did not at once recover from his repugnance to open-air oratory, for a little later, after speaking to an audience of 12,000 on Blackheath, London, he writes: "What marvel that the devil does not love field-preaching! Neither do I. I love a commodious room, a soft cushion, a handsome pulpit. But where is my zeal if I do not trample all these under foot to save one more soul?" But he soon became as much addicted to field-preaching as Whitefield; in fact, they both, in all their after lives, seemed to prefer the freedom of the open air to the restraint of a church edifice. These two great evangelists worked together harmoniously until 1738, when, largely owing to Wesley's advice, Whitefield decided to visit America. He arrived at Savannah, Ga., May 18, 1738, but on perceiving the urgent need of material aid for the colony, he returned to England in September with the intention of raising funds. His extreme doctrines closed the doors of every church in London against him excepting four. However, he continued to preach to large assemblages, finding influential patrons in the Countess of Huntington and her friends. He was ordained priest in January, 1739, and having secured considerable money to found an orphan home in Savannah, as well as a grant of 500 acres of land for a site, he sailed a second time for America Aug. 25, 1739, stopping first at Philadelphia. The same results followed his preaching in this country as had attended it in England. Everywhere crowds thronged to hear him. Franklin listened to one of his sermons in Philadelphia, and in his autobiography he tells of its effect upon him. When he saw the contribution plate was about to be passed around, he decided to put upon it a few pennies; then, as the inspired preacher went on with his discourse, he concluded to add what silver change he had; but when the plate finally came to him, he emptied upon it every coin he had in his pocket. Subsequently Whitefield preached in New York city and elsewhere, and reached Savannah once more on Jan. 20, 1740, with collections amounting to £2,530. During that year he made a successful preaching tour through New England. Early in 1741 Whitefield returned to England, and then occurred a division between him and Wesley. Both had by this time been disavowed by the Established church, and now they excommunicated each other on account of doctrinal differences. Wesley was an Arminian, believing in the salvation of all men who repent: Whitefield was a Calvinist, accepting election, predestination, and all the peculiar tenets of the then orthodox theology. This doctrinal disagreement led, after a time, to a personal estrangement, in which Wesley displayed much kindliness and forbearance, and Whitefield the very opposites, together with a singular narrow-

Digitized by Google

ness of mind. After his separation from Wesley, Whitefield continued his evangelical work, making no less than six visits to America, some of them of two and three years' duration, and journeying repeatedly over England, Scotland, and Wales. He had none of Wesley's genius for organization, and, in consequence of his frequent and protracted journeys, his followers often fell away, or were dispersed, and it is doubtful if he would ever have formed a sect, had not that remarkable woman, the Countess of Huntington, continued to help him. She made him her chaplain, and followed up his work by erecting, at her own expense, churches in localities where he had gathered any considerable num-

ber of disciples. She built, in all, no less than sixty-four of these meeting-houses, and in recognition of her services the Whitefield following came to be generally known as the "Countess of Huntington's Connection." The sect, under the same name, remains to this day, though it now numbers but forty congregations, the most of which have become, in doctrine and practice, nearly identified with the Congregational body. Whitefield's domestic life, like that of Wesley, was not altogether happy, and though he had occasional longings for that "only bliss of Paradise that has survived the fall," he seems to have been unfitted for the marriage relation. When in Savannah, at about the age of twenty-five, he met a young woman who he conceived would make a suitable life companion for him, and he forthwith proceeded upon the courtship in the most remarkable manner. He wrote to her proposing marriage, stating that he had no such feeling as love. He asked her if she could bear with him the inclemencies of cold and heat; if, having a husband, she could be as if she had none; and if she could dispense with those passionate expressions which ordinary lovers use, but which ought to be avoided by all who "marry in the Lord." The young woman rejected these unique proposals; but her refusal did not cool Whitefield's amatory ardor. Directly after his return from America in 1741, he made similar overtures to a Welsh widow named James, who, knowing, it may be from experience, the hollowness of most lovers' professions, concluded to take as a husband one who made none. He married her, and in the first week of the honeymoon went upon one of his evangelistic tours, leaving her to muse alone amid the beautiful scenery of the Welsh hills. The marriage was not a happy one, and it is recorded by one of Whitefield's friends, that after her death, in 1768, he observed that it had "set his mind much at liberty." Whitefield continued his itinerant life, preaching innumerable sermons, until the year 1769, when he set out on his seventh visit to America. He was not well at the beginning of the voyage; he was seriously ill at the end of it, and he died soon after arriving in this country. His sermons, letters, and controversial writings, together with a memoir of his life, were published in London in the year following his death. There is nothing in his writings to account for his wonderful influence over great gatherings of men. They reveal a slender intellect, poorly equipped with knowledge and legal ability, and they show him to have been, not a thinker, but an enthusiast living in his emotions. He accepted great truths blindly, without testing them by his reason, and he believed them with all his heart. They were as real to him as the things that came under his eyes. It was this profound conviction, coupled with his intense earnestness, and the vehement nature that he had in common with all great orators, which was the secret of his power. Chief among his biographies are: "Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. George Whitefield," by Dr. John Gillies (1772); "Life and Times of Whitefield," by the Rev. Robert Philip (1838), and a "Life," by the Rev. Luke Tyerman (2 vols., 1876). Whitefield died in Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 30, 1770. His remains lie under the pulpit of the old church on Federal street, shown in the engraving.

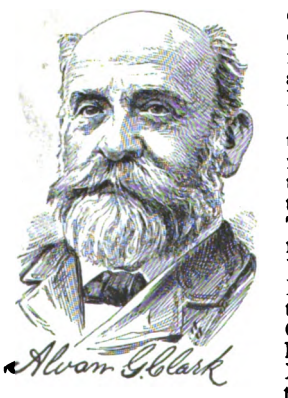
ADAMS, Elmer B., lawyer, was born in Pomfret, Vt., Oct. 27, 1842, a lineal descendant of Henry Adams, of Braintree, Mass., the founder of the Massachusetts Adams family. His mother was Eunice H. Mitchell, of Croyden, N. H. After studying at Kimball union academy, Meriden, N. H., in 1861, he was graduated from Yale in 1865. Immediately after graduation, under the auspices of the "American Union Commission" he went to Georgia, and inaugurated a system of free schools for white children at Atlanta and Milledgeville. Afterward, in 1866, he returned to Vermont and entered upon the study of law. He concluded his study at Harvard law school, was admitted to the bar in Vermont in 1868, and went to St. Louis, beginning there the practice of his profession. He married, in 1870, Emma Richmond, of Woodstock, Vt. In 1878 he was elected judge of the circuit court in St. Louis, and served the full term of six years, declined a re-election, returned to the bar as a member of the law firm of Boyle, Adams & McKeighan, and afterward of Boyle & Adams, and has continued in the active practice of his profession at St. Louis from that time till now (1893). He is a special lecturer in the law department of the University of Missouri on the subject of succession and wills. He employs his vacations in the summer in traveling extensively, both in his own country and abroad. His practice is exclusively civil. His reputation and standing in the state, both as judge and lawyer, are of the very highest order. Since leaving the bench Mr. Adams has been engaged in much of the most important litigation that has arisen in the state—notably the gas litigation, the anti-trust litigation, the spendthrift trust litigation, and litigation involving the constitutionality of the "married woman's act," and important questions regarding antenuptial contracts and settlements, and laws concern-

Digitized by Google

ing the adoption of children. He is now (1893) one of the leading counsel in connection with the incandescent lamp litigation of the Edison general electric company against the Columbia incandescent lamp company. In his legal business he represents many of the largest and most important corporations in the state of Missouri.

HAVEN, Alice Bradley, author, was born in Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1828. While quite a young girl at school she contributed articles under the name of "Alice G. Lee" to the "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," edited by Joseph C. Neal, then one of the acknowledged arbiters of taste in literature. This led to a correspondence between the two that resulted in their marriage in 1846. From that time she wrote under the name of "Cousin Alice." In July, 1847, she was left a widow by the sudden death of Mr. Neal, and was obliged to assume charge of the "Gazette," which she conducted with ability for several years, at the same time writing poems, sketches and tales for the leading periodicals. In 1853 she married Samuel L. Haven, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., and produced her later works while suffering from prolonged ill health. She was particularly successful as a writer for the young, and all her writings are characterized by religious feeling. Her principal works are: "The Gossips of Rivertown, with Sketches in Prose and Verse" (1850); "Helen Morton;" "Pictures from the Bible;" "Sunday at Oaklands;" "Contentment better than Wealth;" "Where There's a Will, There's a Way" (1861); "Out of Debt, Out of Danger;" "The Coopers," "The Good Report, and Lessons for Lent" (1867). Selections from her diary were published under the title of "Cousin Alice: A Memoir of Alice B. Haven" (New York, 1865). She died at Mamaroneck, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1863.

CLARK, Alvan Graham, optician and astronomer, was born at Fall river, Mass., July 10, 1832. He is a son of Alvan Clark and a descendant of Thomas Clark, who was one of the Pilgrims. Thacher, one of the early historians of Plymouth, who was brought up among the descendants of the Pilgrims, says of Thomas Clark: "It is a well received tradition that this ancient man was the mate of the Mayflower, and the one who first landed on the island which bears his name. This land, on which the Pilgrims first landed, is in Plymouth harbor, and was named Clark's Island in honor of the mate of the Mayflower. Alvan Graham Clark was educated in the public schools at Cambridgeport, Mass., and afterward learned the trade of a machinist. He subsequently worked with his brother George at lens making in East Cambridge, and became a member of the firm of Alvan Clark & Sons, telescope makers, in 1852. Continuing in the work of making telescopes after the decease of his father and brother, and retaining the firm name, he completed the celebrated Lick telescope in 1887 and is now (1893) making a still larger one of forty inches aperture for the University of Chicago. In addition to his work in the manufacture of telescopes, he is also a practical astronomer, and, as a result of his independent astronomical observations, has already discovered fourteen intricate double stars, and among them, the companion of Sirius, for which discovery the Lalande gold medal for 1862 was awarded him by the French Imperial academy of sciences. Mr. Clark was a member of the expedition in 1869, with Prof. Winlock, to observe the eclipse of the Sun at Shelbyville, Ky. In 1870 he accompanied the total-eclipse expedition to Jerez, Spain, and in July, 1878, performed a similar work in Wyoming. He married Mary Mitchell Willard Jan. 2, 1865.



STEWART, Harlon Lincoln, journalist and politician, was born in Norwalk, O., Dec. 12, 1861, son of Gideon T. Stewart, born in Johnstown, N. Y., in 1824, a leading lawyer in Ohio, who traces his ancestry to Scotch-Irish origin for several generations. The father was at one time publisher of the Norwalk "Reflector," then edited the Toledo "Commercial," and during the war, the Dubuque (Ia.) "Times," the only Union paper in northern Iowa at that period. After the war he returned with his family to Ohio, and took a leading part in the prohibition movement, writing and speaking whenever occasion offered. He was prohibition candidate for vice-president in 1876, with Green Clay Smith of Kentucky, three times a candidate for governor, and seven times a candidate for supreme judge. During fifteen years he was a member of the national executive committee of the prohibition party, and served as chairman for four years. Although the Ohio state convention repeatedly instructed its delegates to present his name as nominee for president, he refused to have his name put forward. Mr. Stewart wrote much in advocacy of the temperance reform. His public addresses were extensively circulated, and he became a recognized national leader in the cause of prohibition. All his love for journalism and active public life was inherited by his son. On the maternal side, young Stewart is descended from thrifty New England farmers, his great-grandfather going to Ohio from Rhode Island, and settling in the Firelands in 1814. He was educated in the public schools at Norwalk, and spent two years in taking a special course at the Ohio state university at Columbus, O. He then entered upon his journalistic career, and edited and published the Norwalk "Daily News." Subsequently he purchased an interest in the Norwalk "Experiment," a democratic paper established in 1835, and soon after his connection it was recognized as one of the leading democratic papers of Ohio. Young Stewart was a favorite with his grandfather (after whom he was named), and adopted his political opinions rather than his father's, becoming active and leading in democratic politics. In 1890 he was a candidate for representative in congress, but not elected In 1892 he was sent to the Ohio state senate. Among the youngest members of the body, his position as a debater on the floor and a worker in committees was both creditable and influential, so much so, that he was urged as a candidate for lieutenant-governor by the press of Ohio, but declined to permit the honor of the candidacy. As a public speaker he enjoys a high reputation, and his services are in constant demand during active campaigns. Jan. 7, 1891, he was married to Ora N. Parker, daughter of William F. and Rosa (Bostwick) Parker, whose parentage on both sides repre-

Digitized by Google

sents prominent pioneer families of the Western Reserve, O. In religious opinion Mr. Stewart is an Episcopalian. He has a decided taste for military matters, and was one of the organizers and commanders of the Maple City rifles, one of Ohio's most famous independent military organizations. He is now (1893) commandant of the Western Reserve guards of Norwalk.

HUBBARD, Chester D., representative in congress, was born in Hamden, Conn., Nov. 25, 1814. When one year old his parents removed with him to western Pennsylvania, and four years later to Wheeling, Va. He was fitted for the Wesleyan university, from which institution he was graduated in 1840, and engaged in the lumber, iron and banking business. He represented his district in the Virginia legislature in 1852 and 1853. He was sent as delegate to the Richmond convention of 1861, which voted to carry the state out of the Union, and being in the minority, and in favor of the Union, he returned home, and as a member of the Wheeling convention of the same year, was largely instrumental in forming the state of West Virginia. He served one term in the senate of the new state, and was appointed a delegate to the Baltimore convention of 1864, which nominated George B. McClellan for president. He was a commissioner for his state to the Soldiers' national cemetery, and was elected to represent West Virginia in the thirty-ninth congress, serving on the committees on manufactures and on banking and currency. He was re-elected to the fortieth congress, serving on the same committees, and as chairman on that on interior department expenses.

DAVIDSON, John S., politician, was born in Augusta, Ga.; about 1845. His father, Wm. Davidson, was a descendant of Gen. Wm. Davidson of North Carolina. His mother, Miss Treat, came from the famous "Charter Oak Governor" of Connecticut, Robert Treat, lieutenant-governor and governor for twenty-five years, and from Robert Treat Paine, illustrious as a signer of the declaration of independence and attorney-general of Massachusetts. Mr. Davidson received an academic education. Leaving school at the close of 1864 he aided the poet Randall in editing the Augusta "Constitutionalist." He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and has acquired a large and lucrative practice. In 1884 and 1886 he was elected state senator, and in 1886 president of the senate, and grand master of the masons of Georgia, he and U. S. senator W. C. Dawson being the only ones elected from the floor in the century and a half of the life of the grand lodge. He was also elected president of the Richmond county board of education, and city attorney of Augusta, which latter position he now holds. As a lawyer Mr. Davidson is one of the foremost practitioners of his state, of profound legal learning, and an eloquent advocate and skillful pleader. In the state senate he won the highest rank, first taking the important place of chairman of the finance committee and then as president of the body, exhibiting remarkable tact and skill as an

accomplished parliamentarian. Perhaps his greatest fame, however, has been made as an orator. Whether in the court-room, the senate chamber, on the hustings, in the masonic conclave or on historic and literary occasions, his addresses are ornate and powerful masterpieces of eloquence. His impromptu talks are as effective as his studied orations, marked by the same finish and force. He is in constant demand on public themes. His handsome presence and agreeable manners enhance his valuable mental gifts.

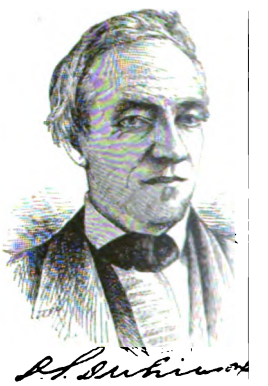
LEONARD, John Edwards, lawyer and representative in congress, was born in Kennett township, Chester county, Pa., near the village of Fairville, on Sept. 22, 1845. He was the only child of John E. and Mary H. Leonard. His ancestry dated back to the early settlers of Chester and Delaware counties. His great-uncle, John Edwards, was a member of the house of representatives, and died about 1842. Young Leonard had the misfortune to lose his mother when he was only five years of age, and was brought up by his paternal grandmother. He first went to school at the Fairville academy in his native village, and at this early age surprised his teachers and his associates by his gifts of oratory, being constantly prominent in organizing debating societies. He studied the speeches of Clay and Webster, and other prominent orators, and was more than usually well prepared when he entered Phillips Exeter academy, New Hampshire, in August, 1860. There he remained three years, when he was admitted to the freshman class at Harvard in July, 1863. His course was interrupted by a severe attack of fever, from which he narrowly escaped with life. Throughout his college experience his time, during vacation, was occupied in teaching a private school in Massachusetts, and in a visit to Great Britain and France, improving the opportunity to deliver several lectures in England and Ireland, one of these being on "The Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln," and another one on "Ireland and the Fenians." He also corresponded extensively with American journals. But notwithstanding these varied pursuits during his student life, he continued to attend the college classes with strict regularity. He was graduated from Harvard in July, 1867, and was chosen by his fellows for class orator, and by the faculty to deliver the Latin Thesis. During the next two years he traveled and perfected his education in Europe. For a while he pursued his studies at the University of Innsbrück in Austria, and at Heidelberg in Germany, receiving from the latter institution the degree of LL.D., and he also took a course at the University of Paris, where he received a degree, and returned to the United States in 1869. He then took a term in the law school at Harvard, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Massachusetts, but removed to Louisiana in 1870, designing to make that state his home. He purchased real estate, and identified himself with the commonwealth, and then began the practice of the law, accompanied by his duties and labors as a planter. Although he was a republican in politics, and was at first looked upon with suspicion by the natives of Louisiana, public opinion soon changed when the sterling character and fine ability of the man became known. Friends gathered about him, and clients, regardless of politics, trusted him with their business interests. For four years he performed the duties of commonwealth attorney. Subsequently he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the supreme

Digitized by Google

bench of the state. In 1874 Mr. Leonard was married to a lady residing in St. Paul, Minn. In November, 1876, he was elected a representative in congress, but this being near the end of his life, he had little opportunity to win distinction as a debater. His health failing, he went to Havana, Cuba, where he died March 15, 1878.

LEA, Henry Charles, publisher and author, was born in Philadelphia Sept. 19, 1825, being a descendant of John Lea, of the Society of Friends, who accompanied William Penn on his second visit to America in 1699. His father, Isaac Lea, was a distinguished naturalist, and his maternal grandfather, Mathew Carey, publisher of the "Volunteers' Journal" in Dublin, Ireland, being prosecuted for sedition, came to Philadelphia in 1784 and founded the publishing house carried on by his descendants, now in the fourth generation. In 1843 Henry Charles Lea entered the service of Lea & Blanchard, of which he became a member on the retirement of his father in 1851. From 1865, when Mr. Blanchard also retired, he carried on the business alone until 1880, when he retired in favor of his sons. The house, more than a century old, is now that of Lea, Brothers & Co. During the civil war he was a member of the Union league, and early engaged in the work which made that organization famous. In 1863 he was appointed one of the bounty commissioners under the enrolment act, and served until 1865 for the city of Philadelphia. From the quotas assigned to the city (35,372), only forty-six were drafted. No claim made by Mr. Lea for men furnished was ever disallowed, and he frequently conducted in person the complicated settlements between the provost marshal-general's office and the city, involving enlistments from the beginning of the war in both army and navy. In the political issues which followed the war Mr. Lea took a lively interest, being connected with various republican organizations, and wrote also numerous pamphlets, which were widely circulated. In 1871 he founded, and was made president of, the Citizens' municipal reform association of Philadelphia, the first attempt in any of the large cities to check partisan extravagance and mismanagement of municipal affairs. He was also for several years president of the Reform club, and early advocated the principles of civil service reform. Of late years he has taken part in various movements to that end. His first contribution to literature was made at fourteen years of age in a chemical paper published in "Silliman's Journal," and, until interrupted by business cares and uncertain health, he sent various others on conchology and geology to the same magazine and to the "Transactions" of the American philosophical society, and the Academy of sciences. In 1857 he published the first of a series of articles on the Middle Ages in the "North American Review," elaborated in 1866 into a volume, entitled "Superstition and Force: Essays on the Wager of Law, the Wager of Battle, the Ordeal, and Torture" (3d edition, 1878); in 1867, "An Historical Sketch of Sacerdotal Celibacy in the Christian Church" (2d edition, 1884); in 1869, "Studies in Church History: The Rise of the Temporal Power, Benefit of Clergy, Excommunication, and the Early Church and Slavery" (2d edition, 1883); in 1888–89, a "History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages" (in three volumes), an exceedingly valuable work, and the most complete that exists on the subject, in the preparation of which he employed scholars in the archives and libraries of Europe, developing much hitherto unknown; in 1890, "Chapters from the Religious History of Spain" (connected with the Inquisition), and in 1892, a "Formulary of the Papal Penitentiary in the Thirteenth Century." He is now (1893) engaged on a "History of Sacramental Confession and Indulgences in the Latin Church," and in collecting material for a continuation of his history of the Inquisition, bringing it down to modern times. Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of LL.D. In 1889 he made a very liberal contribution to the Philadelphia library, and in 1892 he aided largely in founding a department of hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania by erecting for it a laboratory, which is considered to be superior to anything of the kind existing elsewhere.

DICKINSON, Daniel Stevens, statesman, was born in Goshen, Conn., Sept. 11, 1800. In his early youth he was taken to Guilford, Chenango county, N. Y., where he was educated in the public schools, and while he was serving his apprenticeship to a clothier, he educated himself in Latin, mathematics, and some of the sciences. After serving his time, he spent several years in teaching and surveying, after which he studied law, and commenced the practice of the same in Guilford in 1828. He then removed to Binghamton, and resided there for many years. He was elected state senator in 1836, where his ability as a debater soon made him the leader of his party. He distinguished himself while in the senate by many oratorical displays on questions of great importance, notably in his speech on the small bill law, and the general banking law, arising out of the overthrow of the United States bank, the construction of the Erie railway, and the enlargement of the Erie canal, but his greatest speech was made in opposition to the repeal of the usury laws on Feb. 10, 1837. He was nominated lieutenant-governor in 1840 by the democrats; was defeated on that occasion, but was elected in 1842, thus becoming president *ex-officio* of the senate, the court of errors, and the canal board. In 1844, when his term of office expired, Gov. Bouck appointed him to a vacancy in the U. S. senate, which appointment was ratified by the legislature when it met, Mr. Dickinson being elected for a full term. For several years he was chairman of the senate committee on finance. He held strong, conservative views on the exciting questions of the day, frequently speaking on the annexation of Texas, the joint occupation of Oregon, the Wilmot proviso, the Mexican war, and the compromise measures of 1850. Two resolutions, which were brought by him before the senate, relating to territorial government, practically embodied the principle of "popular sovereignty." He was also very much in favor of the transmission of newspapers through mails in the county where published. His conservative course in the senate gave him the vote of Virginia for the presidential nomination at the democratic convention in 1852, besides eliciting a warm letter of approval from Daniel Webster Sept. 27, 1852, in which the writer declared that Mr. Dickinson's "noble, able, manly, and patriotic conduct in support of the great measures" of that session had "entirely won his heart," and gained his "highest regard." Mr. Dickinson was nominated for collector of the port of New York in 1852, but, though the senate confirmed the nomination, he declined the



Digitized by Google

office. When the civil war broke out he was an ardent and devoted supporter of the government, irrespective of party considerations, and devoted himself for the first three years to addressing meetings in New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England states. In 1861 he was nominated for and elected attorney-general of his state by a majority of 100,000. President Lincoln nominated him to settle the northwestern boundary question, which he declined, as well as a nomination by Gov. Fenton to a vacancy in the court of appeals of New York. He was afterward district attorney for the southern district of New York, which position he held until shortly before his death. When President Lincoln was renominated at the National republican convention in 1864, 150 votes for the vice-presidential nomination were cast for Mr. Dickinson. He was an able debater, and delivered his speeches fluently and with seemingly great ease. One of his greatest speeches was in the National democratic convention at Baltimore in 1852, in which, after receiving the vote of Virginia, he declined in favor of Gen. Cass; he also delivered a glowing eulogy on Gen. Jackson in 1845. Mr. Dickinson's brother has published his life and works (New York, 1867, 2 vols.). He died in New York city Apr. 12, 1866.

LE MOYNE, William J., a distinguished comedian and character actor, was born in Boston Apr. 29, 1831. He began as an amateur actor in a club, among whose members were Charles Allen, Robert McClannin and the lamented Daniel Setchell, who, but for his untimely death, would have become one of the best comedians of the age. Mr. Le Moyne made his *début* as a professional actor in Portland, Me., May 10, 1852, playing one of the officers in "The Lady of Lyons," in support of Catherine Sinclair, the wife of Edwin Forrest. In the following September he became a member of the stock company of the Troy (N. Y.) theatre, where he remained for ten months. He appeared in the first production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which ran for 100 nights, assuming the rôle of Deacon Perry. In 1853 he traveled with an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company, which played with great success through the West. Following this, he spent two years in traveling companies. In December, 1855, he joined the stock company at the Walnut street theatre in Philadelphia, then one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the country. During this period Mr. Le Moyne spent three summers in Montreal, playing in John Buckland's company. In the season of 1859–60 he was in the South, playing on the Charleston circuit. He then returned North to the Howard athenæum in Boston, under the management of E. L. Davenport. At the outbreak of the civil war he volunteered, and went to the front as first lieutenant in the 28th Massachusetts infantry. He commanded his company at the battles of James Island, second Bull Run, and Chantilly, losing in the last two engagements one-half of his men. In the battle of South Mountain he was himself severely wounded. He was taken to Washington, where he received his discharge. Congress afterward gave him the rank of captain, his commission dating from the time he assumed command of his company. Returning to the stage in 1863, Mr. Le Moyne for six years played first old men and comedy parts in stock companies in St. Louis, Albany, Boston and Chicago. Following this, he was seen for three years at Selwyn's theatre in Boston, a portion of the time under the management of Charles Fechter. He was next a member of Augustin Daly's New York company for two years, later returning to the Boston museum, where he remained for three years. In 1876 he took a company of his own upon the road, playing Dickens's dramas exclusively. Since then he has been successively a member of the New York stock companies of Mr. Abbey, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Daly, and Daniel Frohman, being at present the leading comedian of the Lyceum theatre company, under the management of the gentleman last named. Mr. Le Moyne, during his long career upon the stage, has appeared in an extended and varied list of parts. Among his notable creations in later years have been Beau Farintosh, in "School;" Uriah Heep, in "Little Emily;" Father Tom, in "May Blossom;" Hoggard, in "Saints and Sinners;" Major Putnam, in "The Wife;" Baron Hardfelt, in "Jim the Penman," and Dick Phenyl, in "Sweet Lavender." He stands in the first rank among the survivors of the old school of acting. Refined humor, eccentricity, and artlessness, combined with tenderness, are the dominating characteristics of his art. Mr. Le Moyne was married in June, 1888, to Sarah Emma Cowell, a well-known actress and public reader.

WINSLOW, Josiah, governor of Plymouth Colony, was born at Plymouth, Mass., in 1629, the only son of Gov. Edward Winslow. Although educated at home, he was considered by many "the most accomplished gentleman in New England," and possessed scholarly attainments of the highest order. His poem on Gov. Bradford's death, first published in 1657, is still preserved in "Duyckinck's Cyclopædia of American Literature." His first exploits were of a military character. He had command of a local company in 1652, was chosen deputy to the general court in 1653, and in 1657, two years after the death of his father, was made assistant governor, serving until 1673. The same year he was elected governor, which office he held until his death. He was commissioned a major in 1658, commander of the forces of the colony in 1659, saved the colony from the plots of Alexander, eldest son of Massasoit, by making that chief a prisoner in 1662, and was elected general-in-chief of the United Colonies in 1675, being the first native-born general, as well as governor, in New England. He also served as commissioner of the United Colonies in 1658–72. Inheriting his father's equitable and tolerant spirit, he refused to join in the persecution of the Quakers. He was a friend of the Indians, and carefully guarded their rights. Yet, when the terrible King Philip war broke out in all its pent-up fury, he marched against the Narragansetts with stern energy, burned their villages, and in a battle, Dec. 19, 1675, killed many, utterly defeating them, and winning much glory for his "skill, address and bravery." In the same year that he was made assistant governor (1657) he married Penelope Pelham, the beautiful and brilliant daughter of Hubert Pelham of Boston, who was the first treasurer of Harvard and assistant governor of the Colony in 1646–49. Gov. Winslow resided at the family seat in Marshfield, Mass., where his father had settled in 1636, and there dispensed a magnificent and generous hospitality, the attractions of which were materially heightened by the fascinations and tact of his fair wife. The place afterward became famous as the residence of Daniel Webster. The accompanying portrait of Gov. Wins-

Digitized by Google

low is taken from the painting in Plymouth hall, Plymouth, where also may be seen portraits of his wife and father. Gov. Winslow died at Marshfield, Mass., Dec. 18, 1680.

WILLIAMS, Roger, founder of Rhode Island, was born in Wales in 1599, and was educated at Oxford or Cambridge, authorities differing as to this. One statement also is to the effect that, being in the employ of Sir Edward Coke, Williams was placed by him at the Charter-house school in 1621, and afterward sent to Pembroke college, Cambridge.

He became a minister in the Church of England, but was later a Nonconformist, and formed an intimate friendship with John Cotton and Thomas Hooker. Finally he decided to remove to America, where he could obtain more freedom for the dissemination of his views. He sailed from Bristol, England, Dec. 1, 1630, on board the ship Lion, and arrived at Boston Feb. 5, 1631. He had already a reputation, which had preceded him, as a scholar and as an eloquent divine, and he was soon established at Salem. Rumors, however, of his possessing heretical opinions began to get abroad, and soon it was made necessary for him to leave Salem, and he settled for a time in Plymouth, where he was assistant to the pastor, Ralph Smith. He now made the acquaintance of the chiefs of the Wampanoags and Narragansetts, and being quick at learning, soon acquired the language of these Indians. In the meantime he was accused of being an Anabaptist, but having succeeded in attaching members of his congregation to him, and being obliged to return to Salem, he was able to draw them with him, and in 1634 was the established pastor of a Salem church. Either his high principles or his aggressive nature presently brought Williams into further difficulty—this time on account of his having taken the position that the charter of the Massachusetts Bay colony was invalid, claiming that the land was the property of the Indians, and that, therefore, the king of England had no right to give it away. Naturally, the expression of these views brought Roger Williams into hostility with the colonists, and this was increased by his opinions on the matter of religious toleration, as to which he claimed that neither bishop nor king had the right to prescribe religious faith, holding that man is responsible to God alone. He further denounced the law which required every man to contribute to the support of the church, disputed the rights of parliament to administer the Freeman's oath, denied the spiritual jurisdiction of the ministers, and made himself generally so disagreeable that in July, 1635, he was summoned before the general court at Boston to answer to a charge of heresy. In the following October Williams was banished from the colony, but he persisted in remaining and preaching his own doctrines in his own house, and finally orders were sent to seize him and send him to England. He escaped, and with four of his friends went to the place now known as Rehoboth, and crossing the river, laid the foundations of the town which, in acknowledgment of God's goodness to him, he called Providence. Having denied the title acquired by the Massachusetts colonists, he now applied his own principles by purchasing the land honestly from the Indians. The conduct observed by Williams toward the Indians resulted in enabling him to separate the powerful tribe of the Narragansetts from the league which had been formed with the design of destroying the English settlements. This left the Pequots to fight without allies, and the result was that they were soon exterminated by the English. Naturally Williams rose in favor with his old associates in Plymouth colony on this account, and the magistrates who had banished him were now glad to receive his counsel and act upon it. It is said that Williams adopted the belief of the Baptists, and was baptized in the faith in March, 1639, and that he himself baptized others, but that he soon changed his opinion with regard to the matter of baptism, and, although he had practically founded a church, he dissolved it. Meanwhile, he devoted much time to the study of the Indian languages, with the design of extending to the savages, as far as lay in his power, the blessings of the gospel. In 1643 Williams went to England as an agent for the colonists, and there obtained a charter for the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, dated March 14, 1644. He returned to Boston in September of that year, and, though he was still under the sentence of banishment, a letter of recommendation from some of the principal members of parliament secured him from any interruption on his way to Providence. In the next year Williams succeeded in making a treaty with the Narragansetts, which saved New England from an Indian war. In 1651 he again went out to England as agent for the colonies, and remained there until 1654. During this visit Williams was a guest at the country-house of Sir Henry Vane, and is said to have associated much with Cromwell and Milton. In 1654 he returned to Providence, and in September of that year was made president of the colony, which office he continued to hold until May, 1658. In 1663 Rhode Island obtained a new charter, under which Roger Williams was one of the assistants of Benedict Arnold, ancestor of the traitor Arnold, who was the first governor. It is a remarkable fact in regard to this charter, that it was so liberal in its provisions that it was not even changed by the revolution, but remained in force until 1842. In 1663 Mr. Williams was appointed commissioner to settle the eastern

boundary question, and during the next fourteen years he served continuously in official positions. In 1672 he was engaged in his famous controversy with the Quakers under George Fox, whom he challenged to a public discussion of certain propositions which he advanced. Fox, however, left the country without receiving the challenge, and it was accepted by three other Quakers, with whom Williams debated for three days, without, however, the opinion of any of the disputants being changed. On this occasion, it is stated that Williams, though seventy-three years of age, rowed himself in a boat from Providence to

Digitized by Google

Newport, a distance of thirty miles, in order to meet his Quaker adversaries. It is said that during King Philip's war Williams was commissioned a captain of militia, and actually engaged in drilling the trained bands. At this time he was about seventy-six years of age. Williams was a voluminous writer. In 1643 he published in London his "Key into the Language of America," a work said to be of real value on the nature of the Indian tongues of New England. In the following year he published a work which became famous, entitled "The Bloody Tenent of Persecution for Cause of Conscience," which was a work on doctrines of religious freedom, and was answered a few years later by Rev. John Cotton, to whom Williams afterward published a rejoinder, entitled "The Bloody Tenent Made Yet More Bloody by Mr. Cotton's Endeavor to Wash it White" (London, 1652); in the same year he published "Hireling Ministry None of Christ's," and also, "Experiments of Spiritual Life and Health and Their Preservatives." In connection with the controversy with the Quakers, Williams issued a book, entitled "George Fox Digged out of His Burrows" (Boston, 1676). Lives of Roger Williams have been written by James D. Knowles (Boston, 1834); William Gammell (Boston, 1845); Romeo Elton (London, 1852), and Henry Martyn Dexter (Boston, 1876). A special memorial of Roger Williams exists in Providence in a public park bearing his name, which was bequeathed to the city by a descendant, who inherited the land, a farm of one hundred acres, by direct succession through five generations from its original owner. A seemingly fair conclusion with regard to the character and attainments of Roger Williams may be quoted as follows: "His memory is deserving of lasting honor for the correctness of his opinions respecting liberty of conscience, and for the generous toleration which he established. So superior was he to the meanness of revenge, and such was his magnanimity, that he exerted all his influence with the Indians in favor of Massachusetts, and even evinced the greatest friendship for the colony from which he had been driven. For some of its principal men he preserved the highest affection, and maintained a correspondence with them. In his controversial writings, especially with Mr. Cotton, respecting toleration, he shows himself a master of argument. His talents were of a superior order. In the religious doctrines which he embraced, he seems to have been remarkably consistent. The Scriptures he read in the originals. Though his writings and his conduct in the latter period of his life evince that he was under the influence of the Christian spirit, yet his mind was so shrouded in doubt and uncertainty, that he lived in the neglect of the ordinances of the Gospel. He did not contend, like the Quakers, that they were superseded, but found himself incapable of determining to what church it was his duty to unite himself. He would pray and preach with all who would hear him, of whatever denomination. If his conscience had been enlightened, one would suppose it must have reproved him for not partaking of the sacrament also with different sects. His first baptism he appears to have renounced, not so much because he was dissatisfied with the time or the mode of its administration, as because it was received in the Church of England, which he deemed anti-Christian." While it is not known exactly at what date Williams died, this is believed to have occurred between January and May, 1683, at Providence, where he was buried.

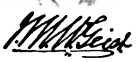
EDWARDS, Ninian, governor of Illinois, was born in Montgomery county, Md., in March, 1775. During his early life he was a pupil of the celebrated William Wirt, and finished his education at Dickinson college, Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Kentucky. He spent several years in the study of medicine, but being interested in political affairs, he preferred the law, devoted his attention in this direction, and was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1798. He was twice elected to the legislature of Kentucky, was appointed a circuit clerk, and subsequently judge of the general court of Kentucky, of the circuit court, and of the court of appeals, and finally chief justice of the state in 1808.

He was appointed governor of the territory of Illinois by President Madison in 1809, which office he retained until its admission as a state into the Union in 1818. While governor he took precautionary measures for the defence of the territory against Indian depredations, and organized a volunteer service, supplying arms, etc., and built a line of stockade forts from the Missouri to the Wabash river. His experience gave him great credit with the government, and in 1816 he was appointed a commissioner to treat with the Indian tribes. He was one of the first U. S. senators from the state of Illinois, being elected in 1818, but resigned in 1824 to accept the post of minister to Mexico. In consequence of charges made against him by William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, he was recalled before he reached his destination. In 1826 he was elected third governor of the state of Illinois, which office he filled until 1831. His energy and foresight made him one of the great factors in the early history of the state. He died of cholera, in Belleville, Ill., July 20, 1833.

GRANGER, Gideon, statesman, was born in Suffield, Conn., July 19, 1767, the son of Gideon Granger. He studied at Yale college and was graduated in 1787. He devoted himself to the legal profession and soon became eminent as a lawyer. He was elected to the legislature of Connecticut for several sessions, and that state is chiefly indebted to him for its large school fund, which he advocated during the time of his membership. In 1801 President Jefferson appointed Mr. Granger postmaster-general in place of J. Habersham, and he continued in that office not only during the administration of Jefferson, but during a large portion of that of Madison. On leaving the office of postmaster-general, he removed from Washington to Canandaigua, N. Y., and was soon after elected a member of the senate of that state. As a friend and associate of De Witt Clinton, he was identified with the system of internal improvements of New York, but in 1821 his health failed and he was obliged to retire from public life. Mr. Granger gave 1,000 acres of land for the benefit of the Erie canal. He was a writer of ability, but, as was the custom of his time, signed his publications with pseudonyms. Thus his political writings were over the signature of "Senectus," and those especially in the interest of the administrations of President Jefferson and Gov. Clinton were signed "Epaminondas." His writings over these signatures were published in pamphlet form, also a 4th of July oration delivered by him at Suffield in 1797. He died at Canandaigua, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1832.

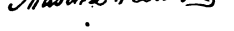
Digitized by Google

GEIST, Jacob Miller Willis, journalist, was born in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa., Dec. 14, 1824, of German and Scotch-Irish ancestry. In early youth his education was confined to the old-time subscription schools in the neighborhood of his home, to reach which sometimes required a walk of three miles. He applied himself diligently to his studies however, and soon displayed a well-developed mind, and a remarkable facility for learning. At the age of sixteen he began to teach school, and followed the occupation with success for several years. In the meantime he was induced by interested friends to take up the study of medicine, although from boyhood he had expressed the desire to learn the art of printing. After reading medicine for about three years, and at the same time teaching school, he went to Philadelphia to attend medical lectures, but, finding this pursuit uncongenial, he eventually entered a printing-office. Quite early in life he had developed a love of literary composition, and had contributed various articles to the newspaper press. Following the natural bent of his mind, he therefore soon drifted into journalism. He began his professional career in 1844 as editor of the "Reformer," a temperance paper, published first at Lancaster, and afterward at Harrisburg. In 1846, while still at Harrisburg, he edited with vigor the "Yeoman," an independent democratic organ, and the following year he became assistant news editor of the "Pennsylvanian," then published in Philadelphia by Hamilton & Forney. He next was chosen assistant to George Lippard, editor of the "Quaker City," a literary journal, and at the same time he held a position on the "Evening Argus," both of which were published under the same auspices. Upon the suspension of the former paper he took editorial charge of the "Sunday Globe," succeeding Dr. Thomas Dunn English. Under his editorial direction, the "Globe" in a short time increased in circulation from 1,200 to 20,000. Subsequently he became editor and one of the proprietors of the "Sunday Mercury," but, having been offered the editorship of the Lancaster "Weekly Express," to which he had contributed many editorial and literary articles, he returned to Lancaster to preside over the most influential journal published in the county, and by his industry, ability, and enthusiasm soon made its influence felt throughout the interior of the state. He advocated every movement that would develop the mental, moral and material interests of the community. At his suggestion the daily edition of the "Express" was begun in 1856, when he became a partner in the publication of both papers. When the civil war was gathering force, and during that eventful struggle and the reconstruction period that followed, the editorial columns of his paper breathed a spirit of patriotism equaled in influence and effect only by the great loyal journals of the large cities of the Union. The "Express" was united with the "Examiner" in the fall of 1876, Mr. Geist being editor of the consolidated journal until April, 1877, when, in association with John B. B. Warfel, he founded the "New Era," of which he was both editor-in-chief and joint partner. His own wide experience in journalism, and the superior administrative abilities of his partner, soon built up the interests of the paper, which won an extensive patronage and a large circulation, taking rank with the leading journals of the state. During his successful career of half a century in journalism, Mr. Geist has been bold, intrepid, and thoroughly independent. His course always has the merit of undoubted sincerity, marked impartiality, and uncompromising honesty. His writings display a vast fund of information, fine command of language, a cultivated taste, and an easy and graceful style. He has never held any political office, except that of presidential elector in 1892, one of his cardinal journalistic principles being, that in holding an office of emolument an editor is inconsistent with the obligations that he owes his patrons.



BRIGHTLY, Frederick Charles, author, was born in Bungay, Eng., Aug. 26, 1812. He was educated at home, and at an early age was sent to India as a midshipman. When only nineteen years of age he came to America, and began the study of law in Philadelphia, being admitted to the bar in 1839. He was counsel in a number of important cases, which required great research, and was considered one of the best-informed men of his day upon intricate questions of law. He was an indefatigable worker, and prepared his cases with great care and research. He was consulted so frequently upon questions of law that he was led to the preparation of digests bearing upon various subjects, and in 1870 relinquished active practice to engage in legal authorship. His library was one of the best in the country, containing over 5,000 volumes. He is the author of a large number of important legal works, notably, "A Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of Pennsylvania," and "A Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania." He died in Germantown, Pa., Jan. 24, 1888.

WEEMS, Mason Locke, author, was born probably at Dumfries, Prince William county, Va., about 1760. Little is known of his early life. Going to London after the revolutionary war, he had great difficulty in obtaining orders (see Prof. McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," Vol. I., p. 230). Succeeding at length, he returned to Virginia and became rector of Pohick church near Mount Vernon, at which Washington attended. John Davis, who was there about 1800, describes Weems in his "Travels in America" (1802), as "cheerful in his manner, that he might win men to religion," and says that "he presented the great doctrines of salvation as one who had experienced their power." He probably began to eke out an income by selling his own and other pamphlets before resigning his charge; his "Philanthropist" appeared in Washington's lifetime. After 1800 he came into relations with Matthew Carey, the publisher, and traveled through the South as a book-peddler, meeting many curious adventures. His popular manners, fluent wit, and skill as a violinist fitted him well for this precarious vocation, and ensured a measure of success. He used to enter taverns with his "Drunkard's Looking-Glass," and make himself an object-lesson to illustrate the evils of intemperance. This tract, with his "God's Revenge against Murder," "God's Revenge against Adultery," and "Hymen's Recruiting Sergeant," were long famous, so far as wide popular currency could make them so. They probably did much good, and contained, says Bishop Meade, "passages of deep pathos and great eloquence." Weems's "Life of Washington" appeared in 1800 as a pamphlet of eighty-two pages. It grew by gradual accretions until the eleventh edition (1811) was quite a different book. This has been more than forty times reprinted, and was scattered over the whole country. "The topic grew in love and wonder with Weems, and what was at first



Digitized by Google

a hurried sketch of Washington's public career, with a lively pulpit eulogy of his virtues, became but the nucleus for the marvellous" array of anecdotes, gathered from all sources, like that of the cherry-tree and the hatchet. "The difficulty is," Bishop Meade goes on to say, "you know not what to believe of the narrative." So the "Life of Marion," about 1805, bore on its title-page the name of Gen. P. Horry, who had supplied the facts, but disclaimed the shape in which they appeared. (See W. G. Simm's "Views and Reviews," 1845.) Weems also wrote lives of Franklin and Penn, (1817–19), and died at Beaufort, S. C., May 23, 1825.

O'NEILL, Eugene M., journalist, was born in Clonroche, County Wexford, Ireland, Sept. 10, 1850, son of Hugh O'Neill, a well-known educator, and one of the founders of the system of national education in Ireland. The boy was educated by his father, and afterward at the training college, Dublin, from which he was graduated at the age of seventeen. He came to the United States in March, 1867. His brother, Daniel O'Neill, was publisher and editor of the Pittsburg "Dispatch," and the younger brother found work on the paper as reporter. Under the tutelage of his brother he soon acquired a thorough knowledge of editorial work, and was, until 1874, an editorial writer on the "Dispatch." He then devoted himself to the study of law, and was duly admitted to the bar and practiced in the courts of Allegheny county. After his brother's death he took the management of the "Dispatch," and in January, 1877, became the publisher of that well-known and influential journal. Mr. O'Neill was elected a select councilman of the city of Pittsburg in 1875, the only political office he ever accepted.

E. M. O'Neill

SPARKS, William Henry, poet, was born on St. Simon's island, at the mouth of the Altamaha river, Ga., Jan. 16, 1800. He was brought up in Greene county, Ga., and educated in the North, studying law at Litchfield, Conn. After practicing some years at Greensboro and sitting in the Georgia legislature, he, in 1830, became a sugar planter near Natchez, Miss. For ten years before the civil war he was a lawyer at New Orleans, in partnership with J. P. Benjamin. He had no political ambition, and declined a nomination to the U. S. senate and other posts. He wrote much for southern magazines, and published "Memories of Fifty Years" (1870), which reached a fourth edition in 1882. Among the best-known of his lyrics are "Somebody's Darling" and "The Dying Year." He died at Marietta, Ga., Jan. 13, 1882, leaving much unprinted MS.

THOMAS, Ebenezer Smith, journalist and author, was born at West Cambridge, Mass., in 1775. He learned the printer's trade under his uncle, Isaiah Thomas, at Worcester, and in 1795 migrated to Charleston, S. C., where he opened a bookstore and edited the "City Gazette," 1810–16. His next residence was in Baltimore, whence he was sent to the Maryland legislature, 1818–19. From 1829 he was at Cincinnati, conducting the "Daily Advertiser," 1829–35, and the "Evening Post," 1835–39. He published in 1840 four volumes of "Reminiscences," two of them dealing with South Carolina, and the others extending back to his birth and the battle of Lexington. He died in Cincinnati Oct. 22, 1845.

PARSONS, Theophilus, author, was born in Newburyport, Mass., May 17, 1797, son of Theophilus Parsons, chief justice of Massachusetts. He was graduated from Harvard in 1815, and was Dane professor of law at his alma mater, 1837–82. He published a number of essays on Swedenborgianism, to which he was an early convert. He also published a memoir of his father (Boston, 1859); "Deus Horis" (1867); "The Infinite and the Finite" (1872), and other works. Among his legal publications are "Elements of Mercantile Law" (1856); "Laws of Business for Business Men" (1857), and "Shipping and Admiralty" (1869). Harvard conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1849. He was a fellow of Harvard college and member of the Massachusetts historical society. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 26, 1882.

HEROLD, Herman Christian Henry, physician, was born in New York city, March 4, 1854. He removed to Newark, N. J., with his parents when a child, and afterward resided there. His father and mother both died before he was eleven years old, and he was left, the second in age of six surviving children, to rely entirely on his own exertions after that time, as well as to assist his younger brothers and sister. He attended the old twelfth ward German and English school, which was founded by his father in 1859, the public school of the same ward, and the Newark high school, earning his own living while in attendance on the latter. After leaving the high school in his senior year, he began his business life at the age of nineteen, in a grocery store. In two years he had saved enough money to warrant him in entering Bellevue hospital medical college, New York, and he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1878. He at once commenced the practice of his profession in Newark, and there built up a large and lucrative business, also establishing his youngest brother in the same profession. He was for many years a member of the board of health of the city, entering it in 1883; two years later he became its president. His zeal and efficiency while a member of this board were most commendable. While devoted to his profession, Dr. Herold has always taken a great interest in public affairs. In politics he has been a pronounced republican, and very popular with his party. He was an alternate delegate-at-large from the state of New Jersey to the national republican convention of 1888, which nominated Gen. Harrison for president, and a district delegate from Newark to the national convention of 1892. He is visiting surgeon to St. Michael's hospital, a member of the Essex county medical society, and of the Practitioners' club. He was for fourteen years connected with the national guard, as surgeon of the 5th regiment, from which position he was placed on the retired list, when, on the reorganization of the 1st brigade, N. G. S. N. J., that regiment was disbanded. He is treasurer of the Order of military surgeons of New Jersey. Dr. Herold is president of the Herold smelting and refining company, in which he associated two of his brothers with him. They do a large business in the smelting of ores and refining of gold and silver. He is also president of the Security building and loan association, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, Benevolent order of elks, and numerous other organizations and societies. He was married Nov. 18, 1882, to Louisa, daughter of Thos. Kurfess of Newark, N. J. His home is one of the most hospitable in the city, where he entertains a large circle of friends.

Herman C. H. Herold

Digitized by Google

BAILEY, Joseph, soldier, was born in Salem, O., Apr. 28, 1827. He received a common-school education, and afterward engaged in farming in Wisconsin. When the civil war broke out he entered the Federal army, July 2, 1861, as captain of the 4th Wisconsin infantry. This regiment was later assigned to Gen. Butler's Mississippi expedition. Bailey was appointed acting engineer of the defences of New Orleans in December, 1862, and became major May 30, 1863, and lieutenant-colonel June 24th. In August of that year the regiment was changed from infantry to cavalry, and Bailey was sent home for some months on recruiting service; returned to his regiment in February, 1864, and accompanied the army of Gen. N. P. Banks in the Red river campaign. It was during this expedition that Bailey achieved the remarkable engineering feat, which made him one of the heroes of the war.

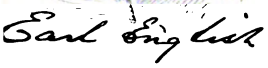
Gen. Banks had carefully made his plans with due regard to the annual spring rise of the river, in order that the naval squadron under Rear-Adm. Porter might co-operate effectively. The troops pushed forward south of the river, supported by a fleet of twelve gunboats and thirty transports. The advance detachment was unexpectedly defeated at Sabine Cross Roads on Apr. 8th, and retreated to Alexandria, where it was learned that the water had fallen so much that it was impossible for the fleet to pass over the falls. Whereupon Porter actually commenced preparations to destroy the boats after saving what few stores he could, with the view of joining the army in their further retreat, the land position not being considered tenable. At this juncture Bailey came forward and coolly proposed to build a couple of dams, extending from either side of the river, that would greatly increase the depth of the midchannel, and allow the fleet to pass. The regular engineers scoffed at the idea, emanating as it did from the brain of a Wisconsin farmer, and declared it to be utterly impracticable. Bailey, however, persevered notwithstanding indifference, open opposition, and every discouragement, until finally on Apr. 30th, he induced Gen. Banks to sanction his scheme. The work being fairly started, assistance was freely offered, and as many as 3,000 soldiers were soon at work on relays night and day, while several hundred lumber men from the Maine regiments made themselves useful in felling and moving trees. The toilers were frequently up to their necks in water, and oftentimes nearly prostrated by the scorching rays of the southern sun. The rapids where the river was to be deepened were about a mile long and nearly 1,000 feet wide, with a current running ten miles an hour. On the south side where timber was not available, cribs were constructed of brick, stone and iron, obtained by tearing down adjacent mills and sugar-houses, and taking up railroad iron. This important work was at last completed under tremendous pressure on May 12th, and the entire fleet passed safely over the rapids through an opening between the two dams sixty-five feet in width. Bailey's invaluable service won speedy recognition. On June 7th he received the brevet of brigadier general. On June 30th he was promoted colonel, and afterward was tendered the formal thanks of congress, while the officers of the fleet presented him with a sword and a purse of $3,000. In November, 1864, he became brigadier-general of volunteers, and held various important commands until he resigned, July 7, 1865. Subsequent to the war he settled as a farmer in Newton county, Mo., where he was elected sheriff, an office for which he was peculiarly well fitted on account of his great strength and dauntless spirit. It was while endeavoring to convey two desperadoes to the county-seat at Nevada without assistance, that he met his death at their hands. It is worthy of mention that "Bailey's Dam" was still in a state of fair preservation twenty-five years after it was built, and bade fair then to endure through another quarter of a century. Gen. Bailey died March 21, 1867.

CLAYTON, Powell, soldier and governor of Arkansas, was born in Bethel, Delaware county, Pa., Aug. 7, 1833. He was educated at the common schools, and at the Bristol (Pa.) academy, took a course in civil engineering at Wilmington, Del., and in 1859 became engineer and surveyor of Leavenworth, Kan. When the civil war broke out he joined the National army as captain in the 1st Kansas infantry, May 29, 1861. On Feb. 27, 1862, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Kansas cavalry, and was made colonel of that regiment on March 30th. On May 6, 1863, he commanded a successful expedition from Helena, Ark., to the White river to break up a guerrilla band, and destroy Confederate stores, and subsequently an expedition from Pine Bluff in March, 1864, which inflicted severe damage on the enemy. He received a brigadier general's commission on March 1, 1864, and after the war settled in Arkansas as a planter. He was elected governor of the state, and assumed office in June, 1868. Afterward he was U. S. senator in 1871–77. Retiring to private life again, he resided at Eureka Springs, and became president of the Eureka improvement company.

ENGLISH, Earl, naval officer, was born in Crosswicks, Burlington county, N. J., Feb. 18, 1824. He was appointed midshipman from his native state, Feb. 25, 1840; was attached to the line-of-battle ship Columbus until December of same year; was then ordered to the frigate Constellation, and made the cruise in her to the East Indies and around the world, arriving home May 8, 1844. He was attached to the Princeton on gun practice in 1844–45; studied at the Naval academy for a year, where he was graduated July 11, 1846, as passed midshipman. He was then ordered to the frigate Independence, and actively employed on the Pacific station during the Mexican war, participating in the capture of Mazatlan, and in other important naval operations on the coast and in California. Subsequently he made a year's cruise in the Vixen to the West Indies. He then joined the Southampton for two years on special service in the Pacific and California. Returning, he joined the Dolpin in April, 1853, on deep-sea soundings between the United States and England. Whilst on this duty, in the month of July, 1853, he was successful in bringing up the first soundings from the bottom of the ocean, at the depth of 2,500

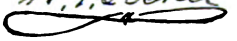
Digitized by Google

fathoms, the result of which was the laying of the *first* ocean cable between England and America in 1855. March 1, 1855, he was made master, and Sept. 16, 1855, promoted lieutenant-commander. Having finished his deep-sea soundings, he joined the coast survey, and was attached to the schooners Crawford and Varina for two years. He was then attached to the Levant, and joined the East India squadron, and in November, 1856, in the capture and reduction of the Barria forts in the Canton river, he was seriously wounded. Returning from that cruise, he joined the Wyoming, and went to the Pacific station, where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war, when he returned east, and took an active part until the end of hostilities, commanding the Somerset and Sagamore in the East Gulf squadron, capturing a large number of blockade runners, also destroying many salt works on the coast of Florida, in the vicinity of Cedar Keys and St. Marks. Health failing him, he returned North for a short time. May, 1864, he took command of the Wyalusing in the sounds of North Carolina, where he remained until the suppression of the civil war. Whilst in the sounds he assisted in the capture of the City of Plymouth, and the rebel ram Albemarle, and in numerous engagements up the Roanoke river, and in various places in the sounds. The war ending, he was ordered to the Brooklyn (N. Y.) navy yard on ordnance duty until November, 1866, when he took command of the Iroquois, and once more joined the East India station, being, on July 25, 1866, promoted commander. He was in Japan during the revolution in that country, and when the Tycoon was defeated by Satsuma at Osaka, he and his official followers fled, and took refuge on board of the Iroquois, for which kindness he received the thanks of the Tycoon. He returned home in November, 1870, and for three years was on special service with Adm. Porter, and at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 28, 1871, Com. English was made captain. March, 1874, he took command of the Congress, and joined the European station, and in the absence of Adm. Worden, the duty of settling a difficulty between the pasha of Tripoli and the U. S. consul devolved upon him. The government was so well satisfied with the result, that Gen. Grant, then president of the United States, thanked him in person. Returning home in 1876, he was ordered as senior naval officer afloat to participate in the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia, where his sailors and marines were given a post of honor in the grand procession on the day of the opening. July 31, 1876, he became commandant of the Portsmouth (N. H.) naval station, where he remained until November, 1878, when he was appointed chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, navy department. Whilst in the bureau, he had a law passed authorizing the enlistment of 750 naval apprentices, and at the same time Coasters Harbor Island, at Newport, R. I., was ceded by the state to the National government as the headquarters for the training station. He was instrumental in having President Arthur sign the order increasing the pay of the enlisted men and boys of the navy. On March 25, 1880, he was promoted a commodore. Sept. 4, 1884, when he became rear-admiral, he resigned from the bureau, and took command of the European station. Returning home he was retired Feb. 25, 1886. Adm. English died in Washington July 16, 1893, leaving a widow and two daughters, both married.



KITCHING, John Howard, soldier, was born in New York city July 16, 1840, son of John Benjamin Kitching, a well-known merchant and capitalist. John Howard was educated in private schools in Brooklyn and New York, and at the outbreak of the civil war enlisted in the Lincoln cavalry. His zeal and activity were soon rewarded by a captain's commission in the 2d New York artillery, and he afterward took part in all the battles of the peninsular campaign. In the autumn of 1862 he became lieutenant-colonel of the 135th New York volunteers, which subsequently was changed to the 6th artillery, and in April, 1863, he was promoted colonel of his regiment. After that he served almost constantly with gallantry and distinction, frequently being appointed to the command of brigades, and on Aug. 1, 1864 he received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers. In 1863–64 he was stationed with the artillery reserve at Harper's Ferry, and in that vicinity. From May to July, 1864, he served with the army of the Potomac during the overland campaign. Subsequently Col. Kitching commanded a brigade in defence of the capital; later led a provisional division in the army of the Shenandoah, and at the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, received severe wounds, which resulted in his death at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1865.

SICKEL, Horatio Gates, soldier, was born in Belmont, Bucks county, Pa., Apr. 3, 1817. After attending the Friends' school at Byberry, he entered a carriage factory, where he remained until he had familiarized himself with all the details of the trade. In 1848 he invented a new method of producing artificial light, and afterward engaged successfully in the manufacture of lamps. For a long time prior to the civil war Mr. Sickel had been connected with various military organizations, and, with the first tidings of open hostilities, he interested himself actively in enlisting troops. On June 17, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the 3d regiment of the Pennsylvania reserve corps, and subsequently succeeded Gen. George G. Meade in the command of the brigade. In 1864 he commanded a brigade in Gen. Geo. Crook's Kanawha valley expedition, and afterward in the 5th army corps until the close of the war. He took part in the principal battles of the army of the Potomac, and received three severe wounds in the service. For meritorious conduct he was brevetted brigadier general Oct. 21, 1864, and major-general, March 13, 1865. He was health officer of the port of Philadelphia in 1865–69, collector of internal revenue in that city in 1869–71, and U. S. pension agent in 1871. He served as director in various banks and railroad companies, was for eight years a member of the Philadelphia school board, and for a long time president of the city board of health. Gen. Sickel died at his home in Philadelphia of heart failure, Apr. 17, 1890. His son, Horatio Gates Sickel, Jr., was graduated from West Point in July, 1876, and was appointed first lieutenant Dec. 15, 1882.



Digitized by Google

PIERCE, George Foster, first president of Georgia (afterward Wesleyan) female college (1839–40). (See biographical sketch in Vol. I., p. 518.) This "mother of female colleges," as it has been called, located at Macon, Ga., was chartered by the legislature of the state in 1836. In November, 1838, a faculty was duly chosen, consisting of the Rev. G. F. Pierce as president and professor of English literature, assisted by eight tutors and instructors. On Jan. 7, 1839, ninety young women enrolled their names as pupils, and before the end of the first term the number increased to one hundred and sixty-eight.

The college property at that time consisted of one large building 160 feet long by 60 wide, rising four stories high in the centre, with wings three stories high. In 1843, owing to financial embarrassments, the trustees were obliged to dispose of the college at sheriff's sale, and the institution was given over to the Georgia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Under the new régime the name was changed to Wesleyan female college, and the state granted a second charter in November, 1843. It was empowered to confer all degrees usually conferred by colleges and universities, and was the first college in America, if not in the world, to confer a literary degree upon a woman, which was done in 1840 by President Pierce, when a class of eleven was graduated.

ELLISON, William H., second president of Wesleyan female college (1840–51), was born at Charleston, S. C., Dec. 4, 1805, the third son of John and Susan Ellison. In early life he enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, having been kept at the best schools the city of Charleston afforded until he was sixteen years of age. He was then sent to the South Carolina college at Columbia, where he was graduated at the age of twenty. During the next year he was licensed to preach, and joined the South Carolina conference the following winter. He served in that conference only three years, during which time he was married to Anna Capers of Charleston. In the year 1833 he was transferred to La Grange, Ga., where he took charge of the professorship of mathematics in the La Grange female college. Here he remained three years, when, his health having failed him, he resigned his professorship, and lived on a farm for two years. In 1838 he was chosen professor of mathematics in Wesleyan female college at Macon; two years later he was elected president, in which position he remained until July, 1851. His health failed him again, and he moved to Alabama, and engaged in farming. Subsequently he took charge of the Chunnenuggee institute, then under the control of the Alabama conference, at which place his wife died; and he married Mrs. Mary Lampkin, who survived him. He did much laborious itinerant work in the Alabama conference—serving as presiding elder and pastor of various charges—until his health failed completely a short time before his death. His alma mater conferred on him the degree of D.D. He was a man of fine physique and of agreeable manners. His sermons were unique, and as a pulpit orator he had few equals, being both eloquent and logical. He died in Clayton, Ala., Dec. 26, 1884.

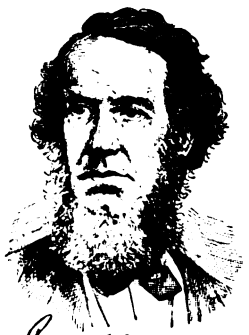
MYERS, Edward Howell, third and sixth president of the Wesleyan female college (1851–54 and 1871–74), was born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1816. His father emigrated to Florida in his early childhood, and he was reared to manhood in that state. He was graduated from Randolph-Macon college, Va., in 1838. Upon leaving college he was employed as teacher in the Georgia conference manual labor school, an educational enterprise which subsequently developed into Emory college, at Oxford, Ga. He was admitted to the Georgia conference in January, 1841, and continued in the pastorate until 1845, when he was elected to the chair of natural science in the Wesleyan female college. This position he filled until 1851, when he succeeded to the presidency. He filled all its onerous and delicate duties with eminent success. In 1854 he was elected editor of the "Southern Christian Advocate," published at Charleston, S. C. His editorial career covered the period of seventeen years, and was characterized by distinguished service to the church, and won for him a place among its wisest counselors and most trustworthy leaders. Randolph-Macon college made him a doctor of divinity. In the autumn of 1871 he retired from the editorship to resume the presidency of Wesleyan female college, made vacant by the death of Dr. Bonnell. After three years of successful service he again entered the pastorate, and in 1874 was appointed to Trinity church, Savannah, Ga. When negotiations touching fraternity were determined upon by the northern and southern Methodist churches, Dr. Myers was appointed chairman of the southern commission, and the complete vindication of the wisdom of the appointment was manifested by the universal satisfaction given in the measures of adjustment. He had just completed this important service at Cape May, N. J., where the commission met, when news reached him of the appearance of yellow fever in Savannah. Unselfish and full of sympathy, without a thought of personal safety, he hastened to the relief of his people in the plague-stricken city. Day and night he ministered to the suffering of his flock, until he himself was smitten by the dreadful fever, and on Sept. 26, 1876, he died, a true Christian martyr.

SMITH, Osborn L., fourth president of Wesleyan female college (1854–60). (See Vol. I., p. 519.)

BONNELL, John Mitchell, fifth president of Wesleyan female college (1860–71), was born in Bucks county, Pa., Apr. 16, 1820, and reared principally in Philadelphia. At an early age he entered Jefferson college, where, ultimately, his collegiate education was finished. But while a student approaching his final course, being rather young for such advanced studies, he was advised against so early a graduation. He accordingly left college at sixteen years to take charge of a school at Louisville, Ky. After a year's experience in teaching, he returned to finish his college course, graduating at the age of

Digitized by Google

eighteen. Immediately he removed to Georgia, and began his life-work. He taught first in Wilkes county, and afterward had a school in Greenville, Meriwether county. Though reared a strict Presbyterian, he passed through a period of religious doubt approximating to disbelief. About this time he was much associated with Methodist people. Gradually, it was said, his doubts were dissipated, less by the operation of reasoning than by an exhibition of the power of religious faith in others. Thereupon he was transformed into an earnest Christian worker. This was in 1842. Having left the Presbyterian church, he soon began to preach, and joined the Georgia Methodist conference in 1845. In 1847 he was married in Athens, Ga. But his eminent fitness for the teacher's vocation had been early recognized, and the Methodist institutions of Georgia became the field of his labors. Accordingly, after a term of three years in the ministry, he accepted a call to the chair of Greek in Emory college, Oxford. Several years following he was elected to the presidency of Madison female college, which position he held for a number of months only. At this time, 1852, another call took him to the department of natural science in the Wesleyan female college at Macon. This position was held a number of years. Then, after a second term of a year in the ministry at Frankfort, Ky., he was called to the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) female college, over which he presided until 1859. At this period he accepted an election to the presidency of the Wesleyan female college, whither he returned, and where he remained the last eleven years of his life. It was remarked, that under his administration the institution, always a noted one among the colleges of the land, reached a state of prosperity and usefulness not before known in its history. Aside from the distinction which he attained as an educator and preacher, Dr. Bonnell was known in letters as an occasional contributor to literary journals. While at Macon, he published two works on English composition, which acquired a wide popularity in the colleges and schools of the southern states. In company with other distinguished teachers, he was one of the founders of the Georgia teachers' association, at whose meetings he for a time presided. He died at the college in September, 1871.



J. O. Bonnell

BASS, William C., seventh president of Wesleyan female college (1875–), was born in Augusta, Ga., Jan. 13, 1831, the youngest son of Rev. Henry and Amelia M. Bass. He was educated at a famous church school at Cokesbury, S. C., and at Emory college, Ga., graduating from the latter institution in 1852. He began his career as a teacher immediately after leaving college, teaching in Greensboro', Ga., two years, and in the Madison female college five years. He entered the ministry of the Methodist church in October, 1852, and has given his later life to the work of education in Georgia, in connection with the Christian ministry. He became a professor in the Wesleyan female college in 1859, and succeeded to the presidency in July, 1874, but did not assume the functions of his office until January, 1875. During his presidency Wesleyan female college received gifts amounting to $125,000 from George I. Seney of New York, who gave a like sum to Emory college also. Some of the results of this princely benefaction may be marked in the elaborate improvements in the main building, which have made it one of the most complete edifices for educational purposes in the country (see illustration). It is 246 feet long, 85 feet wide, and five stories high. These changes entailed an outlay of $65,000. Furthermore, Mr. Seney set apart $50,000 as "a perpetual endowment, the income from which may be employed according to the wisdom of the trustees." Half of this amount has already been applied to endow the president's chair, while the remaining half has been used in the endowment of the "Lovick Pierce Professorship." Mr. Seney's birthday, the 12th of May, is now fittingly observed by the college as "Benefactor's Day." President Bass was made a D.D. by Emory college. The college enrollment at present (1893) numbers about 350 names, while the faculty contains twenty instructors, all but five being women.

W. C. Bass

MABRY, Milton Harvey, jurist, was born in Pickens county, Ala., June 17, 1851. His father, Jesse H. Mabry, was for many years a prominent merchant in Alabama, but went to Mississippi after the civil war. The latter, who was of Irish extraction, had moved from South Carolina to Alabama, so that the son is connected with the well-known families bearing his name in the Palmetto state. His mother, whose maiden name was Martha Caroline Prude, was a native of Bridgeville, Ala., and a descendant of the family of that name who settled in Alabama early in its history. Justice Mabry was educated at the schools of Verona, Miss., but finished his literary education at the University of Mississippi in the town of Oxford. He left it in 1869 for the law school at Lebanon, Tenn., from which he was graduated in 1872. He removed to Tupelo, Miss., the same year, and began the practice of his profession at first alone, but soon formed a partnership with a prominent lawyer, the firm being known as Medford & Mabry. Justice Mabry was specially honored by the people of Tupelo by their election of him as their mayor for two years in succession. In 1879, on account of declining health, he removed to Florida and settled in Leesburg, where he formed a law partnership with William A. Hocker, which lasted ten years. In 1882 he was elected to the legislature, and placed on the most important committee in the house, and in 1884 he was elected lieutenant-governor for four years. This made him president of the senate, and so honorably did he fill the position that he won the applause and thanks of all his colleagues. In 1890 he was elected a justice of the supreme court for a term of six years, and is now (1893) filling that position in an eminently satisfactory way. He was married in 1876 to Ella Bramlitt, daughter of John W. Bramlitt, an extensive planter near Verona, Miss. Justice Mabry has a sanguine, nervous, active temperament, and is a profound, earnest student, a hard worker, a conscientious judge, and a forceful speaker. His executive and judicial ability is recognized throughout the state, while his opinions are received with respect by all. Physically, he is a man of commanding presence, although of slender figure, and has dark hazel eyes, brown hair, and a thoughtful face.

M. H. Mabry

Digitized by Google

KANE, George Proctor, police marshal, was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 17, 1817, the son of north of Ireland parents. He received a liberal education, and after serving a clerkship in a commission house, became a grain merchant. He was active in aiding the famished families in Ireland, in 1846–47, by sending food, and interesting his fellow-merchants in their behalf. The people of Baltimore elected him to various local offices, and President Fillmore appointed him collector of the port. President Tyler retained him during his administration. He was appointed marshal of police, and in 1861, when the Massachusetts troops endeavored to pass through Baltimore, Marshal Kane did all in his power to protect them and dispel the mob. When the city was placed under martial law by Gen. Butler, Marshal Kane resisted his demand for the surrender of arms in possession of the city authorities, and under the charge of protecting contraband traffic in arms, and being the head of a police force hostile to the U. S. government, he was arrested in June, 1861, and imprisoned in Fort McHenry. He was subsequently carried first to Fort Warren, Boston harbor, and afterward to Fort Lafayette, New York harbor. At the end of fourteen months he was released, and went within the Confederate lines, where he remained until the close of the war, when he returned to Baltimore, and in 1873 was elected sheriff of the county, and afterward mayor of the city, which office he held at the time of his death, June 23, 1878.

MORELL, George, jurist, was born in Lenox, Mass., March 22, 1786. His ancestors were French Huguenots. He was educated at Lenox academy and at Williams, receiving his degree from the latter institution in 1807. He studied law at Troy, N. Y., was admitted to the bar in 1810, and settled in Cooperstown, N. Y., where he remained till 1832. During that time he was clerk of the court of common pleas of Otsego county, master in chancery, and judge of the court of common pleas. In 1828 he was a member of the New York assembly. In 1832 he was appointed a judge of the U. S. court for Michigan territory, and removed to Detroit. He held that office until 1837, when Michigan was admitted into the Union. In 1836 he was appointed a judge of the state supreme court, and in 1842 chief justice. While a resident of New York, Judge Morell rose through all the ranks of the militia service up to a major-generalship. As a judge he presided with great dignity, and was distinguished for his legal attainments and untiring industry. In politics he was a stanch democrat. He married a daughter of Gen. Samuel B. Webb. While still serving as chief justice he died in Detroit, Mich., March 8, 1845. His funeral was attended by many representatives of the state legislature and the bar of Detroit.

SHINN, George Wolfe, clergyman and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 14, 1839 He commenced his theological education in the Episcopal theological seminary of Virginia, but owing to the outbreak of the war, went back to Philadelphia and entered the Divinity school in that city, where he completed his course of study. He was, on Oct. 30, 1862, in his twenty-fourth year, ordained deacon by Bishop Alonzo Potter, and became assistant to the Rev. Kingston Goddard, D.D., at St. Paul's church, Philadelphia. He remained in this position until July 10, 1863, when he entered upon the rectorship of the Church of Our Saviour, Moyamensing, Philadelphia. Sept. 3, 1863, he was married to Elizabeth Mills of Philadelphia, and in November of the same year, was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Stevens. He continued in charge of the parish until Jan. 1, 1866, when, owing to ill health, he resigned that field, and went to Shamokin, Pa. During his rectorship of the Church of Our Saviour, he secured the payment of the debt upon the building, had the church edifice consecrated, and erected a parish house. His work in Shamokin continued for a little over a year. He organized the parish and superintended the erection of a church building, which, however, was destroyed by a tornado Apr. 29, 1866, as it was approaching completion. A small chapel was constructed out of the ruins, and in it services were held. He was called from Shamokin to Lock Haven, Pa., and became rector of St. Paul's church Feb. 24, 1867, which position he occupied for over four years, when he was called to St. Luke's church, Troy, N. Y. While in Lock Haven he was a trustee and one of the founders of the Central normal school, and also aided in organizing the Public library, of which he was the first president. The rectory of the parish was built in the first year of his ministry there. His residence in Troy was for about four years, the time being divided between St. Luke's and St. Paul's. At the former parish he secured the erection of a new chapel and the purchase of a rectory, besides the refitting of the interior of the church. He established and taught a parish day school, which grew to a membership of 124, and while engaged in the double duties of rector and teacher, prepared his first book, "A Manual of Instruction upon the Collects, Epistles and Gospels." He was asked to become head master of St. Paul's school with the title of assistant minister of the parish. He accepted the position, and the school, which had been feeble for some years, grew to a membership of 104. He found, after a year's experience, that he must make choice between teaching, as a calling, and the more specific duties of the ministry. He decided in favor of the ministry. Just then the rectorship of Grace church, Newton, Mass., was offered to him, and he entered upon the duties of that position Jan. 3, 1875. During his rectorship the large debt on the church was paid and the building consecrated, a chapel and parish house were built, and a fund secured for a guild hall. He served for twelve years as a member of the school board in Newton, and was one of the founders of the Cottage hospital, besides taking part in other public enterprises in the city. He was for a time a member of the board of missions for the diocese, and also vice-dean of the eastern convocation, but confined his attention almost entirely to his parochial and literary work. During his rectorship of Grace church he established missions at Auburndale, Newton Highlands and Chestnut Hill, three wards of Newton, which missions subsequently became independent and self-supporting, with edifices and rectors of their own. His literary productions consist of various manuals of instruction upon the scriptures, the prayer-book and the church, a hand-book of notable Episcopal churches, a book of Christmas stories for children, a number of tracts upon religious topics, and articles in church papers and reviews. His most successful literary work has been his editorship of the "Whit-

Digitized by Google

taker Series of Lesson Leaflets" for teachers and scholars in Episcopal Sunday-schools, the combined quarterly circulation amounting to over 100,000 copies.

HARE, Robert, scientist, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., on Jan. 17, 1781. His father was an Englishman, but his mother belonged to an old Philadelphia family. At an early age, Robert Hare became engaged in the brewing business established by his father, but his youthful mind was not content with this alone, and we find him giving considerable attention to the study of chemistry and physics. In 1801 he communicated to the chemical society of Philadelphia, of which he was a member, a description of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, or the hydrostatic blowpipe, as the inventor first called it. For this discovery the Rumford medal was awarded him by the American academy of Boston. The fertility of Hare's mind led him to suggest many ingenious forms of apparatus useful in chemical and physical manipulation, and he put these ideas into practice. In 1818 he was called to the chair of chemistry in the medial school of the University of Pennsylvania. Here he continued his inventive work, and introduced many improvements in existing electrical apparatus and brought out much that was entirely new in this line. The deflagrator, invented by Hare in 1820, allowed experiments in physical and chemical research to be carried out, which were previously considered an impossibility. The calorimotor was another most useful invention. Of course the particular forms of apparatus invented by Hare, have been so changed by improvements that the originals would now scarcely be recognized. Still they are even now of great historic interest, and may be studied by interested persons, as they are now national property, the inventor having given them to the Smithsonian institution for preservation. As a chemical philosopher, Hare was also distinguished, and his views received the attention of the most eminent scientists of Europe. In meteorology he was chiefly noted as an expounder of an electrical theory of storms, and his discussions with Redfield, who had advanced a rotary theory of storms, are of great interest. In Silliman's "American Journal of Science" there are a number of papers by these two disputants, in which each one supports his own theory, by bringing out what he thinks are the main facts. It may be added that even now we do not know enough about atmospheric electricity to give it its proper place as a factor in storm formation. Personally, Hare was a man of powerful frame, and of striking individuality in many ways. He rather courted controversy, as he was a clear thinker and ready speaker. An ardent patriot, he was an active member of the whig party, and occasionally wrote on political and financial subjects, as well as in his special domain of science. In later years he became a convert to spiritualism, and lectured in its advocacy. Dr. Hare was a life member of the Smithsonian institution. He died at Philadelphia May 15, 1858.

BEALL, Benjamin Lloyd, soldier, was born in the District of Columbia about 1800, the son of Maj. Beall of Maryland. He received an appointment to West Point, entered upon his studies, but did not graduate. In 1836 he raised a regiment for the Florida Indian campaign, and was commissioned captain of U. S. dragoons, June 8, 1836, and for gallantry in the field brevetted major, March 15, 1837, and appointed major, 1st U. S. dragoons, Feb. 16, 1847. During the Mexican war he was, for bravery at the battle of Santa Cruz de Royales, brevetted lieutenant-colonel. On his return to the states, he became lieutenant-colonel of the 1st U. S. dragoons, March 3, 1855, and was assigned to service on the western frontier, where he remained for several years. As one portion of the duties assigned him, he was placed in command as general in California, after its annexation to the United States in 1850, and while so serving built all the forts from the western frontier of Texas to the Pacific. He was then ordered to Vancouver's Island, where he served for two years. At the breaking out of the civil war he was ordered to Baltimore; commissioned colonel of the 1st U. S. dragoons in May, 1861, and because of his long and arduous service, placed on the retired list. He was the father of three sons; two served in the Federal army, and one in the Confederate. Gen. Beall died in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 16, 1863.

EGAN, Patrick, Irish Nationalist, was born in County Longford, Ireland, Aug. 13, 1841, the son of Francis Egan, a civil engineer. At an early age he entered the office of a firm extensively engaged in the general grain and milling business in Dublin, with branches throughout the country, in which, before he was twenty years of age, he was advanced to the position of chief accountant, and general confidential man. In 1872, on the death of the principal partners, he converted the concern into a joint-stock company, and was elected managing director. He was also engaged in other large business enterprises. From boyhood he was an enthusiastic Nationalist, and was an active worker in the movement having for its object the establishment of a republic in Ireland. Before the London "Times"-Parnell commission, it was sworn that he was not only a member of the supreme council which directed the revolutionary organization, but was one of the executive committee of three within the council. In the constitutional, as well as in the revolutionary movement for Irish freedom, he took an important part. He was one of the founders of the Home Rule movement in 1871, and of the Land movement in 1879. Upon the formation of the Land league, Patrick Egan, Justin McCarthy, M.P., and the late Mr. Biggar, M.P., were elected trustees; Mr. Egan becoming the acting treasurer. He was one of the defendants with Parnell when the Irish leader and a number of his associates were prosecuted at the great state trial of 1880 in Dublin, for sedition and conspiracy, which resulted in ten of the jury voting for the acquittal of the accused. After this he resided for two years in Paris, and from there, while the other leaders were in prison, he directed the operations of the Land league in Ireland. He was twice nominated for parliament, but declined election, because he would not take the oath of allegiance to the English government. In the latter part of 1882 he returned from Paris to Ireland. From there he came to the United States in March, 1883, and settled in Nebraska, where with his usual energy he went into business, and established a number of grain elevators along the line of the Burlington and Missouri railroad. In 1884, at a convention held in Boston, he was elected president of the Irish national league of America, which position he filled until 1886. In 1887 the London "Times" shook political elements in England to their very foundations by the publication of what

Digitized by Google

purported to be the fac-simile of a letter, signed "Charles S. Parnell," and addressed to Mr. Egan, in which the former apologized to the latter for having condemned the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phœnix Park; and for a while it looked as if the charges made by the "Times," upon the strength of this and other similar letters, would break up the English liberal party, and drive the Irish leaders forever out of public life. In 1889 the case came before a commission appointed by parliament, when Mr. Egan was mainly instrumental in exposing and defeating what has been characterized as the boldest and vilest forgery conspiracy recorded in history. Pigott, when confronted on the witness stand with the evidence supplied by Mr. Egan from Nebraska, broke down, confessed having forged the letters, and fled, and a few days later, when arrested in Madrid for his crime, he killed himself. With this suicide of Pigott the case of the "Times" practically collapsed; whereupon the attorney-general for England, as leading council for the "Times," read in court an apology to Parnell, Egan and Davitt. In the United States he has taken an active part in politics as an earnest adherent of the republican party, and as an ardent protectionist. In the campaign of 1888 he was elected at the head of the delegation of his state to the National republican convention; receiving as delegate-at-large 594 votes in a state convention of 616 delegates. He has also worked very earnestly in building up the interests of Nebraska, his adopted state, and especially of the city of Lincoln, which has been his home since 1883. In March, 1889, President Harrison appointed him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the republic of Chili, and, on account of his peculiar course there at the time of the revolution of 1891, he was subjected to much adverse comment at home, but was defended by the president. Mr. Egan returned to the United States in August, 1893.

WASHBURN, Israel, war-governor of Maine, was born at Livermore, Me., June 6, 1813; brother of C. C., C. A., and E. B. Washburn. He was descended from John Washburn, who was secretary of the Plymouth colony in England, and who came to this country in 1861 and settled in Duxbury, Mass. His grandfather (Israel) was a revolutionary soldier and member of the Massachusetts legislature; his father (Israel 2d) was born at Raynham, Bristol county, Mass., in 1784, removed to Maine in 1806, became a shipbuilder and trader on the Kennebec river, and settled at Livermore, where he died Sept. 1, 1876, leaving seven sons, most of whom became eminent; three of them being in congress at the same time. The eldest (Israel 3d) became a lawyer in 1834, opened an office at Orono, Penobscot county, Me., and was sent to the legislature in 1842. He was in congress 1851–60, first as a whig, then as an active republican, governor of Maine 1861–62, collector at Portland, Me., 1863–77. He refused in 1875 the presidency of Tufts college, of which he was long president of the board of trustees. Besides sundry speeches, addresses and contributions to periodicals, he published "Notes, Historical, Descriptive, and Personal, of Livermore, Me." (1874). He received the degree of LL.D. from Tufts in 1872, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 12, 1883.

BROWN, Jacob, soldier, was born in Bucks county, Pa., of Quaker parentage, on May 9, 1775. He received a classical education, and for several years taught school at Crosswicks, N. J. Then from 1796 until 1798 he was employed as a government surveyor in Ohio. In 1798 he removed to New York city, where he found employment as a school teacher and newspaper writer, and at the same time fitted himself for admission to the bar. He was also for a while the private secretary of Alexander Hamilton. About 1806 he founded the town of Brownsville in Jefferson county, N. Y., and was soon after elected judge of the county. In 1809 he was appointed colonel of militia, and when the war with England opened in 1812 he held the rank of brigadier-general, and was assigned to the command of the New York frontier. He thoroughly drilled the forces under him, and when on Oct. 12, 1812, a British force greatly outnumbering his own, attacked him at Ogdensburg, he won a decisive victory. In reward for his services he was tendered a colonel's commission in the regular army, but declined it. Early in the spring of 1813 he transferred his headquarters to Sackett's Harbor, and on May 29, 1813, he met and again defeated a British army much larger than his own. His brilliant successes now brought him into national prominence and in obedience to popular demand, he was, on July 19, 1813, made brigadier-general in the regular army, and on Jan. 24, 1814, assigned to the command of the army of Niagara with the rank of major-general. Gen. Brown at once entered on a vigorous campaign that was an unbroken list of victories. He captured Fort Erie, repulsed Gen. Riall at Chippewa on July 5, 1814, and on July 25, 1814, routed Gen. Drummond at Lundy's Lane, where he was twice wounded. In a second engagement on Sept. 17th, Gen. Drummond was again badly worsted. Congress gave Gen. Brown a vote of thanks, and had a medal struck in his honor, and New York voted him the freedom of the city. He continued to command the northern division of the army until March 10, 1821, when he was appointed general-in-chief of the U. S. army, which position he retained until his death. Gen. Brown possessed all the requisites of a great commander, and was, besides, a man of blameless life, and of the loftiest patriotism. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1828.

BARBOZA, Mary (Garnet), missionary, was born at Troy, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1845. She was the daughter of the colored abolitionist, Henry Highland Garnet, and inherited many of her father's remarkable qualities. She taught in the first free colored school which was opened in the city of Washington in 1863, and Secretary Stanton found it necessary to detail a squad of soldiers to protect her on her way to and from this school. After the civil war she continued her labors among the American blacks until, in 1881, her father was appointed U. S. minister to Liberia, when she accompanied him to Africa. Minister Garnet lived only a few weeks after his arrival, but his daughter remained to carry out the work to which she had devoted her life. She visited both the United States and England and secured many friends for the 200 native children that composed her African school. She died at Brewersville, a town on the St. Paul's river, Liberia, Dec. 2, 1890.

Digitized by Google

JACKSON, Patrick Tracy, cotton manufacturer, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 14, 1780. His father, Jonathan Jackson (1743–1810), was graduated from Harvard in 1761, and later was a successful merchant at Newburyport. He was a member of the provincial congress in 1775 and 1777, and of the national congress in 1782. He served in the Massachusetts state senate in 1789, was U. S. marshal in 1790 and 1791, and from 1802 till 1806 treasurer of Massachusetts. From 1807 till his death in 1810 he was treasurer of Harvard college. The son received an academic education, and then entered the counting house of a Newburyport merchant. At a later date he removed to Boston and amassed a large fortune in the Indian trade. In 1813, with his brother-in-law, Francis C. Lowell, he engaged in cotton manufacture. A mill was built at Northam, the first of its kind in the United States, and the power-loom invented by Paul Moody was used. The venture proved very successful, and in 1821 Mr. Jackson purchased an extensive tract of land on the Merrimac river adjoining the Pawtucket canal. On this land the Merrimac manufacturing company, which he had organized, and in which he was a large stockholder, built several mills, and thus laid the foundation of the present city of Lowell. Some years later another company was formed by him and continued the work of building cotton mills at Lowell. In 1830 he obtained a charter for a railroad from Boston to Lowell, which was completed under his supervision in 1835. In 1837 financial reverses swept away the larger part of his fortune, and he became superintendent of the locks and canal company of Lowell. Later he had charge of the Great Falls manufacturing company at Somersworth, Mass. He was a man of generous impulses, and took an active and beneficent interest in the welfare of the operatives in his mills. He died at Beverly, Mass., Sept. 12, 1847.

JACKSON, Charles, lawyer, was born in Newburyport, Mass., May 31, 1775, eldest son of Jonathan Jackson. He was graduated from Harvard at the head of his class in 1793, studied law under the direction of Theophilus Parsons, and gained admission to the bar in 1796. He practiced at Newburyport from 1796 till 1803. In the year last named he removed to Boston, where he soon became a leader at the bar. He was a member of the Massachusetts state constitutional convention in 1820, and from 1813 to 1824 served as a judge of the state supreme court. In 1833 he presided over a commission charged with the codification of the state laws, and drafted a large part of the revised statutes. He was the author of "Pleadings and Practice in Real Actions" (Boston, 1828), which is a standard work on the subject with which it deals. He died in Boston Dec. 13, 1855.

JACKSON, James, physician, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 3, 1777, brother of Charles and Patrick Tracy Jackson. He was graduated from Harvard in 1796, and subsequently studied medicine at Salem, Mass., and in London, England. From 1800 till 1866 he was engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston. He was in 1810 one of the founders of the Massachusetts asylum for the insane at Somerville, and from 1812 until 1835 he served as physician to the Massachusetts general hospital. He was made professor of clinical medicine at Harvard in 1810, and in 1812 was called to the chair of theory and practice in the same institution, becoming professor emeritus in 1836. He was for some years president of the Massachusetts medical society, was a frequent contributor to medical journals, and published: "On the Bounomian System" (1809); "Remarks on the Medical Effects of Dentition" (1812); "Eulogy on Dr. John Warren" (1815); "Syllabus of Lectures" (1816); "Text-Book of Lectures" (1825 and 1827), and "Letters to a Young Physician" (1856). He also published a memoir of his son who died in 1834. James Jackson died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 27, 1867.

SPENCER, Ichabod Smith, clergyman and author, was born at Rupert, Bennington county, Vt., Feb. 23, 1798; descended from Thomas Spencer, who emigrated in 1633, removed with his brother William to Hartford in 1635, and died in 1687. Ichabod graduated from Union college in 1822; taught for three years at Schenectady, and three more at Canandaigua; was licensed by the presbytery of Geneva, N. Y., in 1826; was colleague of S. Williams, at Northampton, Mass., 1828–32, and for the rest of his life pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, N. Y. He declined the presidency of the University of Alabama in 1830, and that of Hamilton college in 1832; was one of the founders of Union theological seminary, New York, and held the chair of Biblical history there 1836–40, in addition to his pastoral duties. He received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton college in 1840. The two series of his "Pastor's Sketches" (1850–53) gained great popularity at home and in England, and were translated into French. After his death two volumes of his sermons were published, with a memoir, by J. M. Sherwood (1855); "Sacramental Discourses" (1861), and "Evidences of Divine Revelation" (1865). He died in Brooklyn, Nov. 23, 1854.

WALKER, Francis Amasa, statistician, economist, and educator, was born in Boston, July 2, 1840, son of Amasa Walker. He was graduated from Amherst in 1860 and began to read law, but in 1861 went into the war as sergeant-major, and the next year rose to be adjutant-general of Couch's division, and lieutenant-colonel on the staff of the 2d corps. Wounded at Chancellorsville in 1863, and taken prisoner in August, 1864, he lost his health in Libby prison, and left the army in 1865 with the brevet of brigadier. He was classical teacher at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., 1865–67, was connected with the Springfield "Republican" for a year, was made chief of the bureau of statistics in the treasury department in 1869, superintendent of the ninth census in 1870, and commissioner of Indian affairs in November, 1871. Returning with ripe experience and a solid reputation to the work of teaching, he in 1873 took the chair of political economy and history in the Sheffield scientific school of Yale college. While thus placed he served on the New Haven and the Connecticut boards of education; was chief of the bureau of awards at the centennial exposition of 1876, U. S. commissioner to the international monetary conference of 1878 at Paris, and superintendent of the tenth census 1879–81. Since 1881 he has been president of the Massachusetts institute of technology, Boston, and incidentally a member of the state and city boards of education, and a lecturer on land tenure at Harvard in 1883. He is vice-president of the National academy of sciences, and member of the American economic association, and of statistical societies at home and abroad. He received the degree of Ph.D. from

Digitized by Google

Amherst in 1875, and that of LL.D. from six institutions—Yale and Amherst in 1881, Harvard in 1883, Columbia in 1887, St. Andrews in 1888, Dublin in 1892. Besides numerous official reports, his publications include, "The Indian Question" (1873); "The Wages Question" (1876); "Two Books on Money" (1878–79); "Political Economy," in the "American science series" (1882); "Land and its Rent" (1883), and "History of the second corps, Army of the Potomac" (1886).

TAGGART, John Henry, journalist, was born at Georgetown, Md., Jan. 22, 1821, son of Harry L. and Martha Scaggs Taggart, both natives of Maryland. When he was five years old his father died, and his mother removed with her two children to Philadelphia. To this mother, an educated, refined woman, who had taught school in Maryland, he was much indebted for the rudiments of his education. Aside from this instruction, his university was the printing office. At the age of ten years he began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the "National Gazette." He remained there several years and then was employed as compositor on the "Public Ledger," and also in its job office until 1858. Prior to that time, in 1842, he joined the militia, then, with the volunteer firemen, a popular feature of Philadelphia local life. In 1844, during the memorable Roman Catholic riots, he did good service as a member of the Washington Blues in aiding to put down the uprising, and was commissioned lieutenant by Gov. Shunk. In 1849, just at the close of the Mexican war, military ardor ran high, and Lieut. Taggart, taking advantage of the spirit of the times, began, in partnership with Lambert W. Holland, the publication of the "Pennsylvania Volunteer." The venture did not prove successful, however, and after six months' trial the subscription list was sold to Thomas Fitzgerald of the "City Items." In the meantime Mr. Taggart displayed marked ability as a newspaper writer, and was given a position as reporter, first on the "Sunday Mercury," then on the "Ledger," and later on "The Press," under Col. John W. Forney. In 1860 he purchased a half interest in the "Sunday Mercury," and was enthusiastically engaged in building up its interest when the civil war opened. Soon after the attack on Fort Sumter he raised the Wayne Guards, which company became a part of the 12th regiment, Pennsylvania reserve corps, when that military body was organized at Harrisburg in July, 1861. He was then elected colonel of the regiment, which was assigned to Gen. McCall's division, composed entirely of the Pennsylvania reserve corps, he being placed in the 3d brigade, commanded by Gen. E. O. C. Ord. Before leaving Harrisburg, Col. Taggart rendered most efficient service by averting a riot in that city, caused by the unreasonable delay of the paymasters to meet the just demands of the three months' soldiers whose term of service had expired. His successful efforts on this occasion won the approbation and highest praise of Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania. On Dec. 20, 1861, Col. Taggart commanded his regiment in the battle of Danesville, Va., the first brilliant success of the civil war after the eventful disasters at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff. For his gallantry in action he was recommended by Gen. Ord for brigadier-general by brevet. He was in command of his regiment through the Peninsular campaign under Gen. McClellan, and participated in the historic seven days' fight before Richmond. Having bravely and successfully defended Ellerson's Mills against an overwhelming force of the enemy in the battle of Mechanicsville, the first of the seven days' contest, Col. Taggart was highly complimented for his gallantry by Gen. McCall in his official report of the battle. At Gaines' Mill, New Market cross roads, Malvern Hill and the engagements in front of Richmond immediately following Mechanicsville, Col. Taggart commanded his regiment. After serving in the army fifteen months, his business interests at home became much embarrassed. The "Sunday Mercury" had in his absence been converted into a bitter opponent of the war by his partner, George W. Jones, and as Col. Taggart's sympathies were all with the Union, a dissolution of partnership was inevitable, and they finally disposed of the paper. In the latter part of 1862 he resigned his commission in the army, and soon afterward became the correspondent of the "Philadelphia Inquirer," which was then devoting special attention to obtaining accurate and comprehensive reports of the great events of the civil war. In this capacity he did efficient work at the great battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, as well as at minor engagements. In 1864 he was appointed chief preceptor of the "Free Military School for Applicants for the Command of Colored Troops" in Philadelphia. This school was organized under the authority of Secretary of war Edwin M. Stanton, and was supported by contributions from patriotic citizens of Philadelphia. One thousand of its students (white) passed the examination board at Washington, D. C., and more than 500 were commissioned as officers to command colored troops in the army. After the close of the war, in 1865, Col. Taggart was appointed collector of internal revenue for the first district of Pennsylvania, his accounts as collector being settled without the loss of a penny to the government. The following year he removed to Washington, D. C., where he became correspondent for the "Inquirer," "Evening Telegraph," and "Evening Bulletin" of Philadelphia; the Cincinnati "Times," and the Chicago "Republican." He remained at the national capital until 1869, when he returned to Philadelphia and purchased the "Sunday Morning Times." The following year his eldest son, Harry L. Taggart (born in Philadelphia, March 23, 1845), became his father's business partner and editorial associate, being an accomplished journalist who largely aided in the paper's battle for ultimate success, its name being subsequently changed to "Taggart's Times." Col. Taggart, in 1888, was (unanimously) a presidential elector on the republican ticket of Pennsylvania. His city residence, at 1320 South Broad street, was in the twenty-sixth ward, and on several occasions he was solicited to represent that large constituency in the city councils, but he could not be induced to again enter official life. His entire labor was devoted to his paper. From boyhood to manhood, and from manhood to old age, his life was that of the creator and worker. As the chief editor of "Taggart's Times," he displayed rare ability, singular force, originality of utterance, and an absolute honesty of purpose that made him loved and feared alike. He defended the homes of Philadelphia, its public-school system, its working people, its industries, and through his fearless independence and stanch advocacy, "Taggart's Times" soon won and maintained a prominent and influential position in the city's journalism. His success enabled him to acquire a landed estate along the banks of the lower Delaware river, at Grubb's landing, where he died June 4, 1892.

TAGGART, William Marcus, journalist, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 25, 1852, son of Col. John H. and Elizabeth Graham Taggart. From the

Digitized by Google

Mt. Vernon grammar school he went to his first employment with the house of Baugh & Sons, manufacturers of chemicals and phosphates, and was gradually advanced by them to the position of chief clerk of their Philadelphia manufactory. He next accepted an appointment in the U. S. treasury department at Washington, D. C., and after several years of faithful and distinguished service was promoted to principal clerk in the first comptroller's office. In November, 1880, though a republican, he was professionally appointed as chief auditor of the city comptroller's office of Philadelphia, by the democratic comptroller, upon the recommendation of Gov. Albert G. Porter of Indiana, Secretary of the treasury John Sherman of Ohio, and Joseph L. Caven of Philadelphia. Mr. Taggart's knowledge of public accounts and the laws of public expenditures largely contributed to Comptroller Pattison's successful administration of the office, the high prestige he gained in that office eventually securing him the democratic election for governor in November, 1882. On Jan. 17, 1883, Mr. Taggart was elected city controller by city councils, who claimed the right to fill the office for the unexpired term, Mr. Pattison having vacated it for the governorship of Pennsylvania. Gov. Pattison, however, appointed Samuel Davis Page; the courts were appealed to, and the governor's appointee seated, the case subsequently becoming the precedent that nullified the action of city councils in filling the vacant city treasurership caused by the resignation of the defaulter, John Bardsley, in May, 1891, it being reasserted that the city councils had no power to fill a vacancy in a county office, such power resting with the governor alone. In 1883 Mr. Taggart began his newspaper career as business manager of "Taggart's Times," and upon the death of his father, Col. John H. Taggart, on June 4, 1892, he succeeded to its publication and partnership with his brother, Harry L. Taggart. Upon the younger brother, too, devolved the entire executive management of the father's estate, which he conducted with such energy and success as to give satisfaction to all interested therein. Upon the death of his partner and editorial associate, Harry L. Taggart, on Sept. 22, 1893, Mr. Taggart added the responsibilities of the chief editorial chair to his already great executive labors, and before long he gave a new impetus to the popularity and prosperity of "Taggart's Times." His intimacy with the routine, as well as the widest scope of public affairs, his literary and general culture, and his active social life, admirably fitted him to be a leader of public thought. Fearless, caustic and outspoken in condemning wrong, he held that while it is the duty of a great newspaper to demand official integrity and condemn official peculation, securing for the masses of the people the rights guaranteed them by the constitution, the discourteous invasion of the privacy of the individual is to be censured. He had the journalistic ability to seize upon the salient points of any given subject from politics to fashions. This rare equanimity he attributed to long official experience in Washington, the fact remaining, however, that it sprung from a feeling of sympathy and good will to men. Under Mr. Taggart's auspices the already wide circulation of "Taggart's Times" steadily increased to 80,000 weekly. He continued it, as was its aim essentially, a newspaper, full of original matter and eminently local. That this policy is remunerative at home, and appreciated afar off, is evident from the requests that it should be sent to reading rooms and public libraries of all the great capitals of the world. Private communications from countries so far apart as Greece and the Sandwich islands have appeared in the same issue of "Taggart's Times," although it was in its local influence that its responsibilities were most profound. Adhering to its original motive of being a newspaper for the people, it obtained their entire confidence, and received their substantial and continuous support. Owning and occupying the handsome building at 819 Walnut street, and possessing a modern printing plant comprising two double perfecting presses, together with the most improved stereotyping machinery, all sufficient to issue a daily paper at twenty-four hours' notice, and employing the best journalistic talent, "Taggart's Times" is one of the landmarks of Philadelphia. It is the only Philadelphia newspaper which has remained in the same family for three generations, thus cementing the large interest involved in connecting the former generation with the rising one. Mr. Taggart was married Sept. 1, 1873, to Elvie Whitemore of Alexandria, Va.

William M. Taggart

TAPPAN, Benjamin, senator, was born at Northampton, Mass., May 25, 1773, elder brother of Arthur Tappan. In youth he learned copper-plate engraving and printing, and, inclined to art, painted portraits, but turned to law and politics, and in 1799 migrated to Steubenville, O., where he was sent to the legislature in 1803. In the war of 1812 he was aide-de-camp to Gen. Wadsworth. He was seven years presiding judge of the fifth Ohio circuit, the reports of whose cases he published in 1831. In 1833 President Jackson appointed him U. S. judge for the Ohio district. He was senator in congress from Ohio, 1839–45, originally a democrat, and afterward a free-soiler. His sentiments with regard to slavery were only less pronounced than those of his brothers. He was a noted wit. He died at Steubenville, O., Apr. 12, 1857.

PEABODY, Joseph, merchant, was born in Middleton, Mass., Dec. 9, 1757. Being early imbued with the spirit of resistance which had driven his forefathers from their native land, he was quick to join the uprising at Lexington, but seeing the opportunities offered in privateering he took service on the privateer Bunker Hill. After several successful cruises he joined the militia under Gen. Sullivan, but later returned to privateering, holding commands in several encounters with the British. He next sailed in the letter of marque Ranger, which was attacked by a force overnumbering themselves three times, and an encounter ensued, as desperate as any in the records of naval warfare. Mr. Peabody was in command of the deck, and by throwing heavy shot into the boarding party's boats, he succeeded in repulsing the attack. Washington said that there was no officer except Paul Jones whose achievements commanded more the admiration of the world. After peace was declared he purchased a schooner, and engaged in trade with the West Indies, and continued to increase the number of his ships until he owned eighty-three, which in every instance he freighted himself. The manner in which he conducted his enterprises contributed materially to the prosperity of Salem, which he made the base of all his operations, and where his annual taxes

Jos. Peabody

Digitized by Google

amounted to over $200,000. So scrupulous was he in his business that although he actively engaged for sixty years he was never involved in litigation or controversies. Public office had no attraction for Mr. Peabody, and he could not ever be induced to serve in the legislature of his state, even at a time when his popularity insured the election of the entire ticket, thereby securing the passage of a measure of some moment. He displayed unusual discernment in the selection of agents, for whose welfare he showed the greatest interest and attention, even after leaving his employ. Decision, firmness, prudence, and perseverance were fully exemplified in his character. He was a generous contributor to all worthy objects, his chief aim being to assist others to situations where they could advance themselves. After a short illness, Mr. Peabody died Jan. 5, 1844, in Salem.

EAMES, Emma, prima donna, was born in Shanghai, China, and is the daughter of Ithamar Eames and Emma Hayden, both of whom were born in Maine, and are direct descendants of the earlier colonial settlers. Her grandfather on her father's side was an East India captain, who retired with a fortune, and devoted his life to the education of his children. Her mother is a descendant of the old Huguenot family of Le Mont, who with Hendrick Hudson discovered the Hudson river. Le Mont afterward sailed up the Kennebec river, and settled in Bath, Me., where he owned over one-half of that prosperous and thriving city, a large portion of which is still in possession of her descendants. Her father was a descendant of Judge Herrick, one of the ablest jurists of his day. Mme. Eames is therefore, although born in China, distinctly American. Her early musical training was received from her mother, whose family were all noted for their musical attainments. During her earliest childhood she developed rare qualities of voice. At an early age she studied vocalism under Miss Munyer of Boston. It was while singing in a choir in that city that she interested the attention of Prof. Gerricke, then leader of the Boston symphony orchestra, and also Prof. Paine, professor of classical music at Harvard, whom she frequently assisted in illustrating his lectures. It was under the tuition of these two eminent mentors that the foundation of her art was formed. Her musical education was continued abroad, where for two years she studied under Mme. Marchesi of Paris. Her progress was so marvelously rapid, that she attracted the attention of Europe's most alert composers and managers. Prof. Gevaert, the head of the Brussels conservatory of music, after hearing her sing, became so enthusiastic that he instructed her in several of the most difficult rôles. It was by his advice that she sacrificed an engagement in that city, returning to Paris where she finally made her *début* at the grand opera, in Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet." It is a historical fact, that Gounod himself sang the whole rôle of Romeo with her, before the directors, an act which he had never before consented to do for any other person, proclaiming her at the time as his ideal Juliet. Her *début* was a most brilliant, pronounced, and spontaneous success. Her triumph was cabled all over the habitable globe. Seldom, if ever, had such an overpowering flood of admiration from the musical world been showered upon a *débutante.* She continued to devote her entire mind and time to her work, that she might be found worthy of the continued esteem she had already received. In 1893–94 she was engaged under the management of Mr. Abbey to appear in grand opera at the Metropolitan opera house, New York city, where she at once won popular favor. Her whole soul seems to be absorbed in her profession, knowing no rest or recreation outside of her duties. The popularity she has gained by her brilliant and artistic rendition and execution of the various rôles in which she appears always signal the outpouring of the most intelligent, fashionable, and critical of audiences. One of the great secrets of Mme. Eames's triumphs in operatic drama is, that she not only controls a thoroughly trained voice, but possesses as well, to a very marked degree, the intelligence of educated dramatic art. Her countenance expresses the full intensity of the character portrayed, while at the same time she retains all the sweet and perfect purity of her notes; in fact, it can be truthfully said, her crowning merit is, that she possesses the soul of the true artist. During her engagement in Paris, she was decorated by the president of the French republic with the decoration of "Officer of the Academy." Her repertoire includes, "Romeo and Juliet," "Lohengrin," "Othello," "Faust," "Carmen," "Cavaliera Rusticana," and numerous other operas. She also created three leading rôles in other operas. During the summer seasons of 1891–92, she sang at Covent garden, London, under the direction of Sir Augustus Harris, with the same success she attained in Paris, New York, and elsewhere. Mme. Eames married Aug. 1, 1891, Julian, son of W. W. Story, the sculptor, and grandson of Joseph Story, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

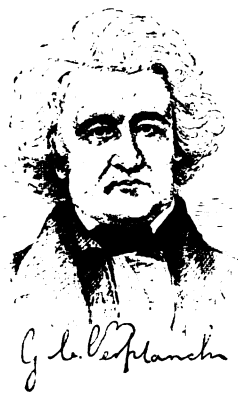
Emma Eames

WALLACE, Zerelda G., reformer, was born in Kentucky, Aug. 6, 1817, the youngest daughter of Dr. Saunders, a prominent physician, by whom she was educated. When nineteen she became the second wife of David Wallace of Indianapolis, Ind., who was afterward governor of the state. Of her motherhood to her three stepsons no higher tribute could be paid than that by Gen. Lew Wallace, who says that he found in her the original of his character of the "Mother," in his famous book "Ben Hur." With her husband she took a keen interest in all social and literary subjects, and read law with her stepsons. In 1861 her husband died, leaving to her the burden of support and education of her six children. The Woman's Christian temperance union held a convention in Cleveland, in 1874, in answer to the call from eighteen different states, at which time Mrs. Wallace joined the crusaders. At first the idea of public speaking was very distasteful to her, but yielding to the persuasion of friends, who felt she had an important word to deliver, she put aside personal considerations, and began her public service. Five years later she was appointed to speak before the state legislature against the repeal of the Baxter temperance law. The bored manner in which that body listened to her carefully prepared address, hardly taking any trouble to conceal their contempt for temperance women, deeply mortified her, and for the first time in her life she was made to feel ashamed that she was a woman. At the close of her speech a senator replied that representatives could not vote as their honest convictions dictated, that they were expected to represent their constituents, and that his desired liquor license. Instantly Mrs. Wallace, who had up to that time been indifferent to woman suffrage, decided to do all in her power to remove woman's political disabilities, and to render her a part of the constituency which representatives must please. Since that time she has been an influential advocate of reforms, and has built up the Woman's Christian temperance union to a de

Digitized by Google

gree of efficiency not surpassed by that of any other state; she has been its president, and under her leadership it has been distinguished by the breadth and earnestness of its work. She is one of the few women who in old age preserves a lively interest in all the questions of the day, and a keen enjoyment of letters.

VERPLANCK, Gulian Crommelin, author, was born in New York city, 1786, the son of Daniel C. Verplanck. He was graduated from Columbia college in the class of 1801, being the youngest who ever received the degree of A.B. from that college, and afterward studied law with Edward Livingston, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1807. His first public appearance was in 1809, as Fourth of July orator in the North Dutch Reformed church. He was the most prominent actor in the defence of a Columbia college student during the commencement exercises at Trinity church in 1811, for which he was fined by Mayor DeWitt Clinton for an infraction of law, the affair took a political aspect, and many of his earlier writings were political in character, the most important of which was, "The State Triumvirate," a satire aimed at De Witt Clinton and his allies. In 1811 he married Eliza Fenno. He became a contributor to the "Analectic magazine," edited by Washington Irving in 1813; three years afterward he went abroad and remained two years. Upon his return to America he delivered an anniversary discourse before the New York hospital which established his literary reputation. He was an ardent and active politician, and elected by the "Bucktail" party (opposed to Clinton) a member of the New York assembly in 1819. He was appointed a professor in the theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church about this time, and in 1825 was elected to congress, and after resigning that position devoted himself mainly to literature. He was elected to the state senate in 1838, and was a controlling power in the court of errors. He was an earnest student of Shakespeare, and in 1847 edited a new edition of his works published through Harper Bros. For upward of fifty years he was trustee of the Society library, for forty-four years a regent of the University of the state of New York, twenty-four years president of the board of emigration, an active member of the New York historical society, a trustee of Columbia college, for twenty-six years vestryman of Trinity church, for many years one of the governors of New York hospital, a member of the Sketch club, and working member of the Century club, and for more than fifty years one of the most prominent literary men of New York. He published a number of addresses and essays. He died in New York city, March, 1870.



GORDON, George Phineas, printer and inventor, was born in Salem, N. H., Apr. 21, 1810. His education was received in Salem and Boston, and in early life he was an actor, but finally, abandoning the play rôle, he settled in New York city and became a printer. His daily experience in his office and press room caused the self-imposed task of inventing a press that would be more satisfactory for his needs than any then in use. In 1851 his first patents were granted, the first press built being known as the Yankee job press, the second as the Turnover, from its method of operation. Three years later he brought out the Firefly press, with a chase $3\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and in 1862 patented a cylinder jobber. A year later he introduced the Franklin, which steadily made its way into hundreds of offices, causing the inventor's name to become famous and establishing his fortune. His presses began finally to become known exclusively under the name of Gordon. Until 1872 all his presses were built in Rhode Island. In that year he established works in Rahway, N. J., with his offices in New York, and his residence alternately in Rahway and Brooklyn. In Rahway he built in 1874 a magnificent opera house, as a reminder of his early experiences on the stage, but the building was unfortunately destroyed by fire ten years later. He received more than fifty patents for his inventions, and left at his death a large fortune. A contest was entered upon by various relatives, and the many suits inaugurated became world-famous. Some twelve years after his death his will was discovered and probated in New Jersey, when his property and business was put by the court of chancery into the hands of a receiver until the conflicting claims of the many contestants could be determined. He died Jan. 27, 1878.

SPENCER, William, colonist, was born in England at an unknown date. He emigrated in 1631 and located at Newtown, Mass. He returned to England the next year and brought over his brothers, Thomas and Jared, in 1633, and two years later joined the party which crossed the wilderness from Newtown (now Cambridge), and founded Hartford. Here he became a selectman, prepared the first draft of Connecticut laws, was a member of assembly in 1639, and died in 1640. Many eminent persons trace their descent to him or to his brother.

THOMPSON, Elizabeth, philanthropist, was born at Rutland, Vt., Feb. 21, 1821. She was the daughter of Samuel Rowell, a farmer in humble circumstances, and when she was nine years old went to household service in a neighboring family, receiving as wages twenty-five cents per week. Her education was self-acquired, and she became such a remarkably handsome woman that while on a visit to Boston, Mass., in 1844, she married Thomas Thompson, a millionaire of that city. When he died in 1869, the use of the entire income of his estate was left to Mrs. Thompson. She has given large sums to aid the cause of temperance, and a temperance tract, "Figures of Hell," written by her, has been largely circulated. Mrs. Thompson has also given more than $100,000 to provide business pursuits for heads of families, hundreds of whom are now rich through her bounty. She gave $10,000 to a U. S. congressional commission to investigate yellow fever. The town of Longmont, at the base of the Rocky mountains, was founded by her, and she gave 640 acres of land with $300 to each colonist in Saline county, Kan. She was a large contributor to purchase the telescope for Vassar college, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and gave to the Concord (Mass.) school of philosophy the building in which their summer meetings were held. Mrs. Thompson suggested and carried out with her own money a song service for the poor in many of the larger cities of the country. She purchased Francis B. Carpenter's painting, "The Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln in the Presence of his Cabinet," and presented it to the U. S. congress, by whose direction it has been placed in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google

Mrs. Thompson in view of this was granted the freedom of the floor of the U. S. house of representatives, a privilege which has not been given to any other woman. In 1883 she gave $1,000 to the American association for the advancement of science, and in 1885 placed in the hands of the trustees of that association the sum of $25,000, to be employed for the promotion of scientific research. This is the "Elizabeth Thompson science fund."

HOFSTATTER, Theodore, designer and decorator, was born in Rastatt, Germany, in 1848. He was educated in the public schools of New York, and in 1871 entered business for himself, succeeding his father. His father was Theodore Hofstatter, a native of Carlsruhe, Baden, Germany, who received the training of a civil engineer at the polytechnic institute there, and was attached to the heavy artillery branch of the military service until the revolution of 1848, when, becoming involved in that uprising, he was captured as an insurgent, confined in the fortress of Rastatt, which he had built, but subsequently escaped to the United States, where he started in the manufacture of furniture at wholesale, in partnership with a friend, who had been a wood-carver in the old country. The firm name was Hofstatter & Schilling, and began business in 1851. After several years' association with his friend Schilling, the elder Hofstatter afterward dissolved partnership, and conducted the business by himself until the outbreak of the civil war, when he entered the United States service as captain of Company E of the 15th heavy artillery, where his talents as an engineer were soon discovered and applied with eminent success; all the forts around Alexandria, Va., being built under his instructions. It was while holding the post of engineer under McClellan, that he elicited the flattering commendation of that commander, whose endorsement of Hofstatter's adoption of the German method of making bombs and building powder magazines was among the other tributes he paid to his skill. After this, Hofstatter was given the command of Fort Lyon, where he remained until the close of the war. He was the author of several scientific works before his exile from Germany; one, on light and optics, being still a standard authority there, and though himself a son of an attaché of the court of the king of Prussia, maintains his uncompromising radical spirit, even to the present day. Upon the conclusion of the war, he resumed in New York the manufacture of furniture, in which he was the first to introduce in this country the "Turkish" upholstered work, now so long popular with the trade. His business had been confined altogether to the trade, and mainly to the southern and California markets. Retiring to Germany in 1871, he left it to his two sons, Adolph G. and Theodore Hofstatter, who assumed charge then, developing it from insignificant proportions to a condition that now (1894) contrasts strongly with its beginning over twenty years ago, and establishing for the firm name, Hofstatter's Sons, a wide reputation. Adolph, whose predilection for art originally led him to devote himself almost exclusively to it, had been an instructor of free-hand drawing for five years in the industrial schools of the Mechanics' and tradesmen's society, then at 472 Broadway, but subsequently he entered for a while the employ of Herter Brothers as a wood-carver. Theodore had conducted the affairs of the concern by himself after the retirement of his father, but upon being joined by his brother Adolph, the firm as it was afterward known, so far as the wholesale department of the business was concerned, became Hofstatter's Sons. The factory had been in the lower part of the city during the early part of its existence, but subsequently it was removed to East Thirteenth street, where for the last twelve years it has remained, and where, so far as it is individually concerned, it has been restricted entirely to the original line of work with which its reputation has been so long associated, namely, the manufacture of furniture at wholesale, and in which both brothers are equally interested. It was not, however, until 1885 that, under the firm name of Theodore Hofstatter & Co., Theodore, the younger, founded a decorative branch of the house, which he opened on Broadway near Twelfth street, where it has kept abreast ever since with the current of fashionable taste in illustrating, in the styles reproduced, all those characteristics with which the names inseparably connected with the history of the three Louis are essentially a part. Berain, Lebrun, Watteau, André, Charles Boule, have now a historical significance; Caffieri, Gouthiere, Reisener, Fragonard, Greuze, Boucher, Martin, and the rest, awaken a whole train of associations. It is through their influence, and such as theirs, that Theodore Hofstatter's designs possess the material to produce only those effects that can be truthfully termed good style. Though excluding cabinet work proper in connection with all contracts, his field is broad enough to furnish examples of decorative work in which his ancient French predecessors gained distinction; for it was to those *canapés* and *fauteuils*, upholstered with the famous tapestries of Gobelins or Beauvais, their frames carved with much spirit or with feeling, and richly gilt, that most of their fame is to be credited. His branch of decoration is restricted almost exclusively to fulfilling contracts for the trade, which has, despite the fact of its apparent isolation from the general channel of patronage, developed resources and created designs that are indisputably of the first excellence. Among prominent public buildings in which Theodore Hofstatter has executed contracts have been the City club, the Down-town club, the Arkwright club, and nine floors of the Hotel Savoy. He has interested himself in American art, and has begun (1894) to further its advancement by enlisting the interest of his clients. He was president of the Furniture board of trade for about five years; has been president of the Merchants' and manufacturers' club; he is a member of the Veteran association of the 12th regiment, as well as of the Morris club, and of the Morton commandery of the Knights Templar. He has been the inventor of machinery applied to the manufacturing of furniture, many of which inventions have become well-known patents.

THOMPSON, Hugh Smith, civil service commissioner, Washington, D. C., was born in Charleston, S. C., Jan. 24, 1836. His family has been an honorable one in South Carolina. His mother descended from one of the old Huguenot families. His grandfather, Judge Waddy Thompson, Sr., of Virginia birth, was a distinguished jurist, whose qualities, Gov. Perry said, made him great. His uncle, Gen. Waddy Thompson, Jr., was a congressman and U. S. minister to Mexico. He was graduated from the South Carolina military academy in 1856, and in 1857 became a professor of French and *belles-lettres* in the Arsenal academy at Columbia, S. C., and rose to be captain. In the war he served bravely as captain of the battalion of state cadets in Charleston and other parts of the state. After the war he took charge of the Columbia male academy until 1876; was elected state superintendent of education in that year and in 1878 and 1880; was tendered in

Digitized by Google

1882 the presidency of the South Carolina college, and the superintendency of the Citadel academy, but was elected governor in the same year, and re-elected in 1884; resigned as governor June 30, 1886, to take the place of assistant secretary of the United States treasury, tendered him by President Cleveland; frequently acted as secretary of the treasury in the absence of the secretary, and was appointed the democratic member of the civil service commission by President Cleveland in February, 1889, but the senate did not act on the nomination, and he was reappointed by President Harrison in May, 1889, and now holds that place. In every position, both state and national, Gov. Thompson has shown the very highest qualities. He has been conscientious, energetic and capable, with tact, courtesy and administrative statesmanship. As a soldier in the war his service was useful and honorable, and his command unusually notable in its connection with the civil war. It fired the first gun of the war, Jan. 9, 1861, upon the Federal warship Star of the West; it participated gallantly in the dramatic operations against Charleston, Fort Sumter and the historic South Carolina coast, and was not disbanded until after the surrender of Johnston's army. An accomplished scholar, his career as an educator has been brilliantly valuable. He was nominated for superintendent of education without his knowledge. He found the school system of South Carolina in bad repute, and its funds misused, and put it on its feet by reforms to which his name is firmly linked. He freed it from debt, and, against warm opposition, established the important plan of supporting the schools by local taxes. He instituted summer normal schools, which trained the teachers and drew attention to and popularized the system. He took a signal part in the redemption of South Carolina from carpet-bag rule by his eloquent speeches. As chief magistrate of his state he discharged his duties with rare ability, winning a second term without opposition. As the acting head of the treasury, the most important department of the government, he bore his great responsibilities masterfully, when, in the financial public uneasiness in 1887, the power of the government was invoked to prevent a money depression from running into disaster. Handling his great trust consummately, and impressing the public leaders strongly, he won universal respect and influence. He has maintained his repute and service in the Civil service commission. He married Miss Clarkson of South Carolina in 1858, and his domestic and social life is most attractive.

ADAMS, John Dunning, commissioner of mines, manufactures, and agriculture of the state of Arkansas, was born in Humphreys county, Tenn., June 23, 1827, eldest son of Samuel and Rebecca (May) Adams. Gov. Samuel Adams was born in Halifax county, Va., in 1805, and moved with his parents to Tennessee when a child. When he grew to manhood and married Rebecca, daughter of J. W. and Elizabeth May of Dickson county, Tenn., he settled in Humphreys county, in that state, where John D. was born, and remained there until 1835, when he removed to Arkansas and engaged in farming operations. In 1842 he was elected to the state senate from his district, and chosen president of that body. On the resignation of Gov. Yell in 1844, being ex-officio lieutenant-governor, he became the acting governor of Arkansas. In 1847 he was elected state treasurer, and moved with his family to Little Rock, the state capital, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1850, and where his body is interred. The son, John D., was only seven years old when he moved to Arkansas. The state then being on the frontier, his opportunities for attending school were few. He was given a fair common-school education, and for a short time attended an academy at Little Rock. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, though only eighteen years old, he volunteered and enlisted as a private in a cavalry company in Col. Yell's regiment. He was appointed orderly sergeant, and took part in the battle of Buena Vista, where he received a severe wound. After his return from the Mexican war he became private secretary to Gov. Thomas H. Drew, and also studied law, but never engaged in its practice. In 1852 he became interested in river navigation. In a few years his interests grew to large dimensions, and his numerous steam craft plied the Arkansas, Mississippi, and White rivers. His fondness for steamboating clung to him throughout life, and up to within a short time of his death he maintained his connection with that business. In 1861, when war was declared between the states, John D. Adams naturally sided with the South, and enlisted in the Confederate army, becoming chief quartermaster of the Trans-Mississippi department of the Confederate army, with the rank of major. In 1848, at Little Rock, Ark., he married Catherine, daughter of Dr. Daniel Yeiser, and granddaughter of Phillip Yeiser of Baltimore, Md., a captain in the American army of the revolutionary war, and afterward a citizen of Kentucky cotemporaneous with Daniel Boone. Since the civil war Maj. Adams has engaged in agriculture, owning and operating a number of cotton plantations along the Arkansas river. Besides these and his river steamers, he was connected with many other important enterprises. Ever ready to aid in any effort to develop and build up his section, he frequently made investments without hope of profitable returns. An affable and genial nature won for him friends wherever he went, and his innate nobility of soul prompted the kindliest actions for the suffering and needy all through a busy and active life. In 1876–1882 he owned and controlled the leading daily paper of the state. He declined the solicitations of friends and admirers to compete for high positions, even the gubernatorial chair. In 1892 he gave his consent to accept the position of commissioner of mines, manufactures, and agriculture for the state, having already been appointed U. S. world's fair commissioner for the state. He was for many years an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and held the highest degrees known to the order. He was a communicant of the Episcopal church, and a vestryman for several years, being senior warden of his parish. Maj. Adams was a sterling and marked character in the commercial and social history of Arkansas for more than forty years. Habits of industry, untiring zeal, clear business ideas, cheerfulness under defeat, an affable and cordial nature, with a lively interest in the weal of his state and people, were the well-marked traits of his busy and active life. He died Dec. 7, 1892, at his home in Little Rock, and was buried in Mount Holly cemetery with others of his family. His widow and sons, Samuel B. and Dean Adams, survive him.

STEPHENS, Daniel, clergyman, was born in Bedford county, Pa., in April, 1778. He was brought up on a farm, entered Jefferson college, Pa., in 1801 and was graduated therefrom in 1803. He subsequently taught there and at Easton, Md., and in 1809 entered the Episcopal ministry. He held charges at Chestertown, Centreville and Havre de Grace, Md., at Staunton, Va., 1820–28; at Columbia, Tenn.,

Digitized by Google

1828–33, and at Bolivar, Tenn., 1833–49. His degree of D.D. came from the University of Pennsylvania in 1820. He bore a part in organizing the diocese of Tennessee in 1828, and was prominent in its early councils. He died at Bolivar, Hardeman county, Tenn., Nov. 21, 1850.

SHAW, Samuel, merchant, was born at Boston, Mass., Oct. 2, 1854, the son of Francis Shaw, a prominent merchant of Boston who, in connection with Robert Gould, founded the town of Goldsborough, Me. Samuel was educated in the common schools of his native town and at the Boston Latin school and, prior to the revolutionary war, entered a counting house to commence the mercantile life for which his father had fitted him. As soon as he reached his majority he joined the army that Washington was organizing at Cambridge, and on Jan. 1, 1776, was commissioned a lieutenant in the artillery, continuing in this branch of the service throughout the war. Even before the revolution broke out he was an ardent patriot, and became engaged in a dispute with Lieut. Wragg of the British army, who was stationed at his father's house. Young Shaw challenged the lieutenant, and a duel was only averted by Maj. Pitcairn, who persuaded Lieut. Wragg to offer an apology, and the affair was happily adjusted. Lieut. Shaw was successively promoted adjutant and brigade-major in the artillery corps, and for gallantry in the various actions at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth was made aide-de-camp to Gen. Knox in August, 1779. Maj. Shaw took a deep interest in the events that occurred at the dissolution of the army. He was elected secretary of the committee of officers who organized the Society of the Cincinnati, and is believed to have written the original draft of the constitution. At the close of the war he again turned his attention to business, and in 1784 accepted a position as supercargo to China. He returned to America in May, 1785, and Gen. Knox tendered him the position of first secretary in the War department, which he accepted. Maj. Shaw made a number of voyages to China which were all successful, and he accumulated quite a fortune. He was married on Aug. 21, 1792, to Hannah, a daughter of William Phillips of Boston. In February, 1793, he sailed from Bombay for Canton. He had contracted a disease of the liver at Bombay which caused his death on his voyage to America. He died at sea on May 30, 1794.

STARK, William, loyalist, was born at Londonderry, N. H., Apr. 12, 1724, elder brother of Gen. John Stark. He served as a captain of rangers in the French war, being engaged with much credit at Ticonderoga, and in the capture of Louisburg in 1758, and of Quebec in 1759. He acquired much property in his native place, where he was a leading man, and in what is now Oxford county, Me., and at the beginning of the revolution was disposed to take sides with his neighbors, but on some offence to his pride went over to the British, and vainly attempted to carry his brother with him. His lands were confiscated, his name proscribed, and he was killed on Long Island, probably in 1776, by a fall from his horse, while a colonel in the king's army.

BILLINGS, Charles Ethan, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Wethersfield, Vt., Dec. 6, 1835. He was the son of Ethan F. Billings and great-grandson of Joseph Billings, who settled in Windsor, Vt., in 1793. While he was yet in infancy his parents removed to Windsor, where he received a practical education. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of the Robbins & Lawrence company at Windsor, and during his four years with them—three years as apprentice and one year as journeyman—he obtained an intricate knowledge of the business which was the foundation of his life-work. Subsequently he removed to Springfield, Mass., and a few months later to Hartford, Conn., and for six years was employed at the pistol manufactory of Samuel Colt as tool maker and die sinker, and during the last three years as foreman of the die-sinking department. In 1862 he was called to the gun factories of E. Remington & Sons at Utica, N. Y., where, amidst doubt and opposition, he built up a plant for drop-forgings, which increased the efficiency of labor forty-fold in the production of the several parts of their pistol. In 1865 he returned to Hartford, and for three years was superintendent of the manufacturing department of the Weed sewing machine company. In 1868 he became president and superintendent of the Roper sporting arms company at Amherst, Mass., and the next year the business was removed to Hartford, and reorganized shortly after as the Billings & Spencer company. Experiencing severe reverses in the manufacture of the Roper sporting arms, in 1870 they took up drop-forgings of every description as a specialty, in addition to the manufacture of machinists' small tools, embracing an endless variety of articles, all of which are drop-forged from solid iron and steel, and from that time the business has had a steady growth, until at the present time (1894), they require nearly 50,000 feet of floor space and employ 150 men. Mr. Billings's inventive genius and studied research early manifested themselves, and as a result he has brought out many of the useful articles manufactured at their works. Their goods are sent to all parts of the world, and their catalogue is continually augmented from year to year by new inventions of Mr. Billings, who, since the organization of the company, has been its president and controlling spirit. An important invention in electrical science is the Billings patent commutator bar for dynamo electrical machines, now made from solid bar copper by drop-forging and supplied by the Billings & Spencer company to all the leading manufacturers of dynamo-electric machines. There is by their use, not only a great saving in cost, but a large gain in transmission of power. During the early history of the corporation, C. M. Spencer, the inventor of the widely known Spencer rifle, was associated with him, but withdrew in 1872, retaining his directorship. Mr. Billings has been a leading member of both branches of the common council of the city and active on important committees. He is a trustee of the State savings bank and of the Hartford trust company, president of the Board of fire commissioners, and of the National machine company of Hartford. He has received all the York and Scottish degrees of masonry, is past grand commander of the Grand commandery, Knights Templars of Connecticut, is connected with the Second Congregational church and is active in the advancement of philanthropic and religious work. He has been twice married. Two of his sons are officially connected with the Billings & Spencer company, Frederick C. as superintendent, and Harry E. as assistant superintendent.

Digitized by Google

SPRING, Gardiner, clergyman, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Feb. 24, 1785, son of Samuel Spring, D.D. He was graduated from Yale in 1805, taught for fifteen months in Bermuda, read law at New Haven in the office of D. Daggett, was admitted to the bar in December, 1808, but soon turned to divinity, studied for a year at Andover, and in August, 1810, became pastor of the Brick Presbyterian church on Beekman street, New York. This post he held for sixty-three years, declining the presidency of Hamilton and that of Dartmouth, and gaining much repute and influence in the city. He was one of the founders of the American Bible, Tract, and Home missionary societies, 1816, '25, '26. He published, besides single and collected sermons, "Essays on the Distinguishing Traits of Christian Character" (1813); "Memoir of S. J. Mills" (1820); "Fragments from the Study of a Pastor" (1838); "Obligations of the World to the Bible" (1839); "The Attraction of the Cross" (1845); "The Bible not of Man" (1847); "The Power of the Pulpit" (1848); "Memoir of H. L. Murray" (1849); "The Mercy-Seat" (1849); "First Things" (2 vols., 1851); "The Glory of Christ" (2 vols., 1852); "Contrast between Good and Bad Men" (2 vols., 1855); "Brick Church Memorial" (1861); "Pulpit Ministrations" (2 vols., 1864), and "Personal Reminiscences" (2 vols., 1866). His works to 1873 were collected in ten volumes (1875). In 1856 his congregation removed to a new building on Fifth avenue and Thirty-sixth street. His degree of D.D. was conferred by Hamilton in 1819, and by Lafayette in 1853. He had a colleague from 1861, and in his last years preached little, but retained the pastorate till his death in New York, Aug. 18, 1873. (See his "Memorial Discourse," by J. O. Murray, D.D., 1873.)

Gardiner Spring

IVES, Levi Silliman, second P. E. bishop of North Carolina, and twenty-fifth in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Meriden, Conn., Sept. 16, 1797. His parents removed to Turin, Lewis county, N. Y., when he was quite young, and he lived at that place until he was fifteen years of age, when he entered the academy at Lowville. While he was pursuing his studies the war of 1812 broke out, and he left his books to serve in the field for nearly a year, returning to complete his preparation for entering college. In 1816 he became a student at Hamilton, having the Presbyterian ministry in view, but on account of ill health was obliged to leave without finishing the course. In 1819 he was rebaptized and confirmed in the Episcopal church, and removed to New York to study theology under Bishop Hobart, whose daughter, Rebecca, he married three years later. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Hobart in 1822, and became rector at Batavia, N. Y., and later of Trinity church, Philadelphia, in which he was ordained priest by Bishop White in 1823. In 1827 he was called to Christ church, Lancaster, Pa., and in 1828 to Christ church, New York city, where he was first an assistant and then rector. In 1831 he was elected bishop of North Carolina, and was consecrated Sept. 22d of that year. He took a warm interest in education and in the religious training of the slaves, but went to such extremes in advocating Catholic doctrine, favoring auricular confession, and other practices that had been reintroduced by the English tractarians, that the greater part of his diocese took offence, and a serious quarrel seemed imminent. Bishop Ives renounced the doctrines he had so zealously advocated, but again championed them and repaired to Rome, where, on Christmas day, 1852, he made a formal submission to the pope. At the general convention of the Episcopal church in 1852 he was declared deposed by his own act, and sentence was passed on Oct. 11th. In 1854 he published a defence of his course, entitled "The Trials of a Mind in its Progress to Catholicism." After his return to the United States he was appointed professor of rhetoric in St. Joseph's theological seminary, and lecturer on the same subject in the convents of the Sacred Heart and of the Sisters of charity. He was made president of the conference of St. Vincent de Paul, and in 1828 he established the Catholic male protectory and the House of the angels, a home for destitute and orphan children. He was president of both institutions as long as he lived, and bequeathed his library to the first named. His published works, besides that just mentioned, comprise: "Catechism;" "Manual of Devotion;" "Humility a Ministerial Qualification" (1840); "The Apostles' Doctrine and Fellowship" (1844), and "Sermons on the Obedience of Faith" (1849). He died in New York city Oct. 13, 1867.

CLAPP, Asa, merchant, was born in Mansfield, Mass., March 15, 1762. By the death of his parents he was left at an early age entirely dependent upon his own exertions but succeeded in obtaining common-school education. Having a daring spirit he gallantly volunteered at the age of sixteen to act as substitute for a young man drafted into Gen. Sullivan's expedition in 1778. He was immediately appointed a non-commissioned officer. After his discharge he proceeded to Boston on foot and enlisted on one of the privateers which were being fitted out from northern ports. He made three cruises under Capt. Dunn and was promoted to be first lieutenant. Upon one expedition, discovering an English ship becalmed, he commanded an attack in a single boat, which was conducted with such adroitness that he captured the vessel without the loss of a single man. At the conclusion of the revolutionary war he had acquired such distinction that he was given command of a ship in the merchant service. He was at Port au Prince when the attack was made upon that city by negroes, and rendered signal service to the white inhabitants in repelling the attack. After passing several years in the command of various ships he finally established himself as a merchant at Portland, Me., in 1796. Here he gradually became largely interested in commerce, in which he acquired a wide reputation for exactitude and perfection of all business habits, securing for himself a credit not only at home but in foreign countries, probably unsurpassed by any other merchant of the day. On Dec. 22, 1807, when congress laid a general embargo on the shipping of the United States to preserve our neutrality, the rights of sailors, and the national honor, Mr. Clapp was among the firmest supporters of the government, whose act nearly ruined him. In 1811 he was a member of the council of the commonwealth of Massachusetts when Elbridge Gerry was governor, previous to the separation of Maine. In 1812 when congress declared war against Great Britain, Mr. Clapp gave his warmest

Asa Clapp

Digitized by Google

support to the government, although it drove all his ships from the ocean. He also subscribed over half the amount of his property to sustain the national credit in the face of the bankrupt condition of the government, and the powerful opposition against the administration. When volunteers were called for to protect Portland he enlisted as a common soldier. After the war Mr. Clapp revived his commercial enterprises and continued to be one of the most successful and distinguished merchants of the land and among the foremost promoters of the interest and prosperity of his station. In 1816 he was appointed one of the commissioners to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, to which he was the largest subscriber in Maine. He was elected a delegate to the convention held in October, 1819, for forming the constitution of the state, and was several years a representative from Portland to the state legislature. He retained his faculties and attended to the management of his large estate up to within a few hours of his death, which occurred in Portland, Apr. 17, 1848. Never did a death excite more deep and universal lamentations. It was like the grief of an immense household for its progenitor.

RUMFORD, Benjamin Thompson, count, statesman and savant, was born in Woburn, Mass., March 26, 1753. He was a descendant of Jonathan Thompson, who came to Woburn in 1659. His father died while he was still young. His mother, who was Ruth Pierce before marriage, died in 1811. He was educated at the common schools but displayed a tendency toward the mechanical arts. Being placed as a clerk in the establishment of John Appleton, a merchant in Salem, he showed no qualities which would indicate success in a business career, and through the kindness of friends gained permission to attend the philosophical lectures of Professor Winthrop, of Cambridge. Later, he studied medicine at Woburn, under Dr. John Hay, and in the meantime devoted his leisure to the study of algebra, trigonometry and astronomy, so that it is stated that at the age of fifteen he was able to calculate an eclipse. Still sustaining his interest in mechanics, he devoted much time to the manufacture of surgical instruments. For a while, also, he was employed as a clerk in a dry-goods store in Boston. Then he tried teaching school, at first in Bradford, Mass., and afterward in Rumford, now Concord, N. H. In the latter town, in 1771, he met with Mrs. Sarah Walker Rolfe, a rich widow, about thirteen years older than himself, whom he married. Having been appointed by the governor of New Hampshire to be a major in a regiment of that state, the act aroused a great deal of feeling, on account of his youth and because it was understood that his proclivities were altogether tory. Such a state of feeling was awakened, in fact, that it was designed to subject Mr. Thompson to the indignity of tarring and feathering, when he left Concord suddenly and alone, and went to Boston. Here he made the acquaintance of Gen. Thomas Gage, and appears to have vacillated in his opinions between the two sides, as after the battle of Bunker Hill he was favorably considered by the commander-in-chief for an appointment in the Continental army. Probably if it had not been for the rancorous jealousies which were beginning to characterize the period, and which, in the case of Thompson were exhibited by the New Hampshire officers, a very valuable friend to the revolution would have been secured. As it was, on returning to Woburn, early in 1775, he was arrested and tried, with the result that his character was left obscured by doubt and his patriotism blackened by suspicion, without his being absolutely condemned. Chagrined and disheartened by the combination of circumstances against him, Thompson threw over his allegiance altogether. Turning whatever he could lay his hands on into money, he left his family and friends, by whom nothing was heard of him again until the end of the war. It was afterward known that he remained in and about Boston until the evacuation of that city, when he was sent to England by Gen. Howe with dispatches to Lord George Germain, who was at that time secretary of state for the colonies and who became his patron. Thompson's personal appearance, manners and education recommended him and he received an appointment in the colonial office, in which he showed remarkable ability. His bent in the direction of science led him to make experiments in connection with arms and explosives which proved valuable, and in 1779 he was elected a fellow of the Royal society. In the following year Thompson received an undersecretary's appointment, but in 1781, there being a change in the ministry, he gave this up and returned to America. He raised in New York a troop called the King's American dragoons, of which he was lieutenant-colonel, his commission bearing date Feb. 24, 1782. For a time it is stated that he made his headquarters on Long Island, and that he built a fort in Brooklyn. Then he is said to have been sent south and to have had a fight with Marion's men. About the time of the end of the war, he returned to England, and was knighted by the king. Soon after, he visited the continent. In 1784, having aroused the interest of the Bavarian government, he received a confidential appointment from the elector, with the rank of aide-de-camp and the position of chamberlain, and at once went to work to reorganize the military establishment of Bavaria. He made up a code of tactics and discipline, organized industrial schools for the soldiers' children, and interested himself in his old subject of the manufacture of arms and ammunition. In a general way, in fact, he seems to have exercised a large statesmanship in Munich, as an adviser to the crown and to the ministry. He labored hard in suppressing the system of beggary, which at that time in Bavaria had become a fine art. Finding that the beggars were concentrated in the cities and large towns he succeeded in driving them out of these and setting them at work so that they became self-supporting. His services were appreciated; he was made a member of the council of state and appointed major-general. He was promoted to lieutenant-general, was made commander-in-chief of the general staff and minister of war, besides being superintendent of the police of the electorate, and at length reached the highest possible position for a foreigner, in being for a time chief of the regency which governed Bavaria during the absence of the elector. In 1790 he was made a count of the holy Roman empire, when he chose as his title the name of Rumford, which was the town in New Hampshire where he married. The improvements which Count Rumford introduced into Bavaria were not confined to statecraft or public education, but he even interested himself in domestic economy. For a time he devoted himself to the study of cookery and the construction of stoves and cooking-ranges and utensils, with the result of improving the methods in use, as to warming, ventilation and cooking, to a very remarkable degree. He started a stock-farm, where he raised cattle and horses and improved the breeds of the country; he reclaimed

Digitized by Google

waste land near Munich, which he turned into a park, and there a monument was erected in his honor. In 1795 he traveled over Europe, visiting England, and some time after was appointed to the latter country as minister from Bavaria, but having been an English subject, he could not be received at the court of St. James in that capacity. In 1789 he founded the Royal institution, and was successful in arranging for the appointment of Sir Humphrey Davy as professor of chemistry. In 1802 he settled in Paris. His first wife had died, Jan. 19, 1792, after being separated from him for sixteen years, and in 1804 he married the widow of Lavoisier, the great French chemist, and established himself at Auteuil, in the villa of her former husband, where he devoted himself to scientific researches. He now made a profound study of the subject of heat which led him into the demonstration of the correlation of forces, for the demonstration of which Sir William Grove has received the largest amount of reputation. Grove, by the way, was a professor in the very Royal institution which Rumford had established, and his work was only made public in 1846. With a view to future work in this line, Count Rumford gave $5,000 to the American academy of arts and sciences, and the same amount to the Royal society, for the purpose of founding the Rumford prizes, to be awarded for the most important discoveries in light and heat. Count Rumford died at his home in Auteuil, Aug. 21, 1814. In his will he left to the Royal institution his philosophical apparatus, specimens and models and to Harvard college a sum of money to found the Rumford professorship of the physical and mathematical sciences as applied to the useful arts, which was established in October, 1816. A collection of Count Rumford's works was published in London in four volumes (1797–1802). His life, by James Renwick, is in Sparks's "American Biography," and a complete collection of his works was published in Boston in 1876. Count Rumford left a daughter, Sarah, who was born in Concord, N. H., Oct. 18, 1774, and who inherited the title of Countess of Rumford, besides receiving one-half of her father's pension from the Bavarian government. In association with her father, she established the Rolfe and Rumford asylums in Concord, N. H., and she gave in her will $15,000 to the New Hampshire asylum for the insane, and to the Concord female charitable society, the Boston children's friend society, and the Fatherless and widows' society of Boston, each $2,000. She died in Concord, N. H., Dec. 2, 1852.

STEPHENS, Henry Louis, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11, 1824. His work dates chiefly from 1859, when he settled in New York and began to illustrate the publications of Frank Leslie; later he was connected with the Harpers. He painted in water colors, but attempted little in the more ambitious walks of art, confining himself to the illustration of books, magazines, and weeklies, especially "Vanity Fair" and other comic papers. He had much power in the way of cartoons and caricatures, particularly with animal subjects, some of which he handled in a series of little juvenile books of great merit. He died at Bayonne, Hudson county, N. J., Dec. 13, 1882.

RYAN, Abram Joseph, poet-priest, was born at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 15, 1839. His parents had emigrated from Ireland not long before. He was educated for the priesthood in Maryland, and soon after his ordination followed a brother into the Confederate army, serving through most of the war as a chaplain, and sometimes in the ranks. In the winter of 1862–63 he ministered to the inmates of a prison in New Orleans, where the smallpox was raging. He was a creature of impulse, and wandered from place to place, disdaining rules and restraints, so that his track is not easy to follow. After the war he was at Biloxi, Miss., at Knoxville, Tenn., and at Augusta, Ga., where he edited in 1868 "The Banner of the South." For some years he had charge of St. Mary's church, Mobile. In 1880 he published at Baltimore his "Poems, Patriotic, Religious, and Miscellaneous," and lectured for a while in the North, with but limited success. His verses, which have more emotion than art, reflect his childlike nature, and the hopes, reverses and anguish of the war. They came "hot from the heart," and are very popular in the South, especially "The Conquered Banner," "The Sword of Robert E. Lee," "Gather the Sacred Dust," "The Lost Cause," and "The Flag of Erin." Father Ryan made many friends in his apparently aimless roamings, and was the object of much warm popular regard. He died of heart disease at the Franciscan monastery of St. Bonifacius in Louisville, Ky., Apr. 22, 1886.

PHELPS, Edward John, diplomat, was born at Middlebury, Vt., July 11, 1822, son of Samuel Shetler Phelps, a well-known jurist and U. S. senator, descended from William Phelps, colonist and large landholder of Connecticut, and his son, John Phelps, a soldier of the revolution from Connecticut. Edward John was graduated from Middlebury college in 1840, and then entered the office of Horatio Seymour at Utica, N. Y., where he studied law. He then completed his studies in one year's attendance at Yale law school and was admitted to the bar of Vermont in 1843. He opened a law office at Middlebury, but removed in 1845 to Burlington, Vt., where he attained a high position in his profession. President Fillmore appointed him second comptroller of the U. S. treasury, Sept. 30, 1851, and he held that trust during Mr. Fillmore's administration. In the Vermont constitutional convention of 1870 Mr. Phelps was a delegate, and largely directed the business of the convention. In 1877 he was president of the executive committee that planned and carried out the centennial celebration of the battle of Bennington. In 1880 he was president of the American bar association. He delivered a course of lectures on medical jurisprudence before the students of the University of Vermont that were preserved in book form. The democratic party of Vermont made him their candidate for governor in 1880, and with the party he suffered the usual defeat. In 1881 he became Kent professor of law at Yale university, which chair he still (1894) holds. In 1882 he lectured before the law students of Boston university on constitutional law. In 1885, when Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated president of the United States for the first time, he made Mr. Phelps U. S. minister to Great Britain, and he served until relieved by Robert T. Lincoln, appointed by President Harrison in 1889. In 1890 Mr. Phelps was the candidate of the democratic party in the Vermont legislature for U. S. senator, but failed of an election. Under the provisions of the Bering Sea arbitration treaty, providing for the settlement of the controversy between the United States and Great Britain, ratified by the senate March 29, 1892, President Harrison appointed Mr. Phelps one of the council of the court of arbitration on behalf of the U. S. government, his associates being Henry W. Blodgett, judge of the U. S. district court, and James C. Carter of New York, the court convening at Paris, Feb. 23, 1893, and

Digitized by Google

fully and satisfactorily adjudicating the dispute. Mr. Phelps contributed a series of articles on "The Constitution of the United States" for the "Nineteenth Century" (1888).

PAINE, Thomas, author, was born in Thetford, Norfolk, Eng., Jan. 29, 1737. His family were Quakers, and his father was a manufacturer of stays, and the boy was trained to that trade. When quite young, however, he went to London, where he remained for a time, and then settled in Sussex county, where he was appointed an exciseman. It appears from historical accounts that he lost this position through misconduct. He married the daughter of an official in the same connection, but lost his wife within a year, and settled in London.

For a time he taught in a school, and was again for a while in the customs service, but, while fulfilling his duties, occupied his leisure by writing prose and verse, and sometimes preached, he being a dissenter from the English church. He was chosen by his associates in the customs office to embody in a paper their complaints and objections concerning existing official management. His paper in this connection chanced to come before Benjamin Franklin, who was at the time the agent in London of the Pennsylvania colony, and he suggested to Paine that his abilities would find a more satisfactory field in America than in England; and as he was, by temperament and belief, a republican, he made up his mind to emigrate to America, and in 1774 went to Philadelphia, fortified by letters from Franklin. In 1775 he was editor of the "Pennsylvania Magazine," being at the same time a contributor to "Bradford's Pennsylvania Magazine," which was published by a Mr. Aitken. His first article, which made a prominent impression upon the general public, was an essay on anti-slavery; and after that his "Common Sense," a pamphlet which was published early in 1776, and which recommended independence of Great Britain, established him as an author of importance in relation to the political conditions of the country. For this tract the legislature of Pennsylvania voted Paine £500. He set forth in it all the arguments which had been already made in favor of separation from the mother-country, but his method of putting them forth was so clear and forcible, and yet so simple, that the work met with general acceptance on the part of all classes of readers. The University of Pennsylvania, largely on account of this tract, conferred upon Paine the degree of M.A., while the American philosophical society of Philadelphia admitted him to membership. It was translated into several languages in Europe, and after more than a hundred years from its publication, it is quoted by European republicans in their works advocating that form of government. Paine followed his "Common Sense" by "Crisis," which was published at intervals during the war of the revolution, and which was practically of great service to the cause of the patriots. It is stated, with regard to this work, that its initial number, which was published during the winter of 1776, was, by the order of Gen. Washington, read aloud to each regiment and to each detachment, and that this reading had great effect in relieving the despondency which was prevalent at that period in the entire army. In April, 1777, Paine, after serving for a time as aide to Gen. Greene, was elected clerk to the committee on foreign affairs of the colonial congress. He lost this position because of charges made against him by the commissioner to France, that he disclosed certain official secrets. This occurred in 1779, yet in the following year he was appointed clerk of the assembly of the Pennsylvania legislature. While occupying this position, Paine appealed to the people of the colonies in the interest of the army, and to show his earnestness in this appeal he subscribed his entire salary for the year to the fund which he suggested should be raised in their behalf. In 1781 Paine was associated with Col. Laurens in the attempt to obtain loans from France and Holland—an effort which proved successful. His work in this connection was considered so important that, shortly after the declaration of peace in 1783, the American congress voted to Paine the sum of $3,000, while the state of New York presented him with a large farm in Westchester county, and he was again made clerk of the legislature of Pennsylvania. But there was nothing in the existing condition of political affairs to rouse him to his full capacity, and accordingly for a time he devoted himself to mechanics. He invented an iron bridge, and, failing to find acceptance for it in this country, he went to France. Being there during the revolutionary period he published, under an assumed name, a pamphlet, in which he strongly advocated the abolition of royalty, and in 1791 he published in England the most important work of his life, the "Rights of Man," which was, in fact, an answer to Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution." The publication of this work made a great sensation in England, and Lord Erskine defended Paine, but, in spite of this able advocate, he was outlawed by the court of king's bench, and was obliged to flee. Leaving England he went to France, where he was received as a hero, and in September, 1792, was elected a member of the national convention. But while Paine was essentially a republican, his republicanism was not of the extremest kind—not sufficiently so to satisfy the Jacobins; and at the trial of Louis XVI. Paine alone proposed, says Madame de Staël, "what would have done honor to France, if it had been accepted—the offer to the king of an asylum in America"—by which he offended the party of the mountain, and in 1793 Robespierre caused him to be ejected from the convention on the ground of his being a foreigner, and had him thrown into Luxembourg prison, where he spent nearly a year in anticipation of the guillotine. During his imprisonment Paine wrote his "Age of Reason," his greatest work. He was at length released through the efforts of James Monroe, who was at that time the American minister to France, and resumed his seat in the convention. It is alleged with regard to Paine that he was at this time habitually intemperate. It is certain, at least, that he offended his countrymen by writing an abusive letter to President Washington, in which he accused him of not making the attempt which he should have made to release him from prison. With regard to the "Age of Reason," it is related that a portion of it had been written in America, and had been given to Joel Barlow for safe keeping. The work was published in London and Paris, in two parts, in 1794 and 1795. It was practically an attack upon the Bible and upon the Christian religion. It was equally, however, against atheism and in favor of deism. It is a remarkable fact, in regard to the life of Paine and his standing at this period, that when he desired to return to America President Jefferson permitted him, at his own request, to be brought home by an American war vessel, and after his return he was received in society with general favor. He, however, did not interest himself in politics or affairs. Intemperance and other vices, as would appear, had weakened his faculties. Paine was a voluminous writer. He published a great many pamphlets, some under his own name and oth-

Digitized by Google

ers anonymously. The most of them concern the political topics of the period. But he also possessed a great deal of knowledge concerning mechanics and political economy, and he wrote frequently on those subjects. He made suggestions in print concerning the construction of war vessels and iron bridges, and in regard to finance and the principles of government. He suggested the imposition of special taxation of estates after the death of the owners, with the object of creating and maintaining a fund which should be devoted to the establishment in business of all persons on reaching twenty-one years, and for caring for the needy in the decline of life. Excepting Volney, it is doubtful if any writer has so influenced the preaching of the Christian religion as Thomas Paine. Whereas Volney sought to show the differentiation of sects, and the illogical condition of accepted religion, in consideration of the numerous organizations into which its explanation was divided—Paine attacked Christianity at its basis, and criticised the Scriptures precisely the same as he would any other book or the work of any author. While his "Age of Reason" is comparatively little known to modern readers, its effect upon modern literature should not be underrated. Thomas Paine has probably done more to produce the alleged liberalism and practical atheism of the nineteenth century than all other individual forces put together. It is curious, in connection with all of this, that it is a recognized fact that Washington, Franklin, and indeed all the leading minds of the revolutionary period of American history, accredited Paine with the possession of remarkable ability, and faculties quite beyond the ordinary, and that, while they doubtless differed from him in regard to his religious or irreligious doctrines, they never failed to acknowledge his services to the patriot cause, and all these distinguished characters doubtless appreciated the fact that Paine, notwithstanding his aberrations, which were, after all, the fault of his temperament and antecedents, was one of the leading minds of the period. It should always be taken into consideration, in regard to this remarkable man, that not only in his own country and in England was he considered a power to be assimilated or opposed, as the case might be, but that in France and in Paris, in the very concentration—the most heated time—of the French revolution he was thought to be of sufficient importance in the convention to attract the attention of Robespierre. Thomas Paine's "Rights of Man" is said to have reached a circulation of 1,500,000 copies. It is said of his "Age of Reason" that it was deemed of sufficient importance, at the time of its publication, to be replied to by some twenty-odd different famous divines, among whom was Bishop Watson. It is claimed by some that Paine regretted the publication of this work, not that he had changed in regard to his views therein expressed, but that he feared it might do a great deal of harm and would do no good. Franklin is said to have counseled him not to publish but to burn it. It is credibly asserted of Paine that he never was an atheist, and that, in the course of his thinking with regard to religion and religions, he parted from orthodoxy without ever losing his faith in a God. It is said that he frequently preached on Sunday afternoons, in the latter part of his life, near New Rochelle, and that there was nothing in his sermons which was objectionable to the ordinary hearer. The sum of the general judgment with regard to Paine is that he was a man of large mental capacity, but without much concentration of purpose or idea; and that, in particular, he was not thorough in the study of any subject to which he devoted himself. He was impulsive, self-willed, and arrogant, and made few personal friendships. He married twice: the first wife died, and he separated from the second to form a relation with the wife of a Paris publisher, which was not to his credit. He had no children nor any relatives in this country. He was improvident and irregular in his habits, and, while he was unfortunate, his misfortunes were mainly occasioned by his own nature. Yet, with all that is to be said against him, there has never been impressed upon the minds of those who have studied the character of Thomas Paine any idea that he was not earnest and thorough in his republicanism, in his devotion to the idea which he had conceived and disseminated in opposition to that of monarchism. Further than that, his eccentricity and his lack of self-discipline prevented him from being an important factor in the immediate history of his time. Paine died in New York June 8, 1809. During the latter part of his life he resided on a farm which he owned at New Rochelle, N. Y., and there he was buried. Some time after his remains were removed to England by William Corbett, the radical, who had an idea that the republican notions which he favored would be fostered by this act. In this he proved to have been mistaken, and eventually Paine's remains were taken to France, where it is believed they rest at present. A monument to him, however, stands on the road between New Rochelle and White Plains, having been provided for by himself in his will.

DEACON, Edward, secretary, was born in Liverpool, England, Dec. 19, 1839, being a descendant of an old Bedfordshire family. After completing his education at Liverpool college he came to America with other members of the family, settling in Howard county, Ia. Leaving the farm he entered mercantile life in 1864 in the service of Capt. "Diamond Jo" Reynolds, the notable Mississippi steamboat captain, in the grain and pork business at McGregor, Ia., and soon proved himself so capable that large financial interests were entrusted to his care. In 1866 and 1867 he was paymaster for the contractors who were engaged in building the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. In 1868 he started for himself in the wholesale agricultural implement business at McGregor, establishing agencies for thesale of his goods all over southern Minnesota, northern Iowa and western Wisconsin. In 1873 he removed to Detroit, Mich., and after a brief engagement with the First national bank he became connected with the great seed house of D. M. Ferry & Co., in which he became a stockholder, and remained with them until 1884, when he was solicited to take charge of some private car companies located there, with the result that in 1886, upon the organization of the Consolidated rolling stock company of Bridgeport, Conn., he became its secretary and removed to that city. Mr. Deacon acts as superintendent and purchasing agent for this company, whose capital is $4,000,000, and who own many thousand freight cars which are leased to various railroads for service in the great through freight lines of the country; three machine and repair shops are located at western points for the maintenance of the property. Mr. Deacon is officially connected with many other business enterprises, where his ability is recognized and his counsel appreciated. He married June 10, 1871, Eliza, daughter of Rodman Stoddard. Mr. Deacon, having a taste for science and literature, is an interested and active member of the Fairfield county historical society, which has elected him its treasurer and honorary curator for several years; he is also an officer of the

Digitized by Google

Bridgeport scientific society. When the late P. T. Barnum presented these societies with the magnificent building, costing upwards of $100,000, in which they are now located, Mr. Deacon was chosen an agent to receive the building from the estate, and the legal transfer took place in his office. In 1891 Mr. Deacon published a historical pamphlet, entitled "John Meres and Some Early English Newspapers," and in 1893 a genealogical work, "The Ancestors of Rodman Stoddard," which has received very favorable notice from the genealogical press of New York and Boston.

ALLEN, William, jurist, was born in Philadelphia in 1710. He was the son of an eminent merchant, who gave him unusual educational advantages, sending him abroad for his final studies. Upon his return he studied law, practiced in his native town, and married the daughter of Andrew Hamilton, who was the recorder of Philadelphia, and in 1741 succeeded to the office of his father-in-law. In 1750 he was appointed chief justice of the state, which office he held until 1774. When Benjamin West, the celebrated painter, came from Lancaster and opened his studio in Philadelphia, Mr. Allen gave him several commissions, and procured others from his friends. He co-operated with Benjamin Franklin in establishing the College of Philadelphia. His political affiliations were loyal to the king, and he was opposed to the rebellious acts of the colonies, and upon the approach of the revolution he retired in 1774 to England, where he published the "American Crisis," which contained an elaborate plan for restoring the American colonies to their dependence upon the mother-country. His two sons held positions of honor and trust in the provisional government, but afterward deserted the cause of the colonies, and one of them raised a regiment of loyalists in 1778. Judge Allen died in England in September, 1780.

SPRAGUE, Peleg, senator, was born at Duxbury, Plymouth county, Mass., April 28, 1793. He was a descendant of William Sprague, who is believed to have emigrated in 1629 with F. Higginson, and settled at Hingham, Mass. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1812, studied law at Litchfield, Conn., was admitted to the Plymouth county bar in August, 1815, practiced for two years at Augusta, Me., and then at Hallowell, Me., until 1835. Here he rose to eminence, and was in the state legislature, 1820–21, a representative in congress for two terms as a whig, 1825–29, and in the senate, 1829–35. He then removed to Boston, resumed practice, was an elector on the whig ticket in 1840, and U. S. judge for the Massachusetts district 1841–65. His "Decisions in Admiralty and Maritime Cases," edited by F. E. Parker, appeared in 1861, and his "Speeches and Addresses" in 1858. He was much admired as a debater, and respected as a judge. His degree of LL.D. was conferred by Harvard in 1847. He lived to a great age, long surviving his associates in the senate, and died in Boston, Oct. 13, 1880.

LEE, Stephen D., soldier, was born in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 22, 1833. His family was among the most distinguished in the state. During the revolutionary war, his great-grandfather, William Lee, was one of the forty principal citizens of Charleston confined on prison-ship and sent to St. Augustine, Fla., after the city was occupied by the British. His grandfather, Judge Thomas Lee, was U. S. judge for South Carolina during President Monroe's administration, presided during the Nullification difficulties, and was a strong Union man. The grandson, upon his graduation in 1854 from the U. S. military academy at West Point, was assigned to the 4th artillery, U. S. army, where he was first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster until 1861, when he resigned to cast his lot with the South in the civil war. Previous to the reduction of Fort Sumter, he was appointed captain in the South Carolina army, and, on becoming aide-de-camp to Gen. Beauregard, he with Col. Chestnut carried the summons to Maj. Anderson, demanding the surrender of the fort, and later, when Anderson declined, they carried the order to open fire on the fort. After the fall of Fort Sumter, Capt. Lee was made quartermaster, commissary and engineer disbursing officer for the Confederate army in Charleston, having been appointed captain in the regular army of the Confederate states. At his request, he was relieved from these duties, which were distasteful to him, and went to Virginia in command of the light battery of Hampton's South Carolina legion. He was in several fights with Federal gunboats on the Potomac; was promoted major of artillery November, 1861, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of artillery; was with Gen. Johnston in the Peninsula campaign and in the battles around Richmond. He took part in the battles of Seven pines, Savage's station, and Malvern hill; commanded the 4th Virginia cavalry for six weeks, as all the field officers were wounded; was complimented by Gen. Robert E. Lee for activity and gallantry; and commanded a battalion of artillery in Gen. Lee's army in the campaign against Gen. Pope. His services at the battle of second Manassas or Bull Run were brilliant, and attracted the attention of the entire army. At Antietam he did conspicuous service, for which he was made brigadier-general, Nov. 6, 1863, and ordered by President Davis to Vicksburg, Miss., to take command of the garrison and batteries holding the Mississippi river at that point. Here he was signally successful in many important engagements, notably at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, and subsequently in the battle of Baker's Creek or Champion Hills, where he was greatly complimented for his gallantry. Gen. Lee commanded a part of the intrenchments in Vicksburg near the railroad cut, and immediately after the fall of that city was exchanged, promoted major-general Aug. 3, 1863, and placed in command of all the cavalry in Mississippi, Alabama, West Tennessee and East Louisiana. When Sherman marched from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., with an army of 30,000 men, Gen. Lee hung on his front, rear and flanks with a cavalry force of 2,500 men. The infantry force was not large enough to fight a battle and little opposition could be made by the cavalry force. When Gen. Polk was sent from Mississippi to reinforce the Confederate army at Dalton, Ga., Gen. Lee was promoted lieutenant-general June 23 1864, and assigned to the command of the department of Mississippi, Alabama, East Louisiana and West Tennessee. After the battle of Harrisburg or Tupelo, Miss., Gen. Lee was ordered to Atlanta, Ga., and assigned to the command of Hood's old corps of infantry, Hood having relieved Gen. Johnston in command of the army of Tennessee. Here he was engaged in the battle of July 28th on the left of Atlanta, was also in the battle of Jonesboro' south of

Digitized by Google

Atlanta, and subsequently accompanied Gen. Hood in his flank movement around Atlanta and north as far as Resaca, and then into Tennessee, *via* Tuscumbia, Ala. When the battle of Nashville was fought and Hood badly routed, Lee's corps held and repulsed the enemy at Overton Hill, and in the disaster his corps was the only one organized for three days after the rout. He was wounded while with the rear guard late in the afternoon of the day after this battle, but did not relinquish command till his corps was relieved by an organized rear guard, composed of infantry and the cavalry corps of Forrest south of Columbia. As soon as Gen. Lee was sufficiently recovered from his wound, he resumed command of his corps in North Carolina, and in time to surrender with the Confederate army commanded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. In February, 1865, Gen. Lee married Regina Harrison of Columbus, Miss. He has but one child—Blewett Lee. Since the war, Gen. Lee has labored constantly and energetically to build up the waste places of the South. By profession he is a planter, and is now president of the Mississippi agricultural and mechanical college. He has had charge of the college since its opening in 1880, his administration having been most successful. The college has known nothing but growth and prosperity since the day it first opened its doors. Gen. Lee has never aspired to political office. He has twice been called into politics, once as state senator, and afterward as a member of the last constitutional convention which framed the present constitution of Mississippi.

SHAW, Lemuel, jurist, was born at Barnstable, Mass., Jan. 9, 1781, where his father was pastor, 1760–1807. After graduating from Harvard in 1800 he taught for a year; was employed on the Boston "Gazette," translated in 1802 a French book on Napoleon, which was not published, and in September, 1804, was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He was a member of the Massachusetts state legislature 1811–16 and 1819; of the convention to revise the law in 1820, and of the state senate 1821–22 and 1828–29. He drew up the charter of Boston in 1822, and a memorial to congress against the tariff in 1829. His first and only judicial post was that of chief justice of the state, which he at first refused, but accepted in September, 1830, and held for thirty years. Here he won great repute and influence, and was considered the most profound of New England judges since the time of Judge T. Parsons, who was chief justice 1806–13. His decisions may be found in the last sixteen volumes of Pickering's Reports, and in those of Metcalf, Cushing and Gray, in all some fifty volumes. He presided at the famous trial of Prof. J. W. Webster, the murderer of Dr. G. Parkman, in 1850, and charged severely, but justly, against the accused. In 1831 he received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard, of which he was long an overseer, and from Brown in 1850. He was a member of the American academy of arts and sciences, and of the Massachusetts and New England historical societies. He published a few charges and addresses, and died in Boston March 30, 1861.

Lemuel Shaw

GLIDDEN, Charles Jasper, telegrapher, was born at Lowell, Mass., Aug. 29, 1857. Shortly after his graduation from the grammar schools of Lowell, in 1872, he became a messenger boy for the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph company, and one year later, at the age of fifteen, was made manager of the company's office at Manchester, N. H. Here he remained until 1876, and in addition to his duties as telegrapher, was also the Manchester correspondent of the Boston "Transcript," "Traveller," and "Globe." He became interested in the telephone business in the fall of 1876, through arranging lines for experimental tests for Prof. Bell from Manchester to Boston. In 1877 he commenced building private lines for telephone purposes, and in the summer of the same year he commenced to canvass for a telephone exchange system at Lowell, which was started during the following year, and soon became one of the first telephone exchange systems in the world. Later, Mr. Glidden became treasurer of the telephone companies operating in the states of New Hampshire, Maine, and nearly all of Massachusetts, which were afterward consolidated under the name of the New England telephone company, and of which he was secretary until 1884, when he resigned, that his entire time might be devoted to the Erie telegraph and telephone company. This early connection with the telephone business enabled Mr. Glidden to accumulate a comfortable fortune, which he enjoys at his home in Lowell, Mass. He is much interested in church and benevolent work; is treasurer and trustee of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church of Lowell. He is a 32d degree Mason, and a life-member of the Massachusetts consistory F. and A. M. Besides the offices already mentioned, he is secretary and treasurer of the Erie telegraph and telephone company; the Cleveland telephone company of Cleveland, O.; the Northwestern telephone exchange company of Minnesota and North and South Dakota, and the Southwestern telegraph and telephone company, and president of the Traders' national bank of Lowell, organized in July, 1892.

Chas J Glidden

BENEDICT, Erastus Cornelius, educator, chancellor of the University of the state of New York, was born at Bradford, Conn., March 19, 1800, the son of Rev. Joel T. Benedict. When he was quite young his parents removed to the state of New York, and there the son attended the district schools, and at the age of sixteen became himself a teacher in them. At eighteen he entered Williams college, and was graduated from there at twenty-one. He then became principal of an academy at Jamestown, N. Y., and subsequently at Newburg, N. Y. He then for a year was a tutor at Williams, where he had under instruction Mark Hopkins, who afterward attained to such eminence as president of the college. In 1824 Mr. Benedict was admitted to the bar, and removing to New York city, was appointed a deputy clerk under the U. S. district judge of southern New York. He soon began to practice at the bar, making a specialty of admiralty law, his attention having been directed to this branch by his experience in the district court, and he acquired a high reputation as an admiralty lawyer. In 1842 he was appointed a school trustee under the new common-school system, and in 1850 a member of the board of education, and subsequently its president; and about this time he was elected to the state assembly. In 1855 he was chosen one of the regents of the University of the state of New York, and in 1878 was made its chancellor, the highest position within the state connected with education. He held the chancellorship until his death. He stood high

Digitized by Google

as a lawyer, but his great work was performed in connection with the Board of education of New York city. He aided in its formation, and he did not relinquish his labors as a member of the board until it had under its charge 300 schools and 300,000 pupils, and employed 3,000 teachers, at an annual expenditure of $3,800,000. He was prominent in the various charitable organizations of the city, and was governor of the New York state woman's hospital from its incorporation. He was a member of the New York historical society, and delivered numerous addresses before historical and scientific societies, which were published. He published "American Admiralty" (1850); "A Run through Europe" (1860); "The Mediæval Hymns" (1861). He died in New York city Oct. 22, 1880.

SPENCER, William Ambrose, naval officer, was born at Hudson, N. Y., in 1793, a son of Judge Ambrose Spencer. He was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. navy Nov. 15, 1809, took part in Com. Thomas Macdonough's victory over the British squadron on Lake Champlain, Sept. 11, 1814; was promoted to lieutenant three months later, to commander in March, 1831, and to captain in January, 1841. He resigned from the service in December, 1843, and died in New York, March 3, 1854.

PALMER, Erastus Dow, sculptor, was born at Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., Apr. 2, 1817. Like so many others of the elder generation of American sculptors, he began life as a mechanic and was by his artisan studies led to art. He pursued the trade of a carpenter and joiner until he was twenty-nine years old. In 1846, upon seeing a cameo portrait, he cut, with tools he had himself made out of old files, a portrait of his wife on a shell. The success was so marked, that during the next two years Palmer cut more than 100 cameo portraits, and in 1851 exhibited at the Academy of design in New York his first marble bust, the "Infant Ceres," modeled after one of his children. The bust attracted much attention. A deeper impression was made by his two bas-reliefs, "Night" and "Morning," and the artist grew rapidly in fame. But, though he was a man deeply engaged in practical business before he turned to art, and though he drew all his artistic inspiration and all his artistic skill from his native soil, not visiting Europe until 1873–74, every work of his bears that ideal mark which indicates that, in art, he places beauty first, and then truth. Even when he interprets—which he generally does with the greatest felicity—something exclusively national, the sentiment of domestic or religious life in America, he gives the expression that exquisite loveliness, grace, and beauty, which, according to the demands of the ideal, it should have, but which, according to the conditions of real life, it never has. He is, in the true, noble sense of the word, an idealist. Among his bas-reliefs the most prominent are: "Faith," "Mercy," "Peace in Bondage," etc.; among his ideal busts, "Resignation," "Spring," "June," etc.; among his portrait busts, those of Alexander Hamilton, Washington Irving, and Dr. Armsby (in Washington park, Albany, N. Y.); among his statues, "The Sleeping Peri," "The White Captive," and "The Angel at the Sepulchre" (in Rural cemetery, Albany, N. Y.). His group, "The Landing of the Pilgrims," was executed in 1857, and designed for the pediment of the south wing of the capitol in Washington, but sectional prejudice prevented its acceptance. His work ranks with that of the greatest sculptors of America

GRAHAM, Sylvester, vegetarian, was born in Suffield, Conn., in 1794. He was the son of an highly educated English clergyman who gave great attention to his son's education, so that at the age of nineteen he was able to teach, which calling he pursued for a number of years until his health failed. His father wished him to enter the ministry, and in 1823 he went to Amherst with that purpose, but having an unusual talent for elocution and acting, and being stigmatized a "stage actor," the faculty were disinclined to permit him to proceed with his studies, so that young Graham did not finish his course. Upon his marriage in 1826 he became a minister in the Presbyterian church, and while lecturing for the Pennsylvania temperance society he conceived the notion that intemperance could be prevented and cured by a purely vegetable diet, which he claimed would prevent all desire for stimulants. Being himself in delicate health he began to practice his theory with what he considered remarkable results. He followed this, making a careful study of the subject, until he came to advocate a vegetarian diet as a cure for all diseases. He published many books in support of his theory, notably "Graham Lectures on the Science of Human Life," "Bread and Bread-making." He had a wide following and his name was given to bread made from unbolted flour, which he first introduced. He met much opposition from bakers and butchers. In 1847, when lecturing in Boston, a mob was created by opposing bakers, which was beyond the power of the mayor to quell, and was finally only subdued by Graham's followers, who shoveled slaked lime upon the crowd from the windows of the lecture hall. If Graham failed to establish a system of dietetics, he at least modified the then prevailing habit of the excessive use of meat, by proving that muscular strength does not depend on its consumption. He popularized the use of unbolted flour, and paved the way for the large use of cereal foods and of fruit, which afterward obtained. In this he stands a benefactor to the American race. He died Sept. 11, 1851, in Northampton, Mass.

S. Graham.

BERGMANN, Charles, musical director, was born in Ebersbach, Germany, in 1821. He began his course of musical study on the pianoforte, 'cello, organ, and theory in Zittau, and finished in Breslau. Political troubles drove him from his home. In 1848 he landed in New York city, where he soon became noted for his ability as a performer on the violoncello and pianoforte, and as a conductor of orchestral music. From 1850–52 he united with a concertising company, favorably known as the Germania, and was for several years their leader. In 1855 Bergmann organized a German musical festival at the Winter garden theatre in New York city, and a year later he was at the head of a German opera company at Niblo's theatre. For a time he was conductor of German opera, officiated as the musical head of the Arion singing society, and became alternate conductor of the Philharmonic. In the last-named capacity Bergmann produced several original orchestral compositions, that remain in manuscript. He died in New York city, Aug. 10, 1876.

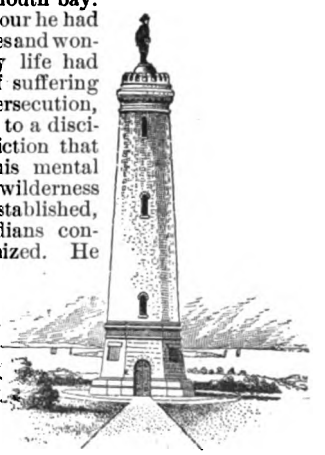
Digitized by Google

STANDISH, Miles or **Myles,** "the first commissioned military officer in New England," was born in Lancashire, about 1584. He claimed to be a legitimate heir to a large estate from the old Standish family of Duxbury hall, Lancashire, England, one of whose members, John Standysshe, a squire of King Richard II., had killed Wat Tyler, and another, Sir John Standish, had fought at Agincourt. In the controversy between the Catholics and Protestants there appears to have occurred a division in this family, one part adhering to the ancient faith and the other accepting the Protestant dogma. The Catholic branch was of "Standish Hall," and the Protestant of "Duxbury Hall." Both country seats were near the village of Chorley in Lancashire county.

The property was very valuable, the annual income being estimated at £100,000. It is presumable that Myles Standish was the legal heir, but in some way was defrauded of his inheritance, as subsequent research made by his American heirs found the property rightly belonged to them, but the legal evidence had been fraudently destroyed. He served with the army in Flanders, rose to the rank of captain, and though not a church member, or connected with Pastor Robinson's flock, he nevertheless joined the company at Leyden that sailed from the haven of Delft on the Speedwell, July 22, 1620, and finally from Dartmouth, England, in the Mayflower, Sept. 16, 1620. It is probable that love for adventure, added to the spirit of chivalry induced by sympathy for the persecuted Pilgrims, or possibly personal attachment to some of the company, were motives that led this gentle-born soldier to join his fortune with the colonists. It is certain that he was highly esteemed by the band and cordially welcomed. No doubt his military skill was looked upon as a desirable accession. As captain of the colonists, he led the sixteen armed explorers who marched single file through the country, and made sure the safety of the band of Pilgrims from sudden attack by the Indians. This was in November, 1620, and as long as he lived he was not only at the head of the little army, but had charge of all the military affairs of the colonists. Capt. Standish had an ambushed enemy, of whose mode of warfare or numbers he knew nothing. His commission made him responsible for the safety of the entire colony, however, and his wise counsel, firm heroism, humane disposition and extraordinary forbearance undoubtedly prevented much needless bloodshed and won the respect and love of the Indians, after he had first given them an evidence of his power and superior prowess at the expense of the lives of several of their tribe. Standish made all the explorations and gave names to many of the prominent geographical divisions of both land and water in and around Massachusetts fields and Massachusetts bay. He had never over sixteen armed men under his command, and most of his expeditions were made with but ten companions. He used friendly Indians as guides, and from them learned of their modes of warfare, and was frequently apprised of the designs of the savages in time to thwart their plots. His sanguinary disposition of the chiefs, Pecksuot and Wituwamat, the first Indian blood shed by the Pilgrims, spread terror among the Indians, and the news of the exploit called from the pious John Robinson, the pastor at Leyden, a letter to the governor of Plymouth, dated Dec. 19, 1623, in which he evidently excuses the doughty captain by suggesting that it would be well "to consider the disposition of their captain, who was of a warm temper," and concluded the letter with "O how happy a thing had it been that you had converted some before you had killed any!" There is no authentic portrait of Standish in existence, but Longfellow's description of him is believed to be accurate:

"Short of stature he was, but strongly built and athletic,
Broad in the shoulders, deep-chested, with muscles and sinews of iron,
Somewhat hasty and hot (he could not deny it) and headstrong,
Stern as a soldier might be, but hearty and placable always,
Not to be laughed at and scorned because he was little of stature,
For he was great of heart, magnanimous, courtly, courageous."

Rose, his first wife, died at Plymouth, Jan. 29, 1621; her successor, Barbara, is thought to have been her younger sister. His unsuccessful courtship by proxy of Priscilla Mullens has been made famous by Longfellow's poem, which dates the captain's killing of Pecksuot in 1621. It occurred later and was the means of saving T. Weston's colony at Weymouth. He went to England in 1625 as agent to reconcile certain difficulties, and returned with supplies. In 1628 he arrested T. Morton of Merry Mount. In 1632 he settled on a farm north of Plymouth, and named the town from his ancestral seat in England, Duxbury. In 1636 he led an expedition to the Penobscot and attempted to take the French forts there, but without success. He was more fortunate with the savages, who stood in awe of him from the time when, in 1623, he with eight men suppressed the conspiracy of Pecksuot, and killed that chief with his own knife. The friendly Indians admired him vastly, and Hobomok, the hero of Mrs. L. M. Child's romance of that name (1821), lived with him. He served the colony faithfully and ably in civil as well as military affairs, and was long its treasurer and magistrate. Capt. Myles Standish was a warm friend and near neighbor of William Brewster, the Puritan divine. Their farms joined, and that of Capt. Standish was located on Captain's Hill, three miles across the bay from Plymouth, on a picturesque peninsula extending southerly into Plymouth bay.



In his life of fourscore and four he had witnessed remarkable changes and wonderful progress. His early life had been passed amid scenes of suffering incident to the bitterest persecution, and he was himself subject to a discipline of adversity and affliction that gave unusual strength to his mental energies. He landed in the wilderness and lived to see a colony established, savage and revengeful Indians conciliated and many christianized. He saw the first hamlet of seven log huts, which he helped to build, supplemented by eight flourishing towns with eight churches under eight pastors. A colony, at one time reduced to but fifty souls, men, women and children, had grown so that the enumeration gave a population of 8,000. Ere he died a common-school system had been established and Harvard university founded. His sword and other relics are in Pilgrim hall at Plymouth. He died at Duxbury Oct. 3, 1656. He left four sons, one of whom married a daughter of John Alden, the matrimonial envoy who was invited to speak for himself. His monument, begun in 1872 near the site of his house, is 110 feet high, and is surmounted by his statue. (See Justin Windsor's "History of Duxbury," 1849.)

STORY, William Wetmore, author and sculptor, was born in Salem, Mass., Feb. 12, 1819, son of Joseph Story, the eminent jurist. After graduating from Harvard in 1838, where he was the poet of the class, and from the law department in 1840, he stud-

Digitized by Google

led law under his father, and in due time was admitted to the bar. His first work was the preparation of the "Report of Cases Argued and Determined in the Circuit Court of the United States for the First Circuit," which was published in three volumes in Boston in 1842. He also, in 1844, prepared a "Treatise on the Law of Contracts not Under Seal," and in 1847 issued a "Treatise on the Law of Sales of Personal Property." He developed a great love for literature, and during this time contributed various articles, in prose and verse, to the "Boston Miscellany," and other periodicals. In 1844 he was called upon for the Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard, and delivered a remarkable poem entitled, "Nature and Art," which was a revelation of the artistic ideals of his soul. In 1847 he collected his poems into a bound volume, which met with appreciative consideration. His artistic taste led him to efforts in modeling, and finally drew him to Italy in 1848, where he has since resided, devoting his genius to literature and sculpture. Upon the dedication of the statue of Beethoven, at the Boston music hall, in 1856, Mr. Story delivered a poem of great artistic merit. His genius is marvelous. He has produced some exquisite pieces of statuary, and it is difficult to decide in which branch of art he excels. He is also an accomplished musician. He modeled a statue of his father for the chapel of Mount Vernon cemetery; also a statue of Edward Everett for the Boston public garden, and busts of James Russell Lowell, Theodore Parker and Josiah Quincy, which are examples of the delicacy and correctness of his chisel. The bronze statue of George Peabody, erected in London in 1869, was modeled by him, a replica of which Robert Garrett presented in 1888 to the city of Baltimore. He was appointed United States commissioner of fine arts to the World's fair in Paris in 1879, and has been decorated by the governments of France and Italy. He was made a professor in the Academia d'egli arcadi Sta. Cecilia. Oxford gave him the degree of D.C.L., and the University of Bologna, on its 800th anniversary, conferred upon him a degree. Among his famous pieces of statuary are: "Sappho," "Saul," "Delilah," "Helen," "Judith," "Sardanapalus." In 1887 he executed a monument to Francis Scott Key, which was placed in Golden Gate park, San Francisco, Cal. This monument was the gift of James Lick, who bequeathed $60,000 for this purpose. It is fifty-one feet high, and consists of a double arch, under which the figure of Key is seated. A figure of America, with an unfolded flag, surmounts the arch. The Metropolitan museum of art, in New York city, owns his "Cleopatra" and "Semiramis," which are fine examples of his art. His literary work has been no less prolific and meritorious. In 1851 he published the "Life and Letters of Joseph Story;" a volume of "Poems" in 1856; "The American Question" in 1862; "Roba di Roma; or, Walks and Talks about Rome," in 1862; "Proportions of the Human Figure, According to a New Canon, for Practical Use," in 1866; "Graffiti d'Italia," in 1869; "The Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem," in 1870; "Tragedy of Nero," in 1876; "Castle St. Angelo," in 1877; "He and She; or, A Poet's Portfolio," in 1883; "Fiammetta," in 1885; "Poems," in two volumes in 1886; "Conversations in a Studio," in 1890; "A Poet's Portfolio—Second Readings," in 1893. Of the "Tragedy of Nero" the "Saturday Review" says, "There is little room for detailed criticism; there is only the general consciousness that this is the laudable work of a good, and even excellent ability.' The "Nation" thus characterizes the "Poems" published in 1886: "Restrained as it is, it is not less beautiful, not less impressive, because of its quiet tones." Mr. Story's son Julian, who is an artist of great promise, married the celebrated songstress, Emma Eames. Another son, Waldo, is a sculptor.

NECKERE, Leo, Raymond de, R. C. bishop (third bishop of New Orleans), was born at Wevilgham, in West Flanders, Belgium, June 6, 1800. He was graduated from the classical and philosophical course of the College of Rouhers, West Flanders, and at the Seminary of Ghent, East Flanders, at the age of seventeen. While a seminarian of the Lazarists Mr. De Neckere volunteered for the Louisiana missions, and embarked from Bordeaux September, 1817. He and his companions were hospitably entertained by Charles Carroll of Carrollton for about two months, and then went west in company with Bishop Dubourg, where Mr. De Neckere continued his ecclesiastical studies at the seminary at Bardstown for over a year. In 1820 he rejoined the Lazarists at the Barrens near St. Louis, Mo., and such was his maturity that he was ordained on Oct. 13, 1822, before he had attained the canonical age. He first did missionary duty in the vicinity of Barrens, and also filled a professorship in the seminary. About 1825, at an age when most priests receive their ordination, he was appointed superior of the Barrens, during the many absences of Bishop Rosati. Among the community were natives of France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, America, and Ireland, the talented young priest lecturing in the seminary chapel in all these different languages but the Irish. He spoke them fluently, and was equally remarkable for his theological, scientific, and general knowledge, which was only excelled by his extraordinary piety, zeal, and humility. His health became impaired under the tremendous strain of his manifold labors, and he was sent to New Orleans to recuperate. His eloquence there made him known as it had done in St. Louis. He subsequently returned to the Barrens and resumed his former duties. Though a Fleming by birth, he was an American in education, feelings, and in tastes. His great worth, and remarkable capacity for doing good, were united with one of the most modest, retiring, and shrinking natures. In 1827 he visited his native land, in order to recruit his strength, which had again failed. While abroad he was summoned to Rome, where, to his dismay and regret, he ascertained that Bishop Rosati had named him for the see of New Orleans. Against his earnest protestations, he was pre-canonized for that diocese by the holy father on Aug. 4, 1829. After a severe illness, superinduced by anxiety of mind, Dr. De Neckere returned to New Orleans, where he still protested against being elevated to the episcopacy, and only accepted when he was compelled to do so by strict injunctions from Rome. Bishop De Neckere was but twenty-nine years old when he was called to administer the see of New Orleans, but he was a man of uncommon learning, rare ability and mature judgment. He was consecrated in the New Orleans cathedral on June 24, 1830, by Bishop Rosati, Bishop England preaching the consecration sermon. The details of the three years of his episcopate are meagre, but we find that he "admirably governed his diocese," was noted for the eloquence of his sermons, and one of his last acts was the donation of a magnificent organ to St. Mary's church, New Orleans. When the yellow-fever epidemic of 1833 swept the city of New Orleans Bishop De Neckere was spending the summer at St. Michel's. Contrary to the advice and against remonstrance of his friends he returned to the city, and was un

Digitized by Google

tiring in his work among the sick, attending to both their spiritual and temporal wants, until he finally succumbed to the disease, a victim of his zeal and charity. The secular press said of him, "He was a man of extended theoretical and practical knowledge, Christian philosophy, and an ornament to the religion he taught. He was endowed with talents of the highest order, and was possessed of those necessary qualifications which enabled him to fill with credit to himself and honor to the church the high station he enjoyed. He will be long remembered and regretted by the citizens of this state." He died at New Orleans, La., Sept. 4, 1833. (His biography may be found in Dr. Clarke's "Lives of the Deceased Bishops," Vol. I.)

BENEZET, Anthony, philanthropist, was born in St. Quentin, France, Jan. 31, 1713. His parents were Huguenots, who fled from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. They settled first in Holland and afterward in London. In England, his relatives, being already Protestants, became Quakers. In the early part of his life Benezet was bound apprentice to a merchant. In 1731 his family removed to Philadelphia. He now apprenticed himself to a cooper, and appears to have had no opportunities for advancement during the next ten years, although he is said to have married in 1732. In 1742 he was appointed instructor in the Friends' English school of Philadelphia, and in that capacity seems to have found his proper mission, as he continued to be a teacher until near the close of his life. About 1782 Mr. Benezet became deeply interested in the welfare of the negroes, and the last two years of his life were devoted by him to efforts in the interest of the abolition of the slave-trade, and the emancipation and education of the blacks. He was patriotic, however, as well as philanthropic, and while the British army was in possession of Philadelphia, he was indefatigable in his efforts to ameliorate the condition of those Americans who were so unfortunate as to be held in captivity. On the establishment of peace in 1783, fearing that the revival of commerce might be an occasion for renewing the African slave-trade, which during the war had practically ceased, Benezet addressed a letter to Queen Charlotte, wife of George III., in which he solicited her influence in the cause of humanity. In closing this letter he said: "I hope thou wilt kindly excuse the freedom used on this occasion by an ancient man, whose mind for more than forty years past has been much separated from the common course of the world; long painfully exercised in the consideration of the miseries under which so large a part of mankind, equally with us the objects of redeeming love, are suffering the most unjust and grievous oppression, and who sincerely desires the temporal and eternal felicity of the queen and her royal consort." Benezet published a number of tracts, which he caused to be gratuitously distributed throughout the country in the interest of anti-slavery and general humanity. Among these, the most important were: "A Caution to Great Britain and Her Colonies, in a Short Representation of the Calamitous State of the Enslaved Negroes in the British Dominion" (Philadelphia, 1767); "Some Historical Account of Guinea, with an Inquiry into the Rise and Progress of the Slave-Trade" (1772); "Observations on the Indian Natives on this Continent" (1784); "Dissertation on the Christian Religion" (1782); "A Short Account of the Society of Friends" (1780). Toward the close of his life Mr. Benezet gave up eating all animal food, and he persevered in his attendance to his duties as an instructor until within a few days of his death. All of his leisure time was devoted to writing his books and tracts on religious subjects and in the interest of peace and harmony among nations, and in opposition to the flagrant injustice of slavery. It is conceded that his writings contributed much toward ameliorating the condition of the slaves and forwarding the period for the complete prohibition of the slave-trade. Mr. Benezet died in Philadelphia May 3, 1784. Such was the esteem in which he was held that his funeral was attended by persons of all religious denominations.

KING, Charles, soldier and author, was born in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1844, the only son of Rufus and Susan Eliot King, his mother being a direct descendant of the Indian apostle, Eliot. In September, 1845, Gen. Rufus King removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and there, until 1858, Charles's boyhood was spent. Thereafter he attended the grammar school of Columbia college, in New York city, entering Columbia as a freshman, but immediately after the outbreak of the war in July, 1861, joined his father's brigade in front of Washington, and served as mounted orderly at brigade headquarters until promised a cadetship by President Lincoln. Entering West Point in June, 1862, he became adjutant of the corps of cadets in 1865; was graduated and commissioned in the artillery arm in June, 1866; served as an instructor in artillery at West Point during that summer, and then with the light battery of his regiment in New Orleans, until January, 1869, when he was transferred to regimental headquarters at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor. He was again ordered to West Point, serving as instructor of cavalry and artillery tactics until October, 1871, when he was appointed aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Emory, and again ordered to New Orleans, where he remained on duty as aide-de camp and acting judge-advocate and engineer officer of the department of the Gulf, meantime being transferred to the 5th regiment of cavalry as first lieutenant. Lieut. King served in the South on staff duty of this nature during reconstruction. In February, 1874, he joined his troop for the Apache campaign in Arizona, and after several engagements, was severely wounded in action at Sunset Pass, and was awarded a brevet for gallant and distinguished conduct in action against hostile Indians. Recovering, he again served as adjutant of his regiment through the Sioux campaign of 1876, the Nez Perces campaign of 1877, and finally, promoted to captain, he was retired from active service in 1879, by reason of wounds received in line of duty. Capt. King served two years as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Wisconsin; eight years as inspector and instructor of the Wisconsin national guard, commanding the state troops during the labor riots of 1886 in Milwaukee, and later as colonel of the 4th infantry of the W. N. G. He was appointed a member of the board of visitors to West Point in 1889, and later spent some time in Europe. He is best known as an author of military history, and of soldier stories, many of which have been very successful, notably: "Famous and Decisive Battles," a book of nearly 800 pages, and two stories of the civil war, "Between the Lines" and "A War-Time Wooing," and a series of realistic sketches and stories of life on the Indian frontier, "Campaigning with Crook," "The Colonel's Daughter," "Marion's Faith," "Captain Blake" and "Under Fire." Capt. King was maried in 1872 to Adelaide L. Yorke, of Louisiana, who bore him four children—three daughters and a son, Rufus.

Digitized by Google

DRAKE, Joseph Rodman, poet, was born in New York city, Aug. 7, 1795. His father and mother both died when he was quite young, and with three sisters he contended with poverty. But he was successful in acquiring a good general education, and studied medicine with Drs. Brice and Nicholas Romayne, the latter of whom became strongly attached to his young pupil. After obtaining his degree, young Drake was married in October, 1816, to Sarah, daughter of Henry Eckford, a wealthy shipbuilder of New York, which at once placed him in affluent circumstances. After marriage he visited Europe with Mrs. Drake. In the winter of 1819 he went to New Orleans, La., for the recovery of his impaired health, but returned in the spring of 1820, fatally smitten with consumption. It has been truthfully said that Drake was a poet in his boyhood. His first rhyme was a conundrum, propounded when he was scarcely five years old. He called a boy of his acquaintance, named Oscar, "Little Fingal," his ideas from books thus early seeking living shapes before him in the world. He wrote "The Mocking Bird," the earliest of his poems which has been preserved, when he was but a mere child. Part of a poem, "The Past and the Present," which furnished the concluding portion of "Lon," in his published volume, was given to a friend in manuscript at the age of fourteen. On his long European tour he addressed two long rhyming letters to his friend Halleck, one in English-Scotch, and the other mostly on "Burns," in the eight-syllable iambic. After his return to New York (in March, 1819), he wrote the first of those famous productions, "The Croakers," the joint work of himself and Halleck, the "Verses to Ennui," and sent it, anonymously, to the New York "Evening Post." William Coleman, its editor, in publishing it, spoke of the verses as "the production of genius and taste." It was then that the author apprised Halleck of his secret, and the latter united with him in furnishing other poems for issue in the "Post," Halleck signing himself at times, "Croaker, Jr." Of the forty poems in the series, Drake wrote nearly one-half, including "The American Flag," opening with the well-known quotation:

"When Freedom from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there!"

Of the "Culprit Fay," Drake's most famous poem, and probably the most exquisite production of fancy in the whole line of work by American poets, thousands upon thousands of copies have been published. It arose out of a conversation in the summer of 1816, in which Drake, his friend, DeKay, Cooper, the novelist, and Fitz Greene Halleck spoke of Scottish streams and their adaptation to the uses of poetry, by their numerous romantic associations. Cooper and Halleck maintained that American rivers furnished no such capabilities. Drake, as usual, took the opposite side of the argument, and to make his position good, in three days produced his masterpiece—the scene being laid in the highlands of the Hudson river. It is noticeable, however, that the chief associations conjured up in the poem relate to the salt water, the author drawing his inspiration from his familiar haunt on the sound at Hunt's Point. His own estimate of his work was not only modest but humble. When he was on his death-bed, at his wife's request Dr. DeKay collected and copied all his poems which could be found, and took them to him. "See, Joe," said DeKay, "what I have done." "Burn them," he replied; "they are valueless." The close friendship between Drake and Halleck makes one of the most charming passages in the recorded career of literary men. It was Drake's death, almost in Halleck's arms, which drew from the pen of the latter the lines familiar to all the reading world:

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days!"

Of Drake's extraordinary mental power N. P. Willis has said: "He possessed great tenacity of recollection, and power of quick discrimination. His thoughts flowed gracefully, and his power of language was prompt. Indeed his peculiarity was that of instantaneous creation, for the thought, imagination, truth and imagery seemed to combine their results in a moment." He died Sept. 21, 1820, and was buried in a quiet rural spot at Hunt's Point, Westchester county, N. Y. On his monument are cut the lines of his friend, Fitz Greene Halleck:

"None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

BEARD, James Henry, artist, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1814. He is descended, on his father's side, from Sir James Beard, and on his mother's side from Sir Lochlain Maclean. He obtained his first art inspiration by watching a man design a figure-head for some small craft that was to ply on Lake Erie. Genius was quick to take the hint, and with the most primitive materials he went to work, and, though wholly untaught, produced some pictures that were well worth looking at. While yet a child he removed with his family to Ohio, and after various wanderings finally settled in Cincinnati. He now commenced to study art seriously, improving rapidly, and soon establishing a wide reputation for the strength and correctness of his work. In addition to his other paintings he made a large number of portraits, some of the most distinguished people giving him sittings, among them Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams. In 1846 he visited New York to exhibit his "North Carolina Emigrants" at the National academy. This picture attracted great attention and won for him fame in artistic circles, and he was made an honorary member of the academy in 1848. During the war he served in Gen. Lew Wallace's corps and attained the rank of captain. He continued his art work with increasing success, and upon removing to New York in 1870 was, two years later, elected a full member of the academy. He made a special study of animals, and during his later years devoted his brush to animal painting, in which branch he was remarkably successful. Among Mr. Beard's best-known works are: "Out All Night;" "Streets of New York," now owned by C. P. Huntington; "Peep at Growing Danger;" "The Widow;" "Attorney and Clients;" "There's Many a Slip;" "Don Quixote and Sancho Panza." His paintings had a touch of humor that delighted all, and his fine execution made them much sought after. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Beard asked Gen. Sherman for the favor of a sitting. Sherman at first refused, but finally consented, which resulted in the production of a remarkable portrait which has challenged the admiration of all, its artist having been urged to exhibit it through the country. Mr. Beard died in New York Apr. 5, 1893.

Digitized by Google

MacLEOD, Donald, author, was born in New York city Nov. 17, 1821, son of Alexander McLeod (1774–1833), a prominent Presbyterian clergyman and eminent writer. The son was educated at Columbia college and intended for the ministry in the church in which he had been brought up. At the age of twenty-four years he surprised his family and friends by taking orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, and accepted the rectorship of a country church. In 1850 he went to Europe, where he remained for two years, devoting his time to travel and study. Upon his return he announced his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith, and at once took a prominent place in the educational work of that church. He, in 1857, became an editor on the St. Louis "Leader," the leading Catholic journal of the West, and subsequently entering the priesthood, was appointed professor of rhetoric and *belles-lettres* at Mount St. Mary's college, Ohio. He was baptized in his new faith as Xavier Donald, and thereafter so wrote his name. He wrote a history of Mary, Queen of Scots, besides several works and one volume of poems. He met his death in a railroad accident near Cincinnati, O., July 20, 1865.

BILLINGS, William, hymn-tune composer, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 7, 1746. He was by trade a tanner, and devoted his leisure to composing hymn and psalm-tunes for Sunday-schools and churches; to these he also frequently furnished the words. Billings also composed several patriotic songs, such as "Independence," and "Columbia," that were sung in the camps of the soldiers of the American revolution. Although none of these pieces have any value as music, and though nearly all are faulty in construction, some have historical interest. Several melodies are burlesques, and their versification is more provocative of mirth than devotion. His published collections include: "The New England Psalm Singer" (Boston, 1770); "The Singing Master's Assistant" (1778); "Music in Miniature" (1779); "The Psalm Singer's Amusement" (1781); "The Continental Harmony" (1784); "The Suffolk Harmony" (1794). Billings also wrote detached anthems and other sacred pieces. He died in Boston Sept. 26, 1800.

BIGLER, David, Moravian bishop, was born at Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 26, 1806. He was a missionary in the West Indies 1831–36, and then pastor in Philadelphia, in New York, and at Bethlehem, Pa., until made a bishop in 1864. His last years were spent at Lancaster, Pa., where he died July 2, 1875.

BELLINGHAM, Richard, twenty-first colonial governor of Massachusetts, was born in England in 1592. He was bred a lawyer, and came to this country in 1634, being one of the original patentees of Plymouth colony. He settled in Boston; was a member of the committee of seven which divided the town lands, and in 1635 was chosen deputy governor. In 1641 he was elected governor in opposition to Mr. Winthrop, by a majority of six votes—a choice which was not satisfactory to the general court. Notwithstanding this, however, he was re-elected to the office in 1654, and in 1665, after the death of Gov. Endicott, was again elected, and continued chief magistrate of Massachusetts during the remainder of his life, being deputy governor thirteen years and governor ten. In 1664 Gov. Bellingham was chosen major-general. In that year King Charles II. sent over four commissioners—Nicholls, Cartwright, Carr and Maverick—to regulate the affairs of the colonies. The result of their inquiry was, that Bellingham and others, who had made themselves obnoxious, were ordered to go to England, and answer for themselves. Advised, however, by the general court, this order was disobeyed. It is related of Bellingham that, his first wife having died, he succeeded in inducing the affianced bride of a friend of his to break off her engagement and marry him. He performed the marriage ceremony himself, and neglected to publish the banns, the whole ceremony and contract being legally informal. He was prosecuted for violating the law, but escaped by refusing to leave the bench; thus practically officiating at his own trial. His excuse for his extraordinary conduct in regard to this marriage was, "the strength of his affection." In his will, Gov. Bellingham gave certain farms, after his wife's decease, and his whole estate at Winisimet, after the decease of his son and his son's daughter, "for the annual encouragement of godly ministers and preachers attached to the principles of the First church." The general court, considering that the rights of his family were impaired by this will, set it aside. It is said of Bellingham that he was "a great justiciary, a notable hater of bribes, firm and fixed in any resolution he entertained, of larger comprehension than expression, like a vessel whose vent holdeth no good proportion with its capacity to contain—a disadvantage to a public person." His sister, Ann Hibbins, widow of William Hibbins, was executed as a witch in June, 1656. Gov. Bellingham was an obstinate man, and failed to harmonize with the officials under him; but his character and motives were always respected. He was very severe against the Quakers. It is said that at times he suffered from mental aberration. He died Dec. 7, 1672.

EAKINS, Thomas, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1844, of Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side, and English-Dutch on the mother's side. Upon his graduation from the Philadelphia high school, he went to Paris and became an art student in the École des beaux arts, under Gérôme and the sculptor Dumont. He also attended the school of Bonnat. After returning to America, he taught in life classes, lectured as demonstrator of anatomy, and became professor of painting and director of schools of the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts. For several years he taught and lectured in the Brooklyn art guild; was also a lecturer on anatomy in the Art students' league of New York, of Washington, and was professor in the Art students' league in Philadelphia. His pictures are very varied in their subjects, from "William Rush Carving an Allegorical Figure of the Schuylkill" to the "Zither Player." He exhibited a large number of his paintings at the Centennial exhibition in 1876, among them the "Chess Players," "Whistling for Plover," and "Base Ball," and his large picture of "The Clinic of Prof. Gross." He is also known by his paintings of the "Crucifixion," "The Clinic of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew," "The Pathetic Song," "The Writing Master," many portraits, sporting scenes, and incidents in the lives of fishermen and cowboys.

BROWN, James, publisher, was born at Acton, Mass., May 19, 1800, son of Joseph Brown, who was the youngest son of a large family coming from Rhode Island. The father served in the revolutionary war, and when hostilities ceased settled upon a

Digitized by Google

farm at Acton, where he resided until his death in 1813. His second wife, Abigail Putnam, was a daughter of Deacon Samuel Putnam, of Danvers, Mass. Their son was James Brown, who in consequence of his delicate health was the object of his mother's special care, and was also on this account excused from doing much out-door work. He early showed a taste for books, and supplemented his educational advantages by a thorough course of reading. After his father's death the income derived from the farm was insufficient to support the family, and James secured a home with a neighboring farmer. In 1815 he went to Cambridge, where he obtained employment as a domestic in the house of the late Prof. Hedge, who, seeing the boy's taste and ambition, gave him private lessons. In 1818 Mr. Brown received the offer of a clerkship in the employment of William Hilliard, publisher and bookseller. This position proved to be the turning point in his life, he being peculiarly fitted for such an occupation. In 1826 Mr. Hilliard took Mr. Brown into partnership, the terms of the agreement being, that the co-partnership was to continue five years. Shortly after it had expired by limitation, Mr. Brown formed another connection with Harrison Gray and John Wilkens, the new firm being known as Hilliard, Gray & Co. Upon the dissolution of the firm by the death of one of the partners, it became "Charles C. Little & Co." and subsequently "Little, Brown & Co." Little, Brown & Co. devoted themselves principally to the publication of law books and solid literature, dealing largely in the importation of foreign volumes. This last-named branch of the business was under Mr. Brown's exclusive control. He made a number of trips abroad for pleasure and in connection with his business.

James Brown

Mr. Brown was twice married, his first wife having been Mary Anne Perry, daughter of James Perry of West Cambridge. He was after her death again married in April, 1846, to his second wife, Mary Derby Hobbs, daughter of Ebenezer Hobbs of Waltham. His business career was uniformly prosperous and honorable. The success he attained was due to his worth—sagacious in his business, quick to see and ready to act, his enterprises were timely, well executed, and seldom miscarried. "He was a remarkable instance of a man who had achieved great success without paying the price at which it is usually bought. It seemed hardly possible that one so energetic and strong-minded should have so much sweetness and gentleness of character." The closing years of Mr. Brown's life were quietly spent, his health failing by degrees. He died at Watertown, Mass., March 20, 1855.

BIGELOW, Timothy, colonel in the war of the revolution, was born in Worcester, Mass., Aug. 12, 1739. He was the son of Daniel Bigelow, and was following the trade of a blacksmith at the time of the outbreak of the revolutionary war. He was an earnest patriot, and, on hearing of the battle of Lexington, marched at the head of a company of minutemen to Cambridge, and was appointed a major. He accompanied Gen. Arnold in his march up the Kennebec and against Quebec, and upon being captured was held a prisoner for a year. On Feb. 8, 1777, he was appointed a colonel and commanded the 15th Massachusetts regiment at Saratoga. He fought also at Valley Forge and Monmouth, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. Bigelow's name appears among the original grantees of Montpelier, Vt., and he was also a benefactor of the Leicester (Mass.) academy. He died in Worcester, Mass., March 31, 1790.

BIGELOW, Timothy, lawyer, was born in Worcester, Mass., Apr. 30, 1767, son of the preceding. He studied at Harvard college and was graduated in 1786. Having devoted himself to the law, he began practice in 1789 at Groton, Mass., where he remained during twenty years, when he opened his law office in Boston; and during the same twenty years he served in the state legislature, being for eleven years of that period speaker of the house. In politics he was an ardent Federalist. He was a member of the Hartford convention. In 1814 he was grand master of Freemasons, and he was a member of a number of other societies, benevolent and literary. Mr. Bigelow married a daughter of Oliver Prescott. As a lawyer he was learned, eloquent and popular. It is stated that he argued no fewer than 15,000 causes during his law practice of thirty-two years. As presiding officer over the Massachusetts state assembly, he was dignified, alert and energetic. In private life he was respected and beloved. One of his daughters married Abbott Lawrence. Mr. Bigelow died May 18, 1829.

HAMLIN, Cyrus, soldier, was born in Hampden, Me., Apr. 23, 1839, second son of Hannibal Hamlin, vice-president of the United States, and Sarah J., daughter of Judge Stephen Emery, a noted jurist of Maine. He was educated at Hampden, Bridgeton, Fryeburg, and Bethel academies, and at Colby university. Upon being admitted to the bar he practiced law about one year in York county. He entered the regular army as captain and aide-de-camp in 1862, serving on the staff of Gen. Frémont, whose favorable notice he attracted by his conduct at Cross Keys, Va. He afterward became colonel of the 18th regiment of colored troops, serving in the department of the Gulf, and on Dec. 8, 1864, he was made brigadier-general of United States volunteers. He commanded the military district of Port Hudson, Miss. (1864–65), and was brevetted major-general, United States volunteers, for "distinguished service during the war." He was among the first to advocate the arming and equipping of colored troops, and received the first commission in that branch of the service issued to Maine officers. After the war he practiced law in New Orleans, where he took an active part in the reconstruction movement of the period. He died in that city, Aug. 28, 1867, from disease contracted in the army, his loss being much lamented by the freedmen of Louisiana, who looked to him as their friend and protector.

WALKER, Timothy, jurist, was born at Wilmington, Mass., Dec. 1, 1802, brother of Sears Cook Walker, the well-known astronomer and mathematician. He was graduated from Harvard in 1826, taught mathematics for three years in George Bancroft's Round hill school at Northampton, and while there translated, through a French edition, E. S. Fischer's "Elements of Natural Philosophy" (1827), and published "Elements of Geometry" (1829). After a year at the Dusee law school he migrated to Cincinnati, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and two years later joined J. C. Wright in founding a law school, which in 1835 was attached to Cincinnati college, Walker retaining his chair of law until 1844. He was president judge of the county court 1842–43, founder of the "Western Law Journal" in 1843, and for some time its editor. His "Introduction to American Law" (1837), was praised by Story and revised in 1869. He delivered addresses on the "Dignity of the Law" (1837); on the "History of Ohio" (1838); on J. Q. Adams (1848); and on Webster (1852); his

Digitized by Google

Phi Beta Kappa oration at Harvard on the "Reform Spirit of the Day" (1850), was much admired. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1854, and died at Cincinnati Jan. 15, 1856. Dr. Cogswell called him "a first-rate scholar, a fine writer, and a very learned lawyer."

CARDENAS, Louis, Peñalver y, first Roman Catholic bishop of the Floridas and Louisiana, was born in Havana, Cuba, Apr. 8, 1719, son of Don Diego Penalver and Maria Louisa de Cardenas of wealthy and noble ancestry. Deciding quite early in life to devote himself to the service of God, he entered the Jesuit college of St. Ignatius in Havana, and while taking his course of philosophy there, the Pragmatic sanction of Charles III. suppressed all the colleges of the society, and expelled the Jesuits from his dominions. Young Cardenas then entered the University of St. Jerome, where in 1771 he received his doctor's cap of theology. In 1778 the bishop of Santiago de Cuba appointed him his vicar-general, employing him in judicial and administrative offices. In filling these positions he became well acquainted with the details and difficulties of the church in Louisiana and the Floridas, and was eminently fitted to become bishop of that diocese when it was created in 1793. He was consecrated in Havana, and arrived in New Orleans, which had been assigned as his episcopal residence, in 1795, assumed his episcopal duties on Aug. 2d of that year, and immediately began the active visitation of his diocese, which he zealously continued. Affairs were in a most discouraging condition; the morals of the people were loose and undisciplined, and the outlook of the situation was melancholy and depressing. Bishop Cardenas did much to eradicate these abuses during the six years of his careful and strict administration. He obliged all priests having charge of congregations to send him yearly reports of the temporal and spiritual condition of their parishes. But his work at New Orleans was hampered in so many ways that he was unable to found any great institutions as he did at Guatemala and Havana. He was, however, active in the cause of education, was a friend of progress, and liberal benefactor to the poor. In 1802 he was made archbishop of Guatemala, and in 1806 was transferred to Havana. He died in Havana, Cuba, July 17, 1810.

WOODHULL, Nathaniel, revolutionary soldier, was born at Mastic, Long Island, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1722. He served under Amherst and Abercrombie during the French war, and was present at several engagements on Lakes George and Champlain, for gallantry in which, he was promoted to a colonelcy. He was a representative of the New York colonial assembly from 1769 to 1775, and president of the provincial congress of the state during 1775–76. He was in command of a brigade at the battle of Long Island in 1776, and a few days after the fight he was overtaken, when at Jamaica with only two or three companions, by a detachment of the 17th regiment of British dragoons and the 71st regiment of infantry. He gave up his sword in token of surrender, but the subordinate officer, who first approached, ordered him to say, "God save the king!" This Woodhull refused to do, for which the officer struck him severely upon the head with his sword, from the effects of which wound Woodhull died. A poem descriptive of this incident has been written by Epes Sargent, and an account of his capture and death by Henry Onderdonk, Jr. Gen. Woodhull himself wrote a narrative of the Montreal expedition of 1760, which was published in the "Historical Magazine" for September, 1861. He died at New Utrecht, L. I., Sept. 10, 1776.

LEE, Gideon, merchant of New York, was born in Amherst, Mass., Apr. 27, 1778. His father having died when he was quite a child, he was left to the care of his mother. He went to reside with an uncle who was a farmer, and in whose service he was employed until he had grown up, when he was apprenticed to the tanning and shoemaking business. After learning his trade he entered into business in the town of Worthington, Mass., on his own account. He saved his money, and by that means was able to attend an academy, and obtain a fair education. For a time he was in partnership in the leather business, but his establishment was burned out, when he lost what little property he had, whereupon he removed to New York city. From there he went to Georgia, where he conducted a small business, but returned to New York, and in 1807 married a Miss Buffington of Worthington, Mass., a daughter of a distinguished soldier in the revolution. He now established himself in a small store in Perry street, New York, where he started in the leather business, and laid the foundation of a large trade. In 1822 Mr. Lee was elected to the state legislature. His wife having died in 1818, he was married again in 1823 to Isabel Williamson, daughter of a clergyman of the church of Scotland. In 1833 Mr. Lee, having already served several years as alderman, was elected mayor of New York city. While holding this office, he withdrew entirely from personal connection with the management of his business house. He made an excellent record, and displayed especial courage and energy at the time of the election riots in April, 1834, when an attack was made on the state arsenal by the mob. In the autumn of the latter year, however, Mr. Lee found it necessary to devote his attention to his private business, and declined a reelection to the mayoralty. From this time forward he determined to retire from mercantile affairs, and gradually wound up his business, retiring altogether in the latter part of 1836. He was elected to the twenty-fourth congress as a Jackson democrat, and while there, made a most excellent record for his business habits and close attention to the interests of his constituents. However, after passing through one session, he gave up political life, and in 1840 he was chosen a member of the electoral college, and duly served. Shortly after returning from Washington, Mr. Lee settled at Geneva, N. Y., where he purchased a fine estate. He was considered to be one of the most remarkable merchants of New York. He gave the strongest impetus to the leather trade that it ever received from any one man, and in fact established it as one of the great commercial interests of the metropolis. While accumulating a large fortune, he never devoted himself to business on account of love of wealth. He was exceedingly generous with his means, often establishing young men in business, and being constantly on the alert to perform any act of advantage to his fellows or the city where he resided. He was taken seriously ill, however, very soon after having removed to Geneva, where he died Aug. 21, 1841. He left a large fortune, and his son-in-law, Charles L. Leupp, became well-known in the leather trade, having succeeded to Mr. Lee's business.

Digitized by Google

STEPHENS, John Lloyd, traveler and author, was born at Shrewsbury, N. J., Nov. 28, 1805. He was graduated from Columbia in 1822, studied law under J. Gould at Litchfield, Conn., and in New York, and practiced in 1825–34 in the city, also taking part in democratic politics, and gaining some fame as a speaker at Tammany Hall. He went abroad in 1834, and spent two years in traveling through the southern and eastern parts of Europe, with Palestine and Egypt, writing for C. F. Hoffman's "Monthly Magazine" letters which won much notice. These he soon expanded into four volumes, "Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia, Petræa and the Holy Land" (1837), and "In Greece, Turkey, Russia and Poland" (1838). Both works were widely circulated at home and in England. President Van Buren sent him in 1839 to Central America on a mission which proved futile, the republic being then torn by civil war and the government presently overthrown; but he improved the opportunity to travel through the country with the English artist, F. Catherwood, examining the ruins of Copan, Palenque, Axmal, etc., and making notes or drawings of the remains of former empires, previously but little known. These explorations resulted in his important and very successful work, "Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan" (2 vols., 1841). With Mr. Catherwood, whose pictures added greatly to the value of these books, and with more thorough equipment for archæological research, he undertook in 1841 another survey of the same ground, and published in 1843 two more volumes of "Incidents of Travel in Yucatan." Fortunate in his subject, he gained and long held the reputation of having made the largest contribution to the popular knowledge of American antiquities. In 1846 he was a member of the New York constitutional convention, and in 1847 was active in organizing the first ocean steam navigation company; of this he was an officer, and a passenger to Bremen in the first vessel of the line. The discovery of gold in California made necessary a railroad across the isthmus of Panama: he took up the project with his usual energy, became vice-president and then president of the company, surveyed the route, went to Bogota, and negotiated the contract with the government of New Granada, all in the year 1849. In the two following years he gave his personal attention to the construction of the road, and in that poisonous climate contracted the disease of which he died in New York Oct. 10, 1852, after a too short life of singular activity and eminent success. His monument has been placed on the highest point reached by the Panama railroad.

John L. Stephens

NEWTON, Gilbert Stuart, artist, was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sept. 20, 1797. He was the son of Edward Newton, British collector of customs at Halifax, whose mother was the daughter of a tory resident in Rhode Island, who fled to Halifax at the beginning of the revolution. After Edward Newton's death his wife resided with her family for a time near Boston, Mass. Her son Gilbert had shown a talent for painting, having made some successful portraits, and while still very young he went to Italy, where he remained a year studying. He was afterwards for a time in Paris, and then settled in London and studied at the Royal academy. In 1828 he was made an associate and a few years later an academician, and altogether was very successful in the prosecution of his art in London. In 1831, on account of ill-health, he made a voyage to the United States, and the following year was married in Boston, returning to England in October, 1832, with his wife. Newton's art work, which began with portraiture, eventually included, besides portraits, as many as sixty important pictures, including "The Duenna," "The Late Player," "The Adieu," "The Dull Lecture," etc., the last of these being in the Lenox library, New York. Among his portraits, important ones were those of Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Moore, Washington Irving, Sydney Smith and Henry Hallam. Mr. Irving had a high opinion of Newton, both as an artist and as a man, and made frequent reference to him in his correspondence. He died in Wimbledom, Eng., Aug. 5, 1835, and the celebrated Sir Francis Chantry, the sculptor, executed a monument to him, which was erected at the cost of his friends among the academicians, and which bore the following inscription: "To Gilbert Stuart Newton this monument is raised by a few friends, who admired him as an artist and loved him as a man."

COPE, Thomas Pym, merchant, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 26, 1768. He was descended from Oliver Cope, one of the first purchasers from Wm. Penn. The son was well educated, and entered mercantile business in Philadelphia in 1786. Four years later he built his own store, and began importing goods for himself. In 1807 he built his first ship, the Lancaster, which was the first ship employed in the packet line to Liverpool, which Cope established in 1821, and which continued in existence until the beginning of the civil war. During the war of 1812, he made a large fortune from the prosperous voyages of his ships, upon which he took all risks, but which through his sagacious management escaped capture. In 1797, when Philadelphia was stricken with yellow-fever, he accepted the office of almoner, and ministered personally to the sick, distributing liberally of his own means, and became himself a victim to the disease. In 1800 he became a member of the city council and helped to secure the introduction of water into the city. In 1807 he was elected to the state legislature, and served in the state constitutional convention. He declined a nomination to congress, which would take him away from the supervision of his large interests, but he served his city in many other ways. To his personal efforts may be attributed the completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and he was largely instrumental in securing the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad. He was for many years president of the Board of trade, and was considered the father of the Mercantile library company, of which he was president from its foundation until his death. Stephen Girard selected Mr. Cope to be one of the executors of his will, and a trustee of the bank, and in discharging this trust, he subsequently came to be president of the board of commissioners of the Girard estate. His spotless integrity, his enlarged and sound views of commerce in all its relations, his judicious and liberal enterprise, and his munificent and ardent public spirit contributed in a large measure to the mercantile prosperity and reputation of Philadelphia. In later years he retired from business, which was carried on by his sons, and afterward by their sons, under the style of Cope & Co. He was stricken with apoplexy, which culminated in his death Nov. 22, 1854.

Thos Pope

Digitized by Google

KIRKLAND, Joseph, lawyer, was born in Norwich, Conn., Jan. 18, 1770, son of Joseph Kirkland, and his wife, Hannah Perkins. He was sixth in descent from Philip Kirkland, of Sherrington, Bucks county, England, who came to America in 1635, and settled in Lynn, Mass. Joseph Kirkland was graduated from Yale in 1790, and after studying law with Judge Swift, of Windham, Conn., commenced practice in New Hartford, N. Y., near the home of his uncle, Rev. Samuel Kirkland, the famous missionary to the Oneida Indians. He represented his district in the state assembly in 1803, and from 1813 to 1816 was chosen district attorney for the sixth district. In 1813 Mr. Kirkland moved to Utica and was state representative from 1818 to 1821. In 1821 he was elected representative to the seventeenth U. S. congress, and in 1825 again to the state assembly. In 1832 he was elected mayor, under the first city charter of Utica, and was re-elected in 1834, serving during the cholera epidemic. Many citizens fled at the outbreak of cholera; but Mr. Kirkland, although sixty years of age, remained at his post. "Mr. Kirkland," says Boggs's "Pioneers of Utica," "was of unusual boldness and energy. In all the schemes projected to advance the educational or commercial enterprises of town or country, there was hardly one in which this public-hearted man was not called to participate." He derived his title of general from early service in the militia. He was married to Sarah Backus, daughter of Maj. Ebenezer Backus, of the Connecticut light horse in the revolution, and a lineal descendant of Gov. Bradford, the founder of Plymouth colony, and one of the Mayflower Puritans. Gen. Kirkland had twelve children, nine of whom reached maturity: Chas. P. Kirkland; Prof. William Kirkland, of Hamilton college; John Thornton Kirkland, of Cleveland, O.; Joseph Francis Kirkland, of Wisconsin; Mary, wife of James Holley, of Lyons, N. Y.; Eliza, wife of Wm. J. Bacon; Sarah, wife of John G. Floyd, and Louisa, wife of Charles Tracy of New York. Gen. Kirkland died Jan. 2, 1844.

WALKER, Joseph Reddeford, pioneer, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., about 1798. He migrated in 1819 to Calhoun county, Mo., where he was for a time sheriff, and attained note as a trapper and Indian fighter. In 1832 he guided Bonneville to the Rocky mountains, and the next year was sent by that officer to explore the region west of Great Salt lake. Leaving Greek river in July with forty men, he followed the Humboldt to its sink, discovering on the way the lake and river which were named from him, and after much trouble with Indians and more from the Sierras, emerged, nearly starved, on the plains of California. The party wintered at Monterey, living in comfort on funds entrusted to them for another purpose, and returning in the spring by a more southerly route, discovered Walker's Pass. Bonneville, whom they met at Bear river in June, 1834, was very angry at the neglect of his instructions, called the proceeding "most disgraceful," and according to Irving, who edited Bonneville's "Journal" in 1837, would have been justified in hanging the offenders. But Walker had done more to increase geographical knowledge and open the way for later travelers than he might have accomplished by closer adherence to his orders. In 1841 he again reached the Pacific, probably by way of New Mexico, his errand being to purchase horses about Los Angeles. In 1843 he led a party of emigrants over the mountains, and in 1845 rendered the same service to a section of Frémont's expedition, taking them through Walker's Pass. In later years Frémont's fame as "Pathfinder" called forth his angry contempt: it was easy, he declared, to follow paths that had been found or made by others. He led a wandering life, making many explorations in Arizona and elsewhere, until 1867, when he settled with a nephew on a ranch in the Ygnacio valley, Contra Costa county, Cal., where he died Oct. 27, 1876. H. H. Bancroft calls him "one of the bravest and most skillful of the mountain men," and says that "none were better acquainted than he with the geography or the native tribes of the great basin."

BENHAM, Alexander E. K., rear-admiral, U. S. navy, was born in New York in 1832. He was appointed midshipman in the navy, Nov. 24, 1847, and until 1851 served on the Plymouth and Dolphin of the East Indian squadron. In 1852 he was attached to the frigate Saranac of the Home squadron, and in 1853 studied at the Naval academy. He was promoted to be passed midshipman, June 10, 1853, and lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855, and until 1857 cruised in the Pacific on the sloop St. Mary's. He served on the coast survey in 1858, and on the Paraguay expedition in 1859. At the opening of the civil war, he was an offier on board the Crusader of the Home squadron, but was soon assigned to the Bienville of the South Atlantic squadron, and took part in the capture of Port Royal in November, 1861. He was promoted to be lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862, and as commander of the gunboat Penobscot, took part in all of the subsequent operations of the western Gulf blockading squadron, repeatedly distinguishing himself by his gallantry. He was on duty at the New York navy-yard in 1866, and in 1867 performed special service on the steamer Susquehanna. He was raised to the rank of commander on June 9, 1867, became captain in 1878, commodore in 1889, and acting rear-admiral in 1890. In 1891 he was made commander of the East Indian squadron. His conspicuous bravery during the engagements off the South American coast in 1894 attracted widespread notice. He was retired in September, 1894.

ELLIOTT, Stephen, first P. E. bishop of Georgia, and the thirty-seventh in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Beaufort, S. C., Aug. 31, 1806, son of Stephen Elliott, LL.D., an eminent naturalist. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1824, then studied law, and from 1827–33 practiced in Charleston and Beaufort. He was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1835, a priest in 1836, and in 1840 was chosen first bishop of Georgia, and on Feb. 28, 1841, was consecrated. His jurisdiction contained at that date about seven clergymen and only 300 communicants, the further growth of the denomination being due to his remarkable qualities as an organizer and leader. In connection with these larger duties, he had charge, as rector, of St. John's church in Savannah. This office he gave up to take charge of the Female institute at Montpelier, assuming with great self-sacrifice the debt with which that institution was encumbered. He lived at Montpelier from 1845 until 1853. In 1844 he was made provisional bishop of Florida. He entered heartily into the plan for founding the ill-fated University of the South, which was to be placed under the care of the Protestant Episcopal church, and canvassed the southern states, together

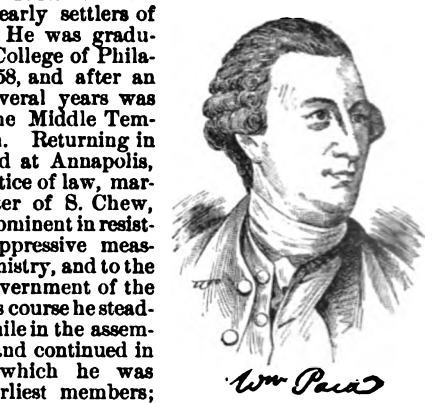
Digitized by Google

with Bishop Polk, in its behalf. The formation of the general council of the church in the southern states was largely due to Bishop Elliott. He was joint signer, with Bishop Polk, of the letter which summoned the dioceses to meet by their deputies, and guided the deliberations of the house. He succeeded Bishop Meade as senior bishop of the general council, and took an active part in the reunion of the two branches of the Protestant Episcopal church. The closing years of his life were spent in Savannah, where he officiated as rector of Christ church. He died Dec. 21, 1866. Bishop Elliott published several volumes of sermons and addresses.

WOODHULL, Jacob, actor, was born in New York city in 1792, and in his day was one of the most noted and remarkable men connected with the stage in America. He made his first appearance at the old Park theatre in 1816 in the character of Jaffier in "Venice Preserved," in which he made a success, and at once obtained a position in the Park company. He had received a thorough education, was very versatile, and was considered one of the most useful men and managers on the New York stage. He played every imaginable part—walking gentleman, old men, character parts, misers, young spendthrifts, anything for which he was cast, and played everything well. A remarkable incident in Mr. Woodhull's career is the fact that it was for his benefit that at the Park theatre, New York, in 1826, Edwin Forrest made his first appearance before a New York audience. This was at the old Bowery theatre. Forrest was at that time a stock actor at Albany, N. Y., and was permitted to run down to New York, in order to do a service to his friend Woodhull. He appeared in the character of Othello, and carried the house by storm, the result being that he was soon after induced to play a star engagement at the Bowery theatre, where he made a great success, having his salary raised from $40 a week to $200 a night. Mr. Woodhull left the Park company in 1832, and took the position of stage manager at the Richmond Hill theatre, New York, but during a visitation of Asiatic cholera at that time he caught the disease and died on Aug. 31, 1832, at the age of forty.

RANDOLPH, Thomas Jefferson, legislator, was born at Monticello, Albemarle county, Va., Sept. 12, 1792, son of Thomas Mann Randolph, governor of Virginia, and the oldest grandson of Thomas Jefferson, who designated him as the staff of his old age. He was educated first in an old-field school, to which he was obliged to walk five miles barefooted. He often spoke of this boyhood experience, and said he had a watch in his pocket but no shoes on his feet. When he was fifteen years old, he was sent to Philadelphia to school, and afterward to Charlottesville, Va. In 1824 he was married to Jane Hollins, daughter of Gov. W. C. Nicholas. After the death of President Jefferson, young Randolph, out of regard for his grandfather's honor, paid the latter's debts, amounting to $10,000. He was also appointed Jefferson's literary executor, in which capacity he edited the "Life and Correspondence of Thomas Jefferson" (4 vols., 1829). He was long in the state legislature, where he introduced, in 1832, a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery, on the post-natal plan originally suggested by his grandfather. He was an able financier and in 1842 introduced a bill in the legislature of Virginia, for the reform of the taxes, which was passed and placed the state finances on a sound basis. He was a visitor of the State university for thirty-one years, and its rector for seven years. He was the author of "Sixty Years' Reminiscences of the Currency of the United States," which is still a document of accepted value and historical interest. In 1851–52 he was a member of the convention that revised the constitution of Virginia. He supported the Confederate government during its existence, and after its collapse went to work earnestly to restore the prosperity of the state. Mr. Randolph was of uncommon stature and strength, and when nearly eighty presided at the National democratic convention which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency. He died at Edge Hill, Albemarle county, Va., Oct. 8, 1875.

PACA, William, signer of the declaration of independence and governor of Maryland, was born at Wye Hall, his father's seat in Harford county, Md., Oct. 31, 1740. His ancestors were early settlers of the province. He was graduated from the College of Philadelphia in 1758, and after an interval of several years was admitted to the Middle Temple in London. Returning in 1746, he settled at Annapolis, began the practice of law, married a daughter of S. Chew, and became prominent in resistance to the oppressive measures of the ministry, and to the proprietary government of the province. This course he steadily pursued while in the assembly, 1771–74, and continued in congress, of which he was one of the earliest members; but he and his colleagues by no means succeeded in bringing public opinion at home to the advanced stage which it had attained in some of the other colonies. The delegates were hampered by the conservative attitude of the Maryland assembly, and by instructions which were fortunately rescinded in time for them to sign the declaration on Aug. 2, 1776. Paca remained in congress till 1779, rendering much service on committees, and giving liberally of his abundant means to the support of the army and the new government. During the two latter years he was also a member of the Maryland senate. His judicial career began in 1778 with the chief-justiceship of his state, and in 1780 congress appointed him chief judge of the court of appeals in admiralty: each of these posts he held for two years. He was twice governor, in 1782 and 1786, and a prominent member of the Maryland convention, which adopted the Federal constitution in November, 1788. President Washington in 1789 made him United States district judge for Maryland, and he retained the position till his death, which occurred at his birthplace in 1799. He was a pure and zealous patriot, and a man of spotless life.



HENDERSON, Isaac, author, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1850. He received his early education in his native city, and entered Williams college, from which he was graduated with high honors. He devoted himself to journalism and became connected with the New York "Evening Post," and in 1872 became part owner and publisher. In 1881 he relinquished his interest to devote himself entirely to literature. He traveled abroad and made his residence in Rome, and finally settled down in London, Eng. In 1886 he wrote "The Prelate," which was received with favor. The "Critic" characterized it as finely written, full of situations and incidents, and yet it exhibits a perfectly organized and developed plot. In 1888 he brought out "Agatha's Page," a parable. His work is conscientious, and evinces a high order of thought.

Digitized by Google

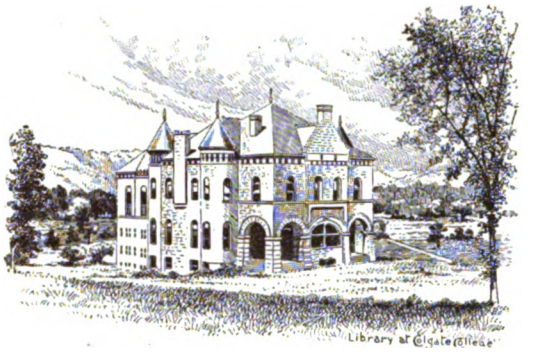
KENDRICK, Nathaniel, first president of Colgate university (1836–48), was born at Hanover, N. H., Apr. 22, 1777. His literary and theological studies were pursued, after the custom of the times, with various scholarly clergymen. He was ordained to the ministry in 1805, and in 1810 assumed the pastorate of a church in Middlebury, Vt. In 1817 he removed to Eaton, near Hamilton, N. Y., and in 1820 became connected with the Hamilton literary and theological seminary, which was opened in that year. Dr. Kendrick was appointed professor of theology. The primary purpose of the institution was the education of young men for the ministry. It was under the control of the Baptist educational society of the state of New York, which was formed in 1817. The course of study combined literary and theological subjects for the term of three years. The idea of such an institution for ministerial training originated with Rev. Daniel Haskill, A.M., at that time pastor of the Baptist church in Hamilton. That the new institution met a need of the times was proved by its rapid growth in the number of students and in the development of its courses of study. The first building on the present site, now known as West college, was erected in 1827. In 1829 the course of study was extended to four years, in 1832 to six years, and in 1834 to eight years. With this last extension of the course came a division of work into the preparatory course of two years, a collegiate course of four years, and a theological course of two years. In 1834 a second edifice, now designated East college, was built. In 1835 a class of seven was graduated from a strictly collegiate course, but their degrees were conferred by another college on the recommendation of their instructors. Up to 1839 the institution was open only to students for the ministry. In that year it entered upon the larger work of general education, which has since been continued. The prominent instructors during the period of the life of the institution which preceded the securing of a university charter in 1846 were: Barnas Sears, Asahel C. Kendrick, George W. Eaton, and Stephen W. Taylor. The commanding figure in point of character and influence during the first twenty-five years was Nathaniel Kendrick, the first president of the institution. He was a man of great weight of character, of profound moral earnestness, and of singularly well-balanced judgment. His influence upon the growth of the institution, which he lived to see formally recognized as a university, was of a most helpful kind. The universal respect in which he was held was due, not so much to his scholarship, although that was ample for his time, as to a unique and forceful personality. The institution was chartered by the legislature in 1846 as the Madison university; the preparatory school became known as the Grammar school of Madison university. The post-graduate course was called at first the theological department, but this designation was soon changed to Hamilton theological seminary. Dr. Kendrick was elected president of the institution in 1836, and held the office until his death. His theology was thoroughly Calvinistic, and his publications were principally occasional sermons. He received the degree of D.D. from Brown in 1823. From 1834 until his death he acted as corresponding secretary of the New York Baptist education society. He was injured by a fall in 1845, which rendered him helpless, and the last three years of his life were full of suffering. He died at Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1848.

TAYLOR, Stephen William, second president of Colgate university (1851–55), was born in Adams, Berkshire county, Mass., Oct. 28, 1791. He was prepared for college and matriculated at Hamilton in 1813, from which he was graduated valedictorian of the class of 1817, and the following year began his life work of an educator as principal of Lowville academy. In 1834 he was appointed principal of the academic department of Hamilton literary and theological institution, and in 1838 accepted the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy in Madison university, which he resigned in 1845. About this time the Baptists of the Northumberland association, appreciating the necessity of higher education for their children under the influence of their own denomination, determined to open a first-class academy. The natural beauties and healthfulness of Lewisburg, in Union county, Pa., commended that location to their consideration, and in consequence of these advantages, and also being the geographical centre of the state, the committee decided to locate the academy there, and in 1846, in the basement of the Baptist church of that place, the school was inaugurated with Prof. Stephen W. Taylor as principal, assisted by his son, Alfred Taylor, A.M., and J. N. Loomis, A.M. Prof. Taylor was a wonderful teacher, and his prophetic instincts warned him that the school was the nucleus of a university; others also entertained this view, and the project of founding an institution at Lewisburg that would meet the higher educational demands of the state culminated in a charter incorporating the University at Lewisburg, which was approved Feb. 5, 1846, with James Moore, James Moore, Jr., Joseph Meireell, William H. Ludwig, Samuel Wolfe, Levi B. Christ, Henry Funk, Joel E. Bradford, Eugenio Kincaid, Benjamin Bear, William W. Keen, William Bucknell, Thomas Watson, James W. Linnard, Lewis Vastine, Oliver Blackburn, Caleb Lee and Daniel L. Moore, as members of the first board of trustees. The charter provided that ground should be purchased and buildings erected when the sum of $100,000 was raised, a fourth of which should be permanently invested in productive form, and that no debt should be incurred

nor should the property be mortgaged under any circumstances; that a misnomer should not defeat or annul a grant or bequest, and that ten acres of land, with improvements, should be free from taxation. The management was intrusted to two boards: 1st, a board of trustees, of not more than twenty members, all of whom must belong to the Baptist faith; and, 2d, a board of curators, not to exceed forty

Digitized by Google

members, the majority of whom must be Baptists, and both boards to be self-perpetuating. Through the efforts of Drs. Eugenio Kincaid and William Shadrach, who solicited funds throughout the state, the subscription of $100,000 was secured July 17, 1849. A tract of land had been previously secured



for the university, which was situated south of the borough of Lewisburg, and included a fine hill nearly 100 feet high, covered with a beautiful natural grove, and commanding extensive views over the river and valley. The academy building was begun and nearly completed in 1848, and January, 1849, the university building was begun and professors elected, Rev. R. G. Anderson, A.M., being appointed professor of Latin, and Rev. R. G. Bliss professor of Greek. Prof. Taylor still retained his position as principal. Pupils of both sexes attended the academy and the college. The west wing of the college building was completed in 1851, and the students were given dormitories, etc., regarded at that time as unsurpassed by any other institution. In the spring of this year Prof. Taylor resigned his position as principal to accept the presidency of Madison university. He remained, however, to preside over the first commencement, held Aug. 20, 1851, when a class of seven was graduated in the chapel of the academy. During the first year of his presidency at Madison the number of pupils increased from thirty-three to eighty-four, and at the end of that year the college received an endowment of $60,000. He was one of the best mathematicians of the day, a man of culture and by nature a poet, a gift he has transmitted to his son, B. F. Taylor, who is well known through his poetry and writings. The existence of Bucknell university at Lewisburg is in a great measure due to his agency and efforts. He died at Madison university Jan. 6, 1856.

Geo. W. Eaton

EATON, George Washington, third president of Colgate university (1856–68), was born at Huntingdon, Pa., July 3, 1804. The family removed to Ohio in 1805. He was graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1829, and was elected fellow and tutor. In 1830 he became principal of Union academy, Belleville, N. Y., and from 1831 to 1833 was a professor of ancient languages in Georgetown college, Kentucky. In 1833 he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Hamilton literary and theological institution, and in 1837 was made professor of ecclesiastical history in the theological department. He retained this chair until 1850, when he became professor of systematic theology, which position he retained until 1861. In 1856 he was elected president of Madison university, and also filled the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy from 1856 to 1868. Subsequent to 1861 he was president of Hamilton theological seminary, and professor of homiletics until 1871. Dr. Eaton was ordained to the Baptist ministry when he was quite young, and was a striking and eloquent preacher. He received the honorary degrees of D.D. and LL.D. He was a man of commanding personal appearance, and of many popular qualities; his attainments were wide, and his devotion to the university was absorbing. In his relations to the students he was marked by great kindness of spirit, and his largeness of heart was a source of strength to him and to the institution. He had wide influence among the alumni, and his memory is cherished with peculiar affection. He died at Hamilton, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1872.

DODGE, Ebenezer, fourth president of Colgate university (1868–90), was born at Salem, Mass., Apr. 22, 1819. He was graduated from Brown university in 1840, and from Newton theological institution, Boston, Mass., in 1845. He filled pastorates in Baptist churches at New Hampton and New London, N. H., from 1846 to 1853, and from the latter year until 1861 was professor of Biblical criticism and interpretation in Hamilton theological seminary, and professor of evidences of Christianity in Madison university. From 1861 onward he was professor of Christian theology in Hamilton theological seminary; in 1868 president of Madison university and professor of philosophy, retaining that office until his death. The administration of President Dodge was the most eventful in the history of the university, and was characterized by the greatest development. He occupied the presidential chair for twenty-one years. The year following his inauguration the semi-centennial of the university was celebrated, and a jubilee fund of $135,000 was secured. A volume was published in 1872 recording the progress of the university during the fifty years, entitled, "The First Half Century of Madison University." In 1873 the preparatory school was reorganized, and became known as Colgate academy. It has grounds separate from those of the university, but adjacent to them. A library fund of $25,000 was raised in 1876, and other additions were made to the endowment. The period of financial expansion began in 1865, when James B. Colgate, of New York, gave $30,000, and John B. Trevor, of New York, established the soldiers' scholarships. The growth of invested funds has been steady. In 1864 the endowment was $62,000; in 1865, $120,000; in 1868, $177,000; in 1870, $225,000; in 1874, $304,000; in 1876, $405,000; in 1881, $480,000; in 1888, $500,000; in 1891, by the addition of the Dodge memorial fund, $1,500,000. During the greater part of President Dodge's administration the increase of the endowment served to enlarge the facilities for instruction, and to increase the corps of instructors, and considerable sums were expended for buildings. In 1884 a chemical laboratory was erected, and in 1886 the theological seminary entered a beautiful and spacious building known as Eaton Hall. These buildings are of Hamilton blue stone, which was quarried out of the university hill. In 1891 Colgate library building was dedicated. It is a fireproof structure, erected at a cost of $150,000 by James B. Colgate. This same year marked an era in the history of the university by the establishment of the Dodge memorial fund by Colgate, in the gift of $1,000,000 for general endowment purposes,

E. Dodge

Digitized by Google

which gift so broadened and strengthened the financial basis of the university as to warrant large hopes of future prosperity. The erection of the Colgate library building and the acquirement of the Dodge memorial fund marked a transition to a new and larger progress. Early in 1890 the name of the university was changed to Colgate university. This was done by action of the regents March 13, 1890, and by order of the supreme court Apr. 2, 1890. This change of name was made entirely without solicitation, in recognition of a long series of benefactions to the university, beginning with William Colgate, and continued with great munificence by the present representatives of the Colgate family. The change has met with approval. Much of this great success of the university is due to the commanding personality of President Dodge. He was a man of profound thought and broad views. He stood in the front rank of theological thinkers in the Baptist denomination. As an educator and in his general management of the university he was greatly beloved by his students and by his colleagues. His strong personality, quite as much as his attainments in scholarship, gave him a high place among those who have contributed most to the success of the university. He died at Hamilton, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1890.

ANDREWS, Newton Lloyd, fifth president of Colgate university (1890–), was born at Fabius, Onondaga county, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1841. He is descended in the paternal line from William Andrews, a schoolmaster of Hartford, Conn., in 1639, and on the maternal side is of Holland stock. He was prepared for college in the High school of Newark, N. J., whither the family had removed in 1851. Entering Madison (now Colgate) university in 1858, he was graduated in 1862, with the highest honors of his class, after which he pursued his studies in the Hamilton theological seminary, from which he was graduated in 1864. Immediately after he was appointed principal of the grammar school of the university, and in 1865 he became adjunct professor of Latin, and in 1868 was elected professor of Greek language and literature, which position he still holds. In 1878 Hamilton college conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D., and in 1883 he received from the University of Chicago the degree of LL.D. From 1868 to 1879 he rendered the university scholarly and substantial service as its librarian. In 1880 he was appointed dean of the faculty, and was thenceforward closely associated with President Dodge in the administration of the college. On the death of President Dodge the charge of the college was committed to Prof. Andrews as acting president. The year 1879–80 was spent in European travel and study, as was also a part of the year 1890. Broad and critical scholarship and fruitful teaching, with wise and effective discharge of administrative duties in the later period, have distinguished the thirty years of his official relation to the university. To the demands of this service he has largely surrendered the opportunity of authorship, but has appeared much upon the platform, in the pulpit, and in various reviews and journals. He has maintained a lively interest in secondary as well as collegiate education, and has borne a large part in educational convocations and discussions. His devotion to the university has led him to decline several advantageous opportunities to labor elsewhere. Dr. Andrews was married in 1865 to Cynthia S. Burchard of Hamilton, N. Y., who died in 1886. In 1888 he married Charlotte P. Harbach, of Newton Centre, Mass.

PAINE, Robert Treat, one of the signers of the declaration of independence for Massachusetts, and fourteen years judge of the supreme court of that state, was born in Boston, in 1731; entered Harvard university at fourteen years of age, supported himself by teaching, while engaged in the study of law, and in 1755 was chaplain of provincial troops in the north for a few months. Afterward, he occasionally preached in the regular pulpits of Boston, although living at Taunton, Bristol county, where he practiced his profession as a lawyer, and was a rival of Timothy Ruggles at the bar. At this period he carried on an interesting correspondence with Jonathan Sewall, John Adams, and a merchant (Elliott) of Boston, and in 1768 was a member of the convention which met upon the dissolution of the general court by the governor for refusing to rescind the circular letter to the other colonies, calling for concerted action against infringement of their chartered rights. In 1770 he was employed by the citizens of Boston for the prosecution of the perpetrators of the "Boston Massacre," and in 1773 was chairman of a large committee in Taunton for resistance to threatened tyranny. The same year, as a member of the general assembly, he assisted in the impeachment of the chief justice of the province, Peter Oliver, on the charge of receiving his stipend from the king, instead of a grant from the assembly, as usual. In 1774 he was appointed a delegate to the first Continental congress, in a convention called upon the adjournment of the general court to Salem; and from this year until 1779 served with energy and devotion in all the important committees of congress, spending part of his time also in the legislature of his own state. In 1775 he was active in promoting the manufacture of saltpetre and cannon, visited the northern army, under command of Schuyler, and declined the office of associate justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts; in 1776, with Rutledge and Jefferson reported rules for the conduct of congress in debate, and July 4th, voted for and signed the declaration of independence. In 1777–78 he was for a time speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives, was appointed attorney-general of the state, and in the last year served on a committee to regulate the price of labor, provisions and manufactures, on account of the depreciation of the Continental currency, and to relieve the suffering of the soldiers. In 1779 he was a member of the executive council of Massachusetts, and also of the convention which framed the constitution of the state, under which he held the office of attorney-general until 1790, when he became associate justice of the supreme court, and retained the office until seventy-three years of age. Resigning in 1804, he became a counselor of the commonwealth. A friend to the constitution, he supported Washington and Adams, was a founder of the American academy in 1780, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge. At once a Puritan and a patriot, he was devoted to the religious, civil and literary institutions of his country, and in the language of his eulogizer, "rejoiced in its good, lamented its delusions, was impressed with its dangers, and prayed for its peace," having labored for its foundation. He died May 11, 1814, retaining his faculties unimpaired to the last.

Digitized by Google

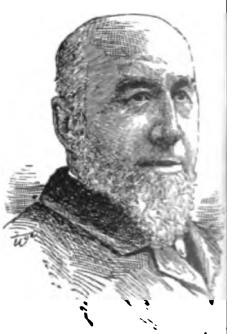
CRAIG, Hugh, merchant, was born near Coleraine, Ireland, June 17, 1816, son of Joseph and Sarah (Catherwood) Craig. His father, a farmer in moderate circumstances, was able to give him a fair education. He sailed for Philadelphia in the fall of 1832, fortune favoring him soon after his arrival with a position in the extensive flour and grain establishment of Robert Fleming, one of the prominent merchants of the city, and a man noted for his kindness and encouragement to the young men in his employ.

Hugh Craig

Here his opportunities to acquire knowledge of the business were such that in November, 1836, he began on his own account when not yet of age, establishing himself at the northwest corner of Broad and Cherry streets, where he remained until his death. From 1836 to 1866 Mr. Craig had several partners, all of whom retired with competencies. His son, Hugh Craig, Jr., was taken into partnership upon March 11, 1867, his sixteenth birthday. Six years later Mr. Craig relinquished the entire management to his son, and withdrew from active business life, after an uninterrupted, prosperous and honorable career of forty-one years. Under the various partnerships the firm names were Craig, Bellas & Martien, Craig, Bellas & Co., Craig & Bellas, Hugh Craig & Co., and Hugh Craig's Son.* The business chiefly consisted of receiving on consignment flour, grain, seeds, etc. In addition to this the firm carried on an extensive forwarding business between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, owning both cars and boats, until the state disposed of its railroads and canals. In 1864 Mr. Craig added to his business warehouses bonded under the United States revenue laws, which were, after the abolition of private bonded warehouses in 1869, turned into free storehouses. At different times he was a director in several banks and insurance companies, among others the Corn exchange national bank from its organization, and the Delaware mutual insurance company from 1839 until his death. He was charter member of the Corn, now the Commercial, exchange. He took no active part in politics, and the only public position he ever accepted was that of director for several years of the Pennsylvania R. R., elected by the councils of Philadelphia to represent the stock owned by the city. On Aug. 29, 1844, Mr. Craig was married to Catharine, daughter of Alexander McCausland, who prior to his death in 1839 was for many years engaged in the book trade. His wife and three of his five children survive him. Mr. Craig died Dec. 21, 1878.

HARMAR, Josiah, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1753. His parents were wealthy, and he was carefully educated at the Quaker school of Robert Proud. When the war for independence opened in 1776, he was appointed a captain in the 1st Pennsylvania regiment. He was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel in 1777, and continued in active service until the close of the war. From 1778 until 1780, he took part in the operations of the army under Gen. Washington, and in 1781–82 served in the South under Gen. Lee. In 1784 he carried to France the ratification of the treaty concluded with that country, and upon his return was appointed Indian agent for the northwest territory, and while serving in this capacity, aided in the negotiation of the treaty signed at Fort McIntosh on Jan. 20, 1785. He was made colonel by brevet in 1783, and in 1785 was appointed lieutenant-colonel of infantry. In 1787 he was advanced by congress to the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1789 he was appointed general-in-chief of the army of the United States. In 1790 he led an expedition against the Miami Indians, and in 1792 he resigned his commission, and retired from the army. From 1792 until 1799 he was adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, and while serving in this capacity, rendered great aid to Gen. Wayne in his campaign against the Indians in 1793–94. Gen. Harmar was a brave and skilful soldier. During the latter years of his life, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, and died there Aug. 20, 1813.

CORBIN, Austin, railway president, was born in Newport, N. H., July 11, 1827; studied law with Chief Justice Cushing, and Gov. Ralph Metcalf, and later took a course at the Harvard law school, where he received his degree in 1849. After his admission to the bar, he practiced with Gov. Metcalf as his partner till Oct. 12, 1851, when he removed to Davenport, Ia., where he remained until 1865. In 1854 he became a partner in the banking firm of Macklot & Corbin. Later he organized the First national bank of Davenport, which commenced business June 29, 1863, and was the first national bank opened for business in the United States. In 1865 he sold out his interest in the Davenport bank, and came to New York, where he commenced business with partners under the style of the Corbin banking company. Soon after establishing himself in New York he became interested in railroads, until to-day he may fairly be called one of the leading railroad men of the country. The development of the west half of Coney Island into a great fashionable summer resort first brought him into general prominence. In 1873 Mr. Corbin, while spending a week in the neighborhood with a sick child, saw and appreciated the remarkable natural advantages of the place as a summer resort. In the following three years, he had succeeded in purchasing the western half of the island. In 1878 he opened a new railway from New York to the property, and built great hotels on its ocean front. Both road and hotels sprang into instant popularity, and handsomely rewarded their founder and his associates for their investment. Immediately following his success with Coney Island, Mr. Corbin turned his attention to Long Island and the Long Island railroads. This great territory had been overlooked and neglected. Its railroads were in an exceedingly bad condition, and retarded the growth of the island. Mr. Corbin secured control of the railroads, consolidated them into one system, became the president and organized a scheme whereby the island was to be developed into a territory of homes which should be in time the great ocean suburb of the city of New York. These homes have also become largely remunerative to their owners, and the entire island has felt the effect of Mr. Corbin's liberal investment of money in it —and of his good management. Mr. Corbin's latest public achievement was the rehabilitation of the great Reading railroad of Pennsylvania, during which time he also purchased, with his friends, the controlling interest in the New Jersey central railroad; took it out of the hands of the receiver, where he found it earning less than its operating expenses, reorganized it, and at the end of three years put it on a dividend-paying basis. Personally, Mr. Corbin is remarkably well preserved. He is large, athletic and active; impetuous and somewhat brusque in his manner, but has the faculty of winning not only loyalty, but esteem, from those who come in close contact with him, and he earns respect by the jealous pride with which he regards his commercial honor.



Austin Corbin

Digitized by Google

Hugh B. Craig

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

BALBOA, Vasco Nunez de, Spanish discoverer, was born in Xeres de los Caballeros in 1475. He was born of a noble but reduced family. His early life was spent in dissipation. In 1501 he accompanied Roderigo de Bastidas on a voyage of discovery to the western seas. He settled in Hispaniola and cultivated land in the neighborhood of Salvatierra, but with no great success, for he became greatly involved in debt. In 1509 the famous Ojeda sailed from San Domingo with an expedition and founded the settlement of San Sebastian, at Darien. Ojeda had left orders for his lieutenant, Francisco de Enciso, to fit out two ships with provisions, and forward them to San Sebastian, and when they set sail, Balboa, whose debts made him anxious to get away, managed to accompany the expedition by concealing himself in a cask, which was conveyed on shipboard from his farm, as though containing provisions. After various adventures the expedition reached San Sebastian, only to find the settlement abandoned and in ruins. Enciso being undecided how to act, Balboa proposed that they should sail for Darien on the Gulf of Uraba where he had once touched in his former expedition. This proposition was carried out, and upon reaching their destination a new town was founded, which they named Sta. Maria de la Antiqua del Darien. Bitter quarrels soon broke out among the adventurers, caused chiefly by Enciso prohibiting all barter and exchange for gold with the natives. Balboa, claiming that they were no longer within the jurisdiction of Ojeda, incited a revolt, and deposed and imprisoned Enciso. After vainly striving to elect Nicuesa, who was driven back to Hispaniola by the enraged inhabitants, Enciso and Balboa's representative, the Alcalde Zamudio, were sent to Spain to lay their quarrel before the king. Being now left in authority Balboa made excursions into the surrounding country, and by his bravery and conciliatory measures gained the friendship of several native chiefs. On one of these excursions he heard for the first time of the great ocean that lay on the other side of the mountains, and of the wondrous land of gold afterward called Peru. Soon after his return to Darien he received letters from Zamudio that Enciso had made charges against him to the king, and had obtained a sentence recalling him to Spain. In his despair at this message he resolved to attempt to discover this unknown sea, the success of which he trusted would conciliate his sovereign. On Sept. 1, 1513, he set out with 190 well-armed men for Coyba, where he left half of his force, and with the remainder started on his perilous journey across the isthmus. On the 26th, they reached the summit of the mountain and beheld stretched before them the glorious expanse of the Pacific. Balboa descended on the other side and in three days reached the shore at a place still known by the name he gave it, the Gulf of San Miguel, where he took possession of the ocean in the name of the king and queen of Spain and named it "*Mar del Sur.*" He remained on the coast for some time, heard more of Peru, had the Pearl islands pointed out to him, and after levying tribute on the neighboring tribes returned to Darien, where he arrived, Jan. 18, 1514, and was received with great joy. He at once sent messengers to Spain to give an account of his discoveries, and to carry presents to the king, but unfortunately these did not arrive until after an expedition had sailed under Dom Pedro Arias de Avila, generally called Pedrarias, to depose him, and take possession of the colony. For some time after the arrival of Pedrarias, Balboa was in great straits to defend himself against various charges, but he was finally acquitted after being compelled to pay an immense fine. At length the king sent letters announcing his satisfaction at the discoveries of Balboa and giving him a special commission to explore the Southern sea, and also making him governor of Panama and Coyba. Pedrarias at first withheld this commission, but was finally reconciled to Balboa and promised one of his daughters in marriage. He also assisted him in starting the expedition, materials for building ships being conveyed across the isthmus, by which means two brigantines were constructed. With these the adventurers took possession of the Pearl islands, and nearly reached the coast of Peru, but bad weather compelled their return. This career of discovery was brought to a close through the jealousy of Pedrarias, who feared that Balboa would throw off his allegiance. A treacherous friend further informed Pedrarias that Balboa had no idea of marrying the governor's daughter, whereupon Balboa was enticed to Acla by a crafty message, and thrown into prison upon charges of treason. The judge was compelled to condemn him to death, and with five of his companions he was executed in the public square of Acla in 1517.

CORNELIUS, Elias, clergyman, was born at Somers, N. Y., July 31, 1794. After having graduated from Yale college in 1813, he spent three years in studying theology under President Dwight and Lyman Beecher, and three more in itinerant missionary work as an agent of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. In 1819 he became colleague-pastor with Dr. Samuel Worcester of the Tabernacle church at Salem, Mass., of which he took the entire charge after the death of Dr. Worcester in 1821. In 1826 he resigned this pastorate to accept the home secretaryship of the American education society, which position he held until 1831, when he was elected to succeed Jeremiah Evarts as corresponding secretary of the American board. He died at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 12, 1832. His memoirs were written (1833) by Bela B. Edwards.

TAYLOR, George, signer of the declaration of independence, was born in Ireland in 1716. Though of gentle birth and good education, he was brought to America as a redemptioner in 1736, by a Mr. Savage of Durham township, Bucks county, Pa., in whose foundry he served as clerk, and whose widow he afterward married. He was actively interested in the iron industry, and upon removing his mills to the Lehigh river near Easton, became a prominent man in the affairs of that community. He was a member of the provincial assembly from 1764–70, and later, county judge and colonel of militia. In 1775 he was again in the assembly and on several of its committees, including that of safety. His brief time in congress, 1776–77, enabled him to sign the declaration, Aug. 2, 1776, he having been sent there on July 20th, with others, to take the places of five who opposed separation from England. Mr. Taylor negotiated a treaty with Indians on the Susquehanna, and died at Easton, Pa., Feb. 23, 1781.

Digitized by Google

STOW, Frederick Henry, banker, was born at Pittsfield, Mass., March 15, 1814. His paternal ancestor was the Rev. Samuel Stow, son of John Stow, who came to America from London, Eng., in 1639, he being a descendant of Baronet Lord Stow and the celebrated Lord Thomas Stow, who figured in the reign of James I., and also of John Stow, the noted historian. His father was a lawyer of prominence, and a man of sound judgment and sterling integrity. His mother was a descendant of Elihu Yale, the patron of Yale college. She early perceived the promise of superior talents in her son, and fostered their development. The boy's education was chiefly received at the hands of John Lovell, the nonagenarian, and introducer into America of the celebrated Lancastrian system, among his classmates being T. P. Rossiter, the artist, and E. L. Davenport, the actor. Under that system young Stow acquired a strength, lucidity and ease in authorship that was displayed through life, not only in his writings, but in his conversation and his fondness for literary pursuits. On leaving school he sailed for Charleston, S. C., with letters to John G. Winter, the banker, who received him into his house as a member of his family. Five years afterward he was admitted into partnership, a taste for finance, evidenced during his apprenticeship, having attracted the attention of men prominent in banking and commercial circles. Early in the forties he began to write on financial subjects, and to furnish articles for the southern journals, also contributing to the principal journals in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. These articles showed their author to possess a memory well stocked with facts and ideas, and a mind of great precision and clearness. They were marked also by an originality and grace of style quite unusual with writers on such themes. In 1851 Mr. Stow left Charleston, to conduct the New York branch of the house. Six years later he established the well-known southern banking-house of Peters, Campbell & Co., the business of which was interrupted and finally closed by the civil war. Mr. Stow was a warm personal friend of Gen. James Watson Webb, the proprietor of the once noted "Courier and Enquirer," and for years after his arrival in New York, was a contributor to the financial columns of that newspaper. In 1859 he published the "Capitalist's Guide and Railway Annual," a work that made a profound impression on the financial community, not alone because the idea was new, but because of its value as a manual of reference and statistical information. It promised, indeed, if issued as a year-book, to become the *vademecum* of bankers, brokers and investors. Failing health, however, obliged Mr. Stow to discontinue its publication as an annual, and later the same idea on a somewhat similar plan, but without the original matter, which was a distinguishing feature in the parent work, was adopted by, and successfully carried on, in "Poor's Manual." Mr. Stow was greatly interested in the scheme of an inter-oceanic canal across the state of Nicaragua. Some years back he had urged upon government the importance of building such a canal with American capital, showing its value for commercial purposes, especially to this country, and the great need of a waterway over which the United States should exercise, as far as possible, exclusive control. In this, as in many of his recommendations, he was in advance of his time. He had the sagacity to see that, owing to the rapid increase of population, and the continued rise in the value of real estate in the city of New York, not many years would elapse before a radical change must take place in the construction of dwellings, and in the methods of transportation. As early as 1858 he predicted the general adoption of the apartment-house system, and a few years afterward made drawings and furnished data for the erection of that style of building, which he submitted to a number of architects and others, in the hope of interesting them in the practicability of such an investment. At the same time he drew plans for an elevated railway structure identical with the system in vogue to-day. At a time when no railway in America used a first-class passenger coach in its service, Mr. Stow endeavored to induce certain capitalists to form a company to build and equip first-class railway coaches, and rent them under contract to the principal trunk lines. The age, however, was not ripe for the consideration of these ideas, and he lived to see but few of them adopted. In person Mr. Stow was slightly below the regular height, of portly figure, and with a strikingly intelligent countenance. His manner was easy, courteous and prepossessing, his tastes elevated and refined, and his conversation varied and instructive. He was gifted with remarkable colloquial powers, and possessed a keen sense of humor. Withal, he was quick to awaken the sympathies and affections. No one could resist the charm of his companionship. He was married to Elizabeth Fairchild, daughter of Benjamin Fairchild of Stratford, Conn., and granddaughter of Capt. Thomas Ehlenwood, a gallant officer, who was first lieutenant on the frigate Alliance, one of the squadron commanded by Com. Paul Jones, when the British ships of war Serapis and Countess of Scarborough, were captured in the memorable action off Flamborough, September, 1799. Mr. Stow died at his home in New York city, July 26, 1872.

F. H. Stow.

BERNARD, Francis, colonial governor of New Jersey and of Massachusetts, was born at Nettleham, County of Lincoln, England, in 1714. He was graduated from the University of Oxford in 1736, studied law, was admitted to the bar at the Middle temple; and became a solicitor in the English court of chancery. He came to America in 1758 as governor of New Jersey, and sharing the common hope of the royal governors of bettering his fortunes, conducted the administration of that province so satisfactorily to his English employers that at the end of two years (1760) he was transferred to the more important post of governor of Massachusetts. Already the Stamp act and other arbitrary measures on the part of the British ministry had aroused hostility on the part of the American colonies, not only to the British crown but to its local representatives. Bernard had no talent for conciliation, but for the earlier part of the nine years, during which he held the governorship, was sufficiently successful with the colonists to have the General court vote him a salary of £1,300, and make him a grant of the island of Mount Desert, off the coast of Maine (1762). But opposition to him sprang up and increased as the questions which gave rise to the American revolution became imminent. It would be impossible to follow in detail the controversy between Bernard and his Massachusetts constituents. It will be enough to say that they found in him a persistent and determined opponent, and that he sought by all available means to sustain the authority of the British king. Indeed it has been said of him that he probably did more than any other one man toward precipitating the war of the revolution. His application to the English commissioner of stamp duties for the draught of a bill to extend those duties to the colonies (September, 1864); his receipts of the

Digitized by Google

stamped paper intended for Massachusetts and New Hampshire; his determination to enforce the Stamp act; his unfriendly speeches and demonstrations to the Massachusetts general court after the act was repealed; his appointment of Thomas Hutchinson as chief justice instead of Col. James Otis, to whom the place had been pledged; his causing British troops to be sent to the town; his attempt to have the right of electing the provincial council taken from the General court and given to the English king; his systematic misrepresentations of public affairs in his correspondence with English officials; his proroguing the Massachusetts general court (July, 1769), although they brought to him the reward of an English baronetcy (1769) for his "firmness and administrative ability," constantly inflamed the Americans, and led in that year to Bernard's withdrawal to Great Britain. The Massachusetts representatives sent to that country their prayer that "he be removed from the government of their province," and their charges against him were considered, but they were afterward declared (March, 1770), by the committee of the English privy council, to be "groundless, vexatious and scandalous." Bernard therefore stood absolved and approved, and a fair and favorite candidate for promotion. But he never returned to America and resided in England, mostly in Buckinghamshire. While he was in Massachusetts, Gov. Bernard proved himself a friend to literature and signally so to Harvard college. When its library was destroyed by fire in 1764, and some 6,000 of its books were lost, he manifested special interest in their replacement, exerted himself vigorously in the raising of funds for that purpose, and gave to the institution a part of his own library. The collection, *Pietas et Gratulatis*, published at Cambridge, Mass., in 1761, had in it several elegiac pieces by Bernard in Greek and Latin; in 1752, indeed, he had published the "Latin Odes" of Anthony Alsop. His "Select Letters on the Trade and Government of America," fourteen in number, the first dated Oct. 25, 1763, the last Sept. 20, 1768, and another treatise from his pen, "Principles of Law and Polity Applied to the Government of the British Colonies in America," written in America in 1764, were printed in one book in England, in 1774. He died at Aylesbury, June 16, 1779.

APPLETON, James, father of prohibition, was born in Ipswich, Mass., Feb. 14, 1786. At an early age he showed unusual talent for oratory, which was the means of his election to the legislature of Massachusetts. He was a colonel of the militia of his native state and was made brigadier-general upon the close of the war. He subsequently removed to Portland, Me., where his public services procured for him an election to the legislature of Maine in 1836. He became interested in the subject of prohibition and made speeches throughout the state, and contributed articles to the publications of the day upon total abstinence, and the suppression of the liquor traffic. He was the first to advance the principle of statutory prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquors, and made a report to the legislature in 1837, which made a profound impression throughout the state, and which culminated in the enactment of the Maine liquor law. He returned to his native town, and died on Aug. 20, 1862.

DOW, Neal, temperance reformer, was born in Portland, Me., March, 20, 1804. His parents were Quakers, and sent him to the Friends' academy in New Bedford, Mass., where he received his education. After leaving school, he pursued a mercantile and manufacturing career for a number of years. He was active in the affairs of his native city, and in 1839 became chief of the fire department, and was elected mayor of the city in 1851, and re-elected in 1854. He was early opposed to the liquor traffic, and became the champion of the project, which was first brought forward in the Maine legislature in 1839 by James Appleton. While serving his first term as mayor, he drafted a bill for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the state, and though its radical character threatened its defeat, he carried it successfully through the legislature, and it continues to be the law to the present time. His bill was called "A bill for the suppression of drinking-houses and tippling shops," and provided for search of suspected places; for the seizure, condemnation and confiscation of such liquor found, and for the punishment by fine and imprisonment of the persons trafficking in it. His friends endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose, but he went himself to the legislature and secured a hearing in the hall of representatives, before an immense crowd of the citizens of the town as well as legislators, and it was so highly approved, that the committee unanimously accepted it, and it was printed that same night, and distributed among the members the next morning, which was the last day of the session. It was then pushed through its necessary readings, and passed without an alteration. In 1858 Mr. Dow was elected a member of the legislature. At the outbreak of the war, he was appointed colonel of the 13th regiment of volunteers, and accompanied Gen. Butler's expedition to New Orleans. In 1862 he was commissioned brigadier-general, and assigned to the command of the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and subsequently was given command of the district of Florida. At the battle of Port Hudson he was twice wounded, and while lying helpless was taken prisoner, and confined in Libby prison, Richmond, and at Mobile nearly a year, when he was exchanged. He was so much broken in health through his captivity, that he resigned in 1864. He made three trips to England, at the special invitation of the Temperance alliance of the United kingdom, and was warmly received in all the large cities, where he addressed immense audiences. Throughout his life, Gen. Dow labored indefatigably to popularize the movement in behalf of prohibitory legislation in all parts of the United States, by public speeches and constant contributions to the press. He was the candidate of the National prohibition party for president of the United States in 1880, but received only about 10,000 votes. It was largely through his instrumentality, that in 1884 an amendment to the constitution of Maine was adopted by an overwhelming popular vote, which forever forbade the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale, of any intoxicating beverage, and commanding the legislature to enforce the prohibition. On his ninetieth birthday, he attended a national convention of temperance, held in his honor in New York city, at which he made an address, in his old-time forcible and impressive manner.

SPARKS, Jared, biographer, was born at Willington, Tolland county, Conn., May 16, 1789. His youth was spent at the plough and the carpenter's bench, and he was twenty before he entered Phillips academy, at Exeter, N. H. Here, as at Harvard, he depended partly on scholarships and in part on his own exertions. While teaching at Havre de Grace, Md., he was engaged with the militia, in the effort to repel the attack of the British. Graduating in 1815, he taught for a time at Lancaster, Mass., and while taking the divinity course at Harvard, 1817–19, was tutor in mathematics and natural philoso-

Digitized by Google

phy. At thirty he became a Unitarian pastor in Baltimore, Dr. Channing preaching the ordination sermon. While here, he conducted (1821–23), the "Unitarian Miscellany," a monthly, had controversies with Revs. W. E. Wyatt and S. Miller, which resulted in his first books, "Letters on the P. E. Church" (1820), and "Comparative Moral Tendency of Trinitarian and Unitarian Doctrines" (1823), and was chaplain of congress in 1821. He resigned his charge in 1823, took a western trip, settled in Boston, and became owner of the "North American Review," which he had edited 1817–19, and now directed from 1824 to 1831. During this period he compiled and finished six volumes of "Essays and Tracts in Theology from Various Authors" (1825–26); wrote a "Life of John Ledyard" (1828), of which a German translation appeared in 1829; and began the "American Almanac" (1830). In 1825 he found the chief work of his life, and commenced collecting the productions of the father of his country, and other papers bearing on the most critical period of our history. This task he pursued with great diligence for ten years or more, gathering his materials from every known source, and going to Europe in 1828 and later, to examine the French and British archives. The result of these labors appeared in "The Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution" edited for the United States government (in 12 vols., 1829–30); the "Life of Gouverneur Morris" (3 vols., 1832); and "The Writings of George Washington" with a life (12 vols., 1834–37). The life was put forth separately in 1839, and translated into German by F. Von Ramuer. Abridged or partial editions of the work were issued in Paris (6 vols., 1839–40), in London (2 vols., 1839), and Boston (2 vols., 1843). Sparks's method of amending his text, while excusable according to the ideas of his time, has since been much objected to; and the criticisms of Lord Mohan and others, called forth his "Reply" (1852), and "Remarks" (1853). He also edited "The Works of Benjamin Franklin" (10 vols., 1836–40), with a life, which appeared separately in 1844; "The Library of American Biography," first series (10 vols., 1834–38), and second series (15 vols., 1844–48), containing sixty lives, of which he wrote seven, besides the reprint of Ledyard's, and "Correspondence of the American Revolution" (4 vols., 1854). He also wrote "Remarks on American History" (1837), additions to W. Smyth's "Lectures on Modern History" (1841), and other minor matter. The value of these books, or of some of them, is great though lives are now written, and letters edited, on principles quite different from those which prevailed sixty years ago. It was then thought that a biographer should be the apologist, and defender of his subject, slurring over faults and polishing his material into proper and edifying shape, whereas now the bald truth is aimed at. But whatever their deficiencies, the lives which Mr. Sparks wrote or caused to be written, have been widely used, and the documents which he gathered and gave to the world, have been the resource of every student of American history. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1843, was McLean professor of ancient and modern history there 1839–49, and president of the college 1849–53. He was again in Europe in 1857, and died at Cambridge, Mass., March 14, 1866, leaving an unfinished history of the revolution, and much other matter in MS. His collections became the property of Harvard. Memoirs of him were written by B. Mayer (1867), and G. E. Ellis, D.D. (1869).

Jared Sparks

MORRIS, George Phillips, author, was born in Philadelphia Oct. 10, 1802. His parents were not able to give him many educational advantages, but he was fond of books, and made use of every opportunity to educate himself. He was given employment in a printing office, and amused himself writing sketches. He removed to New York quite early in life, and when only fifteen years of age contributed to the New York "Gazette" and the "American." In 1823, with Samuel Woodworth, he established the "New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette." He later associated with him Nathaniel P. Willis, Hiram Fuller, and Theodore S. Fay, who continued the magazine until 1842. The year following, in association with Willis, he established the "New Mirror," which ran through three volumes, and the year after that began the publication of a daily paper called the "Evening Mirror." He was fond of military affairs, and served in the New York militia, passing through all grades to the rank of brigadier-general. In 1846, after many vicissitudes and changes of name, he established the "Home Journal," which has numbered upon its editorial staff, at various times, some of the brightest names in American literature. He continued the editorial management of this journal, in connection with Willis, until a short time before his death. These papers were among the best publications of the time, and Morris enjoyed a high literary reputation. He was a graceful and popular writer of both prose and poetry, and his songs were heard on every hand. Henry T. Tuckerman said he was the song-writer of America. Willis said in "Graham's Magazine," that he could at any time get $50 for a song, unread, when the whole remainder of the American Parnassus could not sell one to the same buyer for a shilling. In 1825 he published a drama entitled "Brier-cliff," founded on the events of the American revolution, and several volumes of miscellaneous prose and poetry. With Willis he edited "The Prose and Poetry of America," and also edited a volume of "American Melodies." His most enduring fame rests upon his songs, among the most popular are: "Near the Lake Where Drooped the Willow," "We Were Boys Together," "Land, ho!" "Long Time Ago," "Where Hudson's Wave," "My Mother's Bible," "Whip-poor-will!" and "Woodman, Spare that Tree." This last song was founded on the following incident: He was walking with a friend in the woods in the neighborhood of Bloomingdale, N. Y., when his friend pointed out an old elm-tree, under which he played when a boy. While sitting under the tree a woodman came up with an axe, and was about to cut it down, when the friend offered to pay the woodman $10 if he would preserve it. A bond was drawn up specifying that the tree should remain unscathed during the life time of his friend. The song took hold of the hearts of the people everywhere, and was quoted even in the British house of commons in a way which greatly delighted the author. The "North American Review" says: "The popularity of his lyrics is the strongest testimony of their poetic worth. His verses are music to the ear, as well as poetry to the inward sense." H. B. Wallace said in "Graham's Magazine:" "There is no professed writer of songs in this day who has conceived the true character of this delicate and peculiar creation of art with greater precision and justness than Morris." He died in New York July 6, 1864.

G. P. Morris

Digitized by Google

DENNIS, Rodney, underwriter, was born in Topsfield, Mass., Jan. 14, 1826. His father, the Rev. Rodney Gove Dennis, was a prominent clergyman, whose ministry covered a period of over half a century. When quite young, the son removed with his parents to Somers, Conn., where he attended the public schools. In 1842 he was engaged as grocery clerk in Hartford, Conn., and in 1848 entered into the same business by himself. A few years later he removed to Augusta, Ga., where he remained in business for one year, subsequently spending a brief period in Albany, N. Y. In 1858 he returned to Hartford, and until 1864 was an accountant in the Phœnix bank. During the latter year the Traveller's life and accident insurance company was organized, and at the unanimous request of the president and directors Mr. Dennis accepted the secretaryship, and held that important position for many years. His business tact and sagacity were early appreciated by his colleagues, and any history of the company must include the history of Mr. Dennis. For over thirty years he was the efficient co-worker of its founder, James G. Batterson. Mr. Dennis is also prominent in all movements for the advance of charitable, religious, and educational interests. He has been president of the Connecticut humane society since its organization in 1881; is vice-president of the board of managers of the Y. M. C. A.; an active member of the school committee; chairman of the board of managers of the retreat for the insane; director of the Charity organization society, and president of the Hartford charitable society. He is auditor, member of executive committee, and chairman of finance committee of the Connecticut Bible society, and held the successive offices of vice-president and president of the Society for university extension. His ability is also recognized in business enterprises. He is a director of the Overman wheel company; the Farmington river power company; Hartford city gas light company; the Hartford electric light company; and the Connecticut fire insurance company; is a trustee of the Hartford trust company, and the Society for savings, and one of the three American trustees of the Lion fire insurance company, of London, Eng. Mr. Dennis was married to Clara, daughter of William Strong, a descendant of Elder John Strong, who founded Northampton, Mass. Two sons and three daughters have been born to them.

SPARROW, William, educator, was born at Charlestown, Mass., March 12, 1801. He was of Irish descent, and spent his youth, 1805–17, in Ireland, attending a school in the Vale of Avoca. Returning to America, he taught at Utica, N. Y., and after two years, 1819–21, in Columbia college, at Worthington, O., and at Cincinnati. In 1824 he took the chair of Latin and Greek at Miami university, and the next year was transferred to Kenyon college, which he helped Bishop Chase in founding, and which gave him the degree of D.D. in 1838. He entered the Episcopal ministry in June, 1826, and for eleven years was Milnor professor in the theological seminary at Gambia, O. In 1840 he was called to the P. E. theological seminary in Virginia, near Alexandria, as professor of systematic divinity and Christian evidence; here he remained till his death, greatly respected for his character and learning, and considered "the ablest theologian and the most original thinker of the evangelical school" in his church. He opposed the tractarian movement, was a delegate to some ten sessions of the general convention, and did perhaps more than any other man to raise the repute of the theological seminary, which he carried on during the war, having removed it to the interior of the state. In 1876 appeared a volume of his sermons, and his "Life and Correspondence," the latter edited by C. Walter, D. D. He published little, and died in Alexandria, Va., Jan. 17, 1874.

WEATHERSBY, Eliza, actress, was born in London, England, in 1849. She made her *début* on the stage at Bradford, Eng., in 1865, and a year later appeared at the Strand theatre, London, where she remained for two seasons. She came to America in 1869 to join the burlesque troupe headed by Elise Holt, among whose members was James Lewis. On June 14, 1870, she appeared with the Lydia Thompson troupe at Niblo's Garden, New York, playing Hafiz in "Sinbad the Sailor." She remained with Thompson for two seasons, and then for three seasons was a member of the stock company playing at the Union Square theatre, New York. In 1876 she appeared as Gabriel in "Evangeline," and also created the principal rôle in "Baba." On June 24, 1877, she became the wife of N. C. Goodwin, who was then playing in "Evangeline." At the Globe theatre, Boston, on Dec. 24, 1877, they appeared as joint stars in "Hobbles," and later were seen together in "The Member from Slocum," "Warranted," and "Those Bells." Miss Weathersby was seen for the last time on the stage in 1884. Her sisters, Jennie, Nellie and Harriet, are still prominently connected with the stage. Another sister, Emie, who died in 1884, was also an actress of promise. Miss Weathersby was an actress of grace and talent, with few equals in the field of burlesque, where she shone most brightly, and a woman of many generous and lovable qualities. She died in New York city on March 24, 1887, as the result of a painful surgical operation. She was buried in Woodlawn cemetery by the side of her sister.

MENKEN, Adah Isaacs, actress, was born near New Orleans, La., June 15, 1835. Her father died when she was quite young, and, soon after, she and her sister made their *début* as *danseuses* at the French opera-house in New Orleans. They at once became favorites, and Adah's subsequent visits to Cuba, Texas and Mexico proved very successful. Returning to New Orleans, she lived in retirement for a time, during which she published a volume of verses and taught French and Latin in a young ladies' seminary, but in 1858 made her *début* as an actress at the New Orleans Varieties in "Fazio." She was cordially received, and during the following year fulfilled engagements in all of the leading southern cities. She first appeared in New York in 1859, and during the next few years her metropolitan engagements were frequent and exceedingly profitable. She visited California in 1863 and England in 1864. She made her *début* in London at Astley's theatre as Mazeppa, and quickly became the sensation of the dramatic season. She returned to the United States in 1866, appeared in New York, and made a tour of the western cities, after which she sailed for England a second time. She made her *début* in Paris at the Theatre de la Gaiete on Dec. 30, 1866, and for 100 nights played to crowded houses, her beauty and genius making as powerful an impression upon the Parisians as they had upon the people of New York and London. During the next two years she fulfilled engagements in Vienna and London, which brought her professional career to a close. She was several times married and divorced. Her first husband was Alexander Isaacs Menken, a musician, to whom she was married in Galveston in 1856. They lived together only for a few months, and in 1859

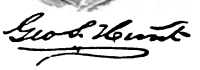
Digitized by Google

she became the wife of John C. Heenan, the pugilist. She was divorced from Heenan in 1862, and in 1863 was married to Robert H. Newell, the humorist. Her union with Newell also proved ill-starred and was dissolved by the courts in 1865. Her last husband was James Barclay, to whom she was married in August, 1866. Estimates of this remarkable and brilliant woman differ widely. She was a woman of extraordinary beauty, cultured, accomplished and singularly fascinating. She was impetuous and erratic, wayward and fitful in her moods, but sympathetic and open-handed in her generosity. She made her last appearance on any stage at Sadler's Wells theatre, London, in May, 1868. Soon after, she adopted the Jewish faith, in which she died, after a brief illness, in Paris on Aug. 10, 1868, at the age of thirty-three. Her remains were temporarily interred in Père la Chaise, but later were removed to Mount Parnasse cemetery, where they now rest. The stone above her grave bears the simple and touching inscription, "Thou Knowest."

MARTIN, François Xavier, historian, was born in Marseilles, France, March 17, 1764. His advantages for education were superior and he was trained in the best schools of his country. At the age of seventeen he determined to seek his fortune, and emigrated to Martinique. Failing to secure employment there, he embarked for America and settled at Newbern, N. C., in 1786, where at that time he found many of his fellow-countrymen: He, in order to rapidly acquire the language, secured employment in a newspaper and job printing office, where he learned the trade and was soon promoted to foreman of the office, and finally secured entire control of the newspaper. His ability to translate from the French served him in republishing many salable works that found a ready market. He also printed school-books and almanacs. During this time, having thoroughly mastered the language, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and added to his publications treatises on the duties of local officers, which were of great use in the several counties of the state. He was also employed by the legislature to compile a digest of the state laws. He published "Decisions of the Supreme Court" and numerous other law books. He was a prominent lawyer in North Carolina for twenty years, and for one term a member of the legislature.

In 1809 President Madison appointed him U. S. judge for the territory of Mississippi, and in 1810 transferred him to the territory of Orleans. His knowledge of the French language, and his thorough training in jurisprudence, enabled him to remedy many of the defects in the civil code of 1808, and he succeeded in reconciling the conflicting elements resulting from engrafting on the French system the principles of the common law. When the state government for Louisiana was organized he was made the attorney-general, and two years afterward was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the state. In 1837 he was made chief justice, and retired from the bench in 1845. He was extremely parsimonious, a habit acquired in his early days of poverty, and he made no friends, devoting his entire leisure time to study. He finally became nearly blind, and his will, by which he devised his large estate to his brothers, was unsuccessfully contested by the state of Louisiana on the grounds that the administration duties were due to the state on property bequeathed to foreigners, and that he, being blind, could not have written the instrument. Harvard conferred on him the degree of LL. D. in 1841, he having previously received the same honor from the University of Nashville. He prepared and published a "History of North Carolina" (1829), and a "History of Louisiana from its Settlement to the Treaty of Ghent in 1814," published in 1827, besides various reports and digests of Louisiana laws in both French and English. He died in New Orleans, La., Dec. 11, 1846.

HUNT, George Smith, banker, was born in Derry, N. H., Feb. 8, 1829. After the death of his parents in the fall of 1839, he removed to Portland, Me., where in 1845 he began work as a clerk, being chiefly employed in a flour store. In May, 1857, he established for himself an exporting and importing business with the West India islands, subsequently known under the firm name of George S. Hunt & Co. He was actively identified with the sugar business for many years, being agent of the Eagle sugar refinery, and for twelve years treasurer and general manager of the Forest city sugar refining company. In January, 1865, Mr. Hunt was elected a director in the Merchants' national bank, and in 1875 he became its vice-president. He succeeded to the office of president in May, 1888, and is prominent in business enterprises and as a financier. Mr. Hunt is also a director in the Portland trust company, and in many other local corporations.



SKENE, Alexander Johnston Chalmers, physician, was born in the parish of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, June 17, 1837. His family is one of great antiquity, including warriors, statesmen and professional men, closely identified with the history of Scotland. A dagger and three wolves' heads on their armorial bearings commemorate the saving of the life of King Malcolm II. by a remote ancestor, who received the lands now forming the parish of Skene. John de Skene, in the thirteenth century, was chosen one of the arbitrators between Bruce and Baliol, contestants for the crown; Alexander Skene fought at the side of King James at Flodden; James Skene, his direct descendant, led the charge at the battle of Pinkie; John Skene was one of two appointed in 1575 to examine and make a general digest of the laws of Scotland; James Skene, the faithful friend of Walter Scott, and co-worker with him, was responsible for many of the interesting scenes which Scott has so cleverly portrayed. Andrew Skene, who in 1834 succeeded Lord Cockburn as solicitor-general of Scotland, was another member of this distinguished family. Alexander J. C. Skene spent his childhood and youth in his native place, and at the age of nineteen, with more knowledge than the average youth of that age possesses to-day, embarked for the United States. He had already received a strong liking for the science of medicine, and was intensely

Digitized by Google

fond of the study of zoölogy. Immediately on his arrival in this country he entered the University of Michigan, and from there proceeded to the Long Island college hospital, from which he was graduated in 1863. The civil war was then at its height, and Dr. Skene entered the service as an acting assistant surgeon, and served in that capacity at Decamp's hospital, David's Island, and at Port Royal, Charleston, S. C. In recent times he had some further experience in military surgery. He was surgeon on the staff of Gen. Molyneux, commanding the second division of the New York state national guard. Previous to his entrance into the army, Dr. Skene had been appointed an assistant to Dr. Austin Flint, professor of the institutes and practice of medicine, and when the war was over he returned to his alma mater, and received the appointment of adjunct professor at Long Island medical college. And here the real fame of Dr. Skene begins. While connected with the hospital he was brought into contact with critical cases which he carefully studied, and thereby gained a wide experience. As a result his name and his ability became known throughout this country and in the most famous centres of Europe. His contributions to medical journals have ever been characterized by their thought and easy style. He is admitted to be the author of the best work ever written on the diseases of women. It was published in 1883, and contains the result of twenty years' experience. The book has had a large circulation, and was lauded by the medical authorities of Europe as liberally as it was in this country. In addition to being president of the Long Island medical college he occupies the chair of gynæcology. He was formerly professor of gynæcology in the New York post graduate medical school; president of the American gynæcological society, of the Kings county medical society, and the New York obstetrical society; and is corresponding member of the British, Boston, Detroit, Paris, and Leipsic gynæcological societies, and the Royal society of natural and medical sciences of Belgium. Dr. Skene has contributed frequently to magazines on various subjects not connected exclusively with medicine and surgery, and is an amateur sculptor.

NICHOLS, Clarinda Howard, reformer, was born at Townsend, Windham county, Vt., Jan. 25, 1810. She edited for many years the whig paper called the "Windham County Democrat," published at Brattleboro. So popular were her articles that they were widely copied, though her authorship remained unsuspected for a long time. She was a woman of great qualities of mind and heart, and an accomplished writer and speaker. For several years she was a prominent advocate of reforms, and labored assiduously for the establishment of women's civil rights. She made herself familiar with the laws of her native state, and created, by her lectures, a public sentiment regarding the property liabilities of married women, which resulted, in 1848, in the passage of a bill through the Vermont legislature recognizing the civil existence of wives. She subsequently removed to Kansas, where she heroically endured the hardships of pioneer life, and continued to advocate woman's claims to representation; and to her personal efforts, are due, in large measure, the liberal laws for women existing in that state. In 1871 she went to Rome, Cal., and died there Jan. 11, 1885.

LAWRENCE, Charles Brush, jurist, was born in Vergennes, Vt., Dec. 17, 1820. His father, Judge Viele Lawrence, superintended his son's early education until he entered the preparatory department of Middlebury college, where he studied two years. He then entered Union college, where he was graduated in 1841. After leaving college he went to Cincinnati, O., and studied law under Alphonso Taft, beginning his legal practice in St. Louis, Mo. He afterward formed a partnership with Archibald Williams in Quincy, Ill., and was in 1859 chosen judge of the circuit court. Six years later he was elected to the supreme bench of Illinois, and became chief justice in 1870. After three years' service as chief justice, he retired from the bench, and removed to Chicago, where he resumed practice and became president of the Chicago bar. He was made a member of the Louisiana commission by President Grant, who was urged by the bench and bar of Illinois to appoint him to the supreme bench of the United States. In 1876 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater. Judge Lawrence was remarkable for his great wisdom and for the beauty of his private life. Chief Justice Fuller said of him: "Learning, culture and literary excellence he possessed, united with a sweetness of character which colored all his utterances and all his life. The qualities which made him eminent as a lawyer would have raised him to the highest rank in any walk of life. His works follow him and will perpetuate him, not as a ghost to haunt but as a guest to cheer." He died in Decatur, Ala., Apr. 19, 1883.

De KOVEN, Reginald, musical composer, was born in Middletown, Conn., Apr. 3, 1859, the son of Rev. Henry de Koven, a prominent clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, who took up his residence abroad in 1872, and there prepared his son for Oxford. His ancestors on his father's side were well known throughout the history of Connecticut, from the time Capt. de Koven of the English army came from England to America early in the seventeenth century, and married the granddaughter of colonial Gov. John Winthrop of Connecticut. On his mother's side he comes from the Le Roys of early New York history. His uncle, Rev. James de Koven, was a prominent figure in the history of the Protestant Episcopal church in America, being an earnest and aggressive champion of the high-church party. He was the first to introduce the Oxford cap and gown, as well as the gold tassel, in the college of the church at Racine, Wis., to be worn by the pupils attaining the highest proficiency, and the first to organize the surpliced choir west of New York city. He was elected bishop of Massachusetts and of Illinois, and was rejected by the standing committee in each diocese on account of his extreme ritualistic theories. Reginald de Koven entered St. John's college, Oxford, in 1879, and was graduated with high honors, being the youngest B.A. of the year. He displayed his musical talent when very young, and began to study when seven years old. When fourteen years old he studied piano-playing under William Speidl at Stuttgart. After leaving Oxford he again studied at Stuttgart, taking up harmony and the piano under Dr. Lebert and Prof. Pruckner. He then studied harmony and counterpoint with Dr. Huff at Frankfort, and from there he went to Florence, where he studied singing under Signor Vannucinni, an able Italian master. In 1887 his first opera, "The Begum," was brought out by the McCaull opera company, and was a decided success. Previous to this he also had written a light opera, entitled "Cupid, Hymen & Co., which was studied by a company, but never performed on account of the financial failure of the company.

Digitized by Google

Encouraged by the success of "The Begum," Mr. de Koven again visited Europe to further prosecute his studies, and at Vienna became the pupil of Richard Genee, the distinguished operatic composer. During his stay at Vienna he wrote his third opera, "Don Quixote," produced by the Bostonians, 1889, a work that at once gave him prestige as a dramatic composer. He next produced "Robin Hood" (1890), which, by its delightful and picturesque work, won an instantaneous and permanent success, and took rank with the few standard operas, and the first admitted to that list by an American composer. After "Robin Hood" came the "Knickerbockers" (1892), a melodious and interesting work; then the brilliant and tuneful "Fencing Master" (1892) took the public by storm, and this was followed rapidly by "The Algerians" (1893), which displayed the same refined, melodic invention, richness of harmony, and skillful construction throughout that marked his previous works. Mr. de Koven has proven himself a most prolific writer, having written and published over 100 compositions in song form. There are few singers, indeed, who have never sung "Marjorie Daw," his earliest composition, of which he wrote both the words and the music. Others are: "My Lover Will Come To-day," "O Promise Me," "Indian Love Song," and "A Winter Lullaby." As an operatic composer, it may with truth be said that he has accomplished more than any other American contemporary. He has also been pre-eminently successful in the public performances of his several works. Six operas in six years, and each a pronounced success, is a record that in 1894 stands to his credit. Mr. de Koven is a member of most of the fashionable and exclusive clubs of New York and Chicago. In 1884 he married the eldest daughter of ex-Senator C. B. Farwell of Illinois.

ROSS, James, senator, was born in York county, Pa., July 12, 1762. He was educated in the academies of Robert Smith, D.D., at Pequea, Lancaster county, and Rev. John McMillan at Canonsburg, Washington county; in the latter, said to be the first classical school west of the Alleghenies, out of which grew Jefferson college, he taught for a time. While yet in his boyhood he joined a company for defence against Indian attacks. He studied law in Philadelphia, and practiced at Washington, Pa., 1784–95, and thenceforth at Pittsburg. He rapidly rose to distinction, ably defended the United States constitution, bore part in framing that of his state, married a lady of wealth, and became a friend of Washington and the manager of his western lands. In April, 1794, he was elected to the senate to fill the remaining half-term of Albert Gallatin, whose election had been declared void. Four months later he was placed by Washington at the head of a commission to suppress the whiskey insurrection, which had already been put down in effect by his brilliant courage and eloquence at the insurgents' meetings held in swift succession at Washington, Pa., Braddock's Field, and Parkinson's Ferry. Here, as on other occasions, he came into collision with former friends and supporters, and imperiled his political future. He was again elected to the senate in 1797, and served until 1803. Here he was a leader of the federalists, served during one term as president *pro tem.*, and urged the protection of western commerce, even at the cost of war with Spain. (See his speech on the "Free Navigation of the Mississippi," 1803.) He was thrice the nominee of his party for governor —in 1799, 1803, and 1807—and was thrice defeated, from his refusal to take part in a canvass or to sacrifice his principles to party dictum. He was ever careless of consequences to himself, and by ably and successfully defending some fugitive slaves, who had been arrested in Philadelphia, he lost his chance for political preferment. His lofty independence and fearless candor disdained to gain or keep office, except on the line of his principles, he exiled himself from public life, and spent the latter half of his eighty-five years in comparative privacy. He died at Allegheny city, Pa., Nov. 27, 1847.

WELLS, Erastus, representative in congress, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1822, the only son of Otis Wells, who was a direct descendant of Hugh Welles, who emigrated from Essex county, England, to America about 1590, and died in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1645. His grandmother, Ethelinda Otis Wells, was a descendant of James Otis, the revolutionary statesman of Boston, Mass., a descendant of John Otis, who emigrated from Hingham, England, in 1635, and with others founded the town of Hingham, Mass. Erastus received a common-school education, and at fourteen years of age, having lost his father and being compelled to rely wholly on his own resources, he went into a store as clerk and pursued this employment four years in Watertown and Lockport, N. Y. He then made his way to St. Louis, Mo., where he was an entire stranger; there he found Calvin Case, a successful business man, who was also from the locality where Mr. Wells was born, and to whom he had a letter of introduction from his mother. They united in establishing the first omnibus line in St. Louis and west of the Mississippi river, which they sold out after successfully running it for five years. Mr. Wells then bought a white-lead factory, but finding the business unfavorable to his health, he sold out in a short time. He then bought a saw-mill, and shortly afterward resumed partnership with Mr. Case and bought back the omnibus line they had established. In 1859 Mr. Wells procured a charter, organized and operated the first street-car line west of the Mississippi river, being its president from its organization up to 1881, when he sold out his interest; the railroad being afterward known as the Missouri railroad company of St. Louis. Foremost in carrying out enterprises involving the city's welfare and prosperity, Mr. Wells was prominent in many public undertakings. He was president of the Steam suburban road, operated from the city to Florissant, Mo., one of the original directors in the Ohio & Mississippi railroad; president of the Accommodation bank; vice-president of the Commercial bank; president of the Laclede gas light company, and associated in many other enterprises. Mr. Wells in politics was a stanch democrat. In 1848 he was elected to the city council. In 1854 he was again chosen and for fourteen years retained his seat in that body, relinquishing it only when he took his seat in congress in 1869. It was largely through his exertions that the subsequent water system of the city was adopted, also the establishment of the Metropolitan police system. In time of pestilence or financial distress he was always found in the front rank of helpers

Digitized by Google

He was elected to the forty-first, forty-second, forty-third and forty-fourth congresses as a representative from his district. Although his party was in the minority during the eight years he served, party lines made no difference in the many friendships formed. He was a personal and confidential friend of Gen. Grant, who occupied the executive mansion at that time. He secured the first appropriation for the St. Louis custom house. He procured the first substantial appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river, was an ardent advocate of the Eads jetty system, and was a very material assistant to Capt. Eads in carrying out this great project. He was the pioneer in the matter of opening up the territory of Oklahoma, having introduced the original bill in the forty-fourth congress. His liberal views and unquestioned honesty and rugged common sense gave him a great influence at Washington. In 1850 he married the daughter of John F. Henry of Jacksonville, Ill. After leaving congress, his health failing, he retired from active business and spent his time largely in travel and at his country home. He died at his homestead, Wellston, St. Louis county, Mo., Oct. 2, 1893.

WARREN, William, actor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 17, 1812. He came of a theatrical family, his father being a well-known actor and manager of the Chestnut street theatre, and his mother, Esther Fortune, a popular New York actress. He was given a mercantile training, however, and did not appear on the stage until after his father's death. His first appearance was at the Arch street theatre as young Norval in Home's tragedy of "Douglas." He was twenty years old at the time. Subsequently, he played a wide range of characters in the different cities of the country. In 1846 he created a sensation in the part of Sir Lucius O'Trigger, and the next year he became a member of the Boston museum company, with which he continued, with the exception of a single starring tour (1864–65), until his withdrawal from the stage in 1883. He thus became thoroughly identified with Boston, when he was "Old Warren more years than the middle-aged Bostonian cares to remember, his portly figure and very evident wig being as familiar to Boston eyes as the Bunker Hill monument or the gilded dome of the State House." He played 13,345 times in 577 parts, giving to sixty-eight of the latter 5,800 performances. His life was an uneventful one, but that he exerted a considerable educational influence in thirty-four years of conscientious work as the favorite actor of the most respected theatre in Boston, goes without saying; and for that as well as for the laughs he raised, Boston holds him in grateful remembrance. He was to that city the illustrator of Shakespeare, Dickens and Goldsmith, but he was more particularly the exponent of the English comedy of the eighteenth century. In the latter Tony Lumpkin, Fathom, Dr. Pangloss, Sir Peter Teazle, Sir Harcourt Courtly, and Triplet. As regards his art the following by Edward A. Dithmar may perhaps be accepted as final: "It is not likely that his acting would have been acceptable in all its phases to the theatre-goers of the outside world. It grew to be a sort of superstition with Boston folks that whatever Warren did on the stage was right. But he certainly was a comic actor of wonderfully varied powers, very careful in the practice of his art, richly endowed with humor, and capable of giving a fine touch to scenes of pathos." He died in Boston Sept. 12, 1888.

LEE, Homer, bank-note engraver, was born in Mansfield, O. He is a descendant of the Lees of Ditchley, a family of Norman origin, one of the most ancient in the records of the English peerage, and its genealogy can be traced back to earliest history. His paternal as well as maternal ancestors saw service in the war of the revolution, the war of 1812, and that with Mexico. His father, John Lee, the sixth of that name, was an engraver at Mansfield, O., where he taught his son the craft. At an early age the son went to Toledo, where he was taught chasing; thence to Cincinnati, where he became proficient in enameling. While there he applied to the American bank note company's branch for a position, which, however, was not secured, and young Lee was thus saved from the grave in which so much genius is buried—the routine of a great establishment—and himself became the founder of a rival house. He, in the face of his first disappointment, was undaunted, and at once went to New York, where he obtained work with a steel engraver as an apprentice, receiving $100 as his first year's salary, and one-half of what he could earn after regular hours. Before the year expired his employer failed, and the brave Ohio lad, rather than go home again, resolved to take his savings, which had accumulated to the sum of $300, and start business for himself, although yet a minor. He began in Liberty street, as Homer Lee & Co., the "Co." being added to give dignity and volume to the concern, and to further offset his disadvantage in his own youthful appearance he rented desk-room to a fine-looking old gentleman who innocently posed as the "Co." and the solid man of the firm. It was an uphill struggle for years, his business being limited to such orders as he could himself, with the help of an apprentice, execute. His first large contract was from an Ohio railroad. He carried this to the American bank note company (now he was a customer, and not an applicant for work), and on this order he made his first $1,000. This addition to his capital put him on the high road to success, and in 1881 the Homer Lee bank note company, with a capital of $30,000, was incorporated. He then applied to the Stock exchange to have his work listed, but when he came before the governing committee he met unexpected obstacles, which seemed for a long time to be hopelessly insurmountable. He struggled for nearly five years in his efforts to conform to the rigid requirements and high standard required; his indefatigable efforts attracted the attention of the street, and his ultimate success brought him into much prominence, and made for him many friends and customers. This recognition marked a great change in the engraving business in this country, materially raising the standard of quality, much to the benefit of corporate, banking and Wall street interests generally. The capital of his company was soon increased to $300,000, with Wm. L. Strong of the Central national bank as president, and Mr. Lee vice-president, treasurer and general manager. Among Mr. Lee's associates are: Senator Calvin S. Brice, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Stephen B. Elkins, A. D. Juilliard, Wm. A. Wheelock, Hugh J. Jewett and Gen. Thomas Ewing. Mr. Lee has furnished engraved securities for several foreign governments, besides what he has done for the United States. It was largely due to his efforts that congress passed the law making it a punishable crime to counterfeit foreign bank notes in this country. Before this law was passed it was a crime, singularly enough, to imitate a one-cent postage stamp for Cuba, but £25 notes of the Bank of England could be counterfeited here with impunity. It was on his report that Secretary of the treasury Folger took final action in the celebrated Doyle-Brockway bond case, which broke up the most successful gang of

Digitized by Google

counterfeiters in this country, whose skill baffled the government for nearly twenty years. Mr. Lee was one of the three original founders of the Ohio society of New York, and its secretary almost since its formation. He is a member of the New York chamber of commerce, the Colonial club, and of the Typothetæ, and for fifteen years a trustee of St. John's guild; an incorporator of the East river bank; a Mason of the 32d degree, and an honorary member of the lodge of Mexico. His father was grand master of the Independent order of odd fellows in Ohio, and Mr. Lee is also a member of the order, and a member of the Mystic shrine. The work of the company, of which Mr. Lee is the founder and ruling spirit, has successfully met all rivals in business, and has been for years a good delivery, not only on the New York stock exchange, but also on the London, Berlin, and Frankfort stock exchanges and the Paris bourse, and it is well and favorably known throughout South America, Japan and Spain. Its works occupy the larger part of the Tribune building, City hall square, and is one of the most extensive engraving establishments in the world, with branch offices in London and Paris. Mr. Lee invented and introduced into the U. S. bureau of engraving and printing at Washington a steam plate printing system, which greatly simplified and economized the printing of government securities. Before he succeeded in having his machines accepted, he had to underbid the Treasury department in competition for printing the United States postal notes, and satisfactorily filled the contract. Mr. Lee is a lover of art and is the possessor of one of the finest collections in the city. He is distinctively a self-made man, his elevation to the position he attained being due to his own powers and the exercise of unusual energy and acumen. Some of his Western friends paid him the compliment of naming one of the new thoroughfares near Jackson park, in Chicago, "Homer Lee Avenue."

BLAKELEY, Johnston, commander, U. S. N., was born near the village of Seaford, in the County of Down, Ireland, in October, 1781. When he was two years old his father, John Blakeley, emigrated with his family to America, and, after residing in Philadelphia a few months, settled in Wilmington, N. C. After a short time the mother and all the children died except Johnston, who, to preserve his health, was sent to New York, and placed in the care of a well-known merchant, a Mr. Hoope. Here the boy went to school for five years, when he returned to Wilmington, and in 1796 was sent to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In the following year young Blakeley had the misfortune to lose his father, and, having no relatives in the country, it became necessary for him to choose a guardian, which he did, in the person of an eminent lawyer of Wilmington, a Mr. Jones. He had been bequeathed a sufficient support by his father, but by some means, not related, he lost this, and was obliged to leave the university, as well as to give up his intention of becoming a lawyer. In 1800 he applied for and obtained a midshipman's warrant. Nothing is related of the details of Blakeley's early naval career. In 1807 he was made a lieutenant; in 1813 he was appointed a master-commandant, and placed in command of the Wasp, and early in the following year captured the British brig Reindeer after a short fight, cutting her so to pieces that it became necessary to set her on fire. The next year he forced the British brig-of-war Avon to strike her colors, but could not take possession, as another enemy was approaching. In November, 1814, Blakeley was made a captain, but he never enjoyed the promotion, as the Wasp was not heard of after Oct. 9, 1814, when she was spoken by a Swedish ship off the Western isles. Capt. Blakeley had been married in December, 1813, to Jane Hoope, the daughter of his father's old friend, the New York merchant. He left one child, a daughter, and the legislature of North Carolina, on Dec. 27, 1816, after voting a sword to Capt. Blakeley, "Resolved, unanimously, that Capt. Blakeley's child be educated at the expense of this state, and that Mrs. Blakeley be requested to draw on the treasurer of this state, from time to time, for such sums of money as shall be required for the education of the said child."

WILLIAMS, Barney, comedian, right name Bernard O'Flaherty, was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1824. He came to the United States in 1831 and in his youth was an errand boy and printer's apprentice. While serving as supernumerary at the Franklin theatre, New York city, he was given a rôle suddenly made vacant by the sickness of an actor, and acquitted himself so creditably that he was made a member of the company and his advance thereafter was rapid. For a number of years he was a popular negro minstrel. In 1846 he made his first appearance as an Irish comedian, and the success of his initial effort determined his future career. On Nov. 29, 1850, he was married to Maria Pray, the widow of Charles Mestayer, who thereafter appeared with him. Mr. and Mrs. Williams visited California in 1854, and on June 30, 1855, commenced a long and brilliant engagement at the Adelphi theatre in London, Mr. Williams being seen as Rory O'More on the opening night. Returning to the United States he made annual tours as a star for many years, and also for a time managed the Broadway theatre, New York. His earnings were large and he became one of the richest actors of his time. His methods as a comedian were broad but effective. Mrs. Williams was born in New York in 1828 and went upon the stage when she was fifteen years of age. She shared in all of her husband's successes, and her beauty and talent had much to do with making him famous. Barney Williams died in New York Apr. 25, 1876, of paralysis of the brain.

SCOTT, Thomas Alexander, railroad president, was born in Loudon, Franklin county, Pa., Dec. 28, 1823, son of Thomas Scott. His first regular employment was as a clerk to Maj. James Patton, collector of tolls on the state road between Philadelphia and Columbia, Pa. He commenced his engagement with the road on Aug. 1, 1841, which may be noted as the commencement of a transportation business that occupied his official life. He continued in this office until 1847, when he was made chief clerk to the collector of tolls at Philadelphia. In 1850 the Pennsylvania railroad was but partly constructed, and young Scott entered its employ and gradually worked himself up and mastered the details of its office business until 1858, when he was appointed its general superintendent. The next year he was chosen its vice-president. This position at once brought him before the public, and the en

Digitized by Google

terprise and push displayed by the Pennsylvania railroad marked him as a leader among the railroad men of the country. On the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, Gov. Curtin selected Mr. Scott as a member of his staff, and placed in his charge the equipment and forwarding of state troops to the seat of war. On Apr. 27, 1861, the secretary of war desired to establish a new line of railroad between the national capital and Philadelphia for the more expeditious transportation of troops. He called upon Mr. Scott to direct this work, and the road by way of Annapolis and Perryville was constructed with surprising rapidity. On May 3, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of vol unteers, and on the 23d of the same month all the government railroads and telegraph lines were placed under his charge. Secretary-of-war Cameron decided about this time to call into his office an assistant to whom he could commit the direction of affairs that needed judgment and decision, not possible to be personally given by himself, and Col. Scott was selected to fill this important position, being appointed assistant secretary of war on Aug. 1, 1861, the first man ever appointed to that position. He was in January, 1862, directed to organize transportation in the Northwest, and in March to perform the same service on the Western rivers. He resigned on June 1, 1862, and resumed his direction in the affairs of the Pennsylvania railroad. When in September, 1862, Gen. Rosecrans's army was cut off and needed reinforcements at Chattanooga, Col. Scott was appealed to by the war department to direct the transportation of two army corps to its relief. He connected different lines, improvised tracks, and sent out trains that with remarkable speed gave the needed reinforcement and turned the fortunes of war. In the management of the Pennsylvania road, Col. Scott directed the policy that secured to his road the control of the western lines, and became the president of the new company, organized in 1871, to operate these lines. For one year, from March, 1871, he was president of the Union Pacific railroad, and in 1874 succeeded to the presidency of the Pennsylvania road. He projected the Texas Pacific railroad and was for many years its president. In 1878, his health failing, he went abroad, and on June 1, 1880, resigned the presidency of the road. He died at his home in Darby, Pa., May 21, 1881.

PARSONS, Theophilus, jurist, was born in Byfield, Essex county, Mass., Feb. 24, 1750. His father was the Rev. Moses Parsons, pastor of the Congregational church in Byfield for more than forty years. Theophilus was graduated from Harvard in 1769, and in 1774 admitted to the bar of Falmouth, Mass. (now Portland, Me.), but, the place being devastated by the British during the next year, he returned to Byfield, and entered the office of Judge Edmund Trowbridge, one of the legal lights of that day. Shortly afterward he removed to Newburyport, Mass., and within a few years built up a large and lucrative practice, which extended throughout New England. He now developed an interest in politics, filling a number of public positions, and in 1778 united with a body of citizens of Essex county who were opposed to the adoption of the state constitution, as framed by the legislature. He was the author of the "Essex Result," which contributed more than anything else to the rejection of the constitution. In 1788 he gave his active support as a delegate to the convention to ratify the constitution of the United States. He was the author of "Conciliatory Resolutions," offered by John Hancock at the time. In 1800 he removed to Boston, where his legal reputation had already preceded him, and in 1806 he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the state, which office he held until his death. His rulings and decisions were especially luminous on the laws of pleading, marine insurance, and real estate. Furthermore he was considered a rare classical scholar, and a mathematician of fine ability. A collection of his opinions was published under the title of "Commentaries on the Laws of the United States" (New York, 1836). The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Portsmouth in 1804, and by Brown in 1809. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and of Harvard college. Judge Parsons died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 30, 1813.

NEISSER, George, pioneer Moravian clergyman, was born at Schlen in Moravia, Apr. 11, 1715. At eight he refugeed with his parents to Herrnhut, where he witnessed the rise of the renewed community. In 1735 he sailed with a company of Moravian immigrants under Bishop D. Nitschmann, to Savannah, Ga., and five years later, after enduring many hardships, and making his way north with a few companions, he helped, with the two Nitschmanns, David Zeisberger, John Martin Mack, A. Seyffert, and five others, to found Bethlehem, Pa. He was ordained in 1748, held parochial cures in New York, Philadelphia, and York, Pa., and died in Philadelphia in November, 1784, leaving a list of the early colonists of his faith, and other MSS. which are a valued portion of the Moravian archives. His bones were removed to Bethlehem, Pa., in 1886.

ORRICK, John Cromwell, lawyer, was born at St. Charles, Mo., Oct. 25, 1840. In June, 1859, he was graduated from St. Charles college, and in 1861 received his diploma from Harvard law school, Cambridge, Mass. In 1862 he became attorney for the North Missouri railroad company, and about the same time was appointed by Gov. H. R. Gamble circuit attorney for the 19th judicial district. In 1864, upon the expiration of his term, he was elected to the same office, without opposition, for a term of four years. In 1866 he resigned as circuit attorney and was elected to the legislature, was re-elected in 1868, and became, at the age of twenty-eight, the speaker of the house of representatives. In 1871 he removed from St. Charles to St. Louis, where he has since resided, and devoted himself to the practice of his profession. From 1874 to Jan. 1, 1888, he was a member of the firm of Noble & Orrick, after which he conducted a law business alone, and is prominent and successful as a practitioner. Mr. Orrick is retained in almost all the cases involving large interests which are pending in St. Louis. He is one of the leading corporation lawyers of the St. Louis bar and has a large clientage. In 1869 he was married to Penelope Allen, daughter of Beverly Allen, of St. Louis, and granddaughter of Judge Nathaniel Pope, late U. S. district judge in Illinois.

NAU, Maria Dolores Benedicta Josephine, soprano singer, was born in New York city, March 18, 1818. Most of her life was spent abroad, hence

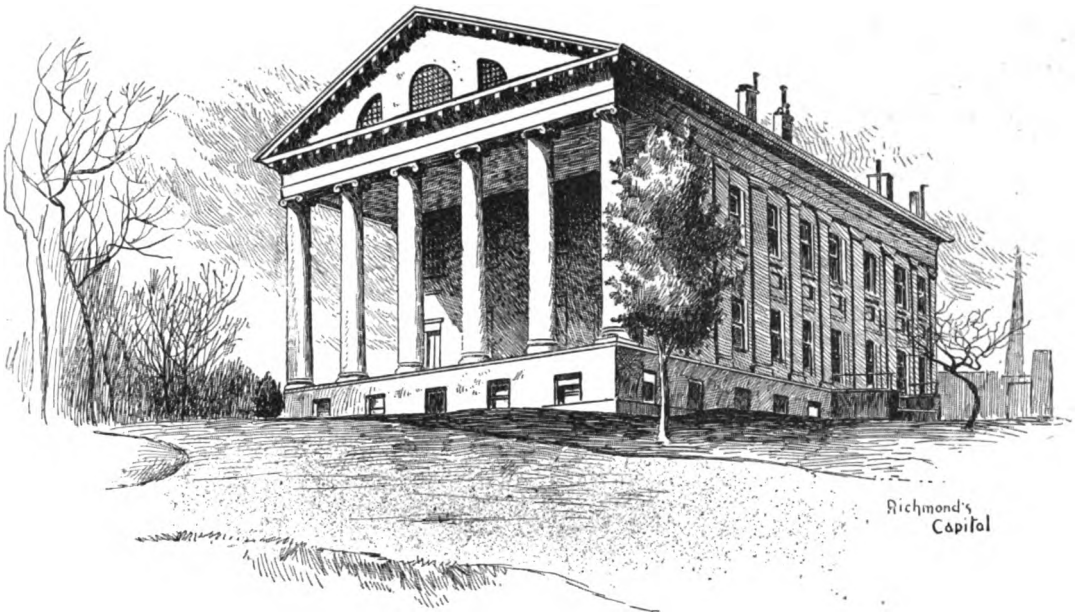
Digitized by Google

she is professionally little known in her native land. In her fourteenth year she entered the Paris conservatory, and after a musical education of four years, made her *début* in opera at the French metropolis in 1836, sustaining a secondary character in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." She continued in this line for about six years. Later she was heard in the smaller French cities, and at Brussels produced a sensation in Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." In 1844 she sang in London, and thereafter was re-engaged with the opera at Paris, where she sustained principal soprano rôles until 1848. Not long afterward Mdlle. Nau visited the United States where, however, her acting and singing were not appreciated. On her return to Europe she again sang in Paris and London. In 1854 she made another brief visit to the United States, and on returning to the French metropolis in 1856, permanently retired from the stage.

BROWN, Bedford, physician, was born in Caswell county, N. C., Jan. 1, 1825, son of Bedford Brown, for many years a distinguished politician of North Carolina, representing that state in the U. S. senate from 1828 to 1841. His mother was Mary Lumpkin Glenn of Halifax county, Virginia. His maternal grandfather was James Anderson Glenn, who came to Petersburg, Va., from Scotland just after the revolution, and engaged successfully in mercantile life. His maternal great-grandfather was Archibald Glenn, who was lord provost of Glasgow, Scotland. His paternal grandfather was Jethro Brown, a highly esteemed and influential citizen of his section in North Carolina. His paternal ancestors came from Bedfordshire, England, to Virginia about 1700, landing at Jamestown, and subsequently emigrated to the Carolinas. His paternal great-grandfather, John Edmunds Brown, emigrated to the Pee Dee country in South Carolina, was an ardent patriot and devoted friend of Gen. Marion; and for his devotion to the American cause, and for aiding and abetting Marion, was driven by the tories, in his old age, from South Carolina and his property destroyed. He finally settled and died in North Carolina. Bedford, on reaching the age of twenty-one, began the study of medicine in the office of the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, of Kentucky, and in 1848 was graduated from Transylvania university of that state, and in 1854 from Jefferson medical college of Philadelphia. He practiced his profession in the counties of Fauquier and Albemarle, Va., until 1855, when he returned to his native state and continued the practice of medicine until May, 1861, when he was commissioned a full surgeon in the Confederate states army, and was assigned to duty in the army of Gen. John B. Floyd in northwestern Virginia. When Gen. Floyd was wounded at the battle of Carnifax ferry, Dr. Brown was his personal surgeon, and continued to attend him until his recovery. He served for the remainder of that campaign under Gen. Robert E. Lee. In January, 1862, he was assigned to duty as surgeon of the camp of instruction at Raleigh, N. C. In May, 1862, he returned to the field as surgeon of the 43d regiment of North Carolina, but was soon made brigade surgeon of Daniels's brigade, and participated in all the campaigns in Virginia until January, 1863, when he became medical director on the staff of Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, serving until the resignation of that officer, when he became inspector of hospitals and camps for the remainder of the war. Dr. Brown is an honorary Fellow and ex-president of the Medical society of Virginia; a member of the American medical association, and honorary member of the Medical society of the District of Columbia. He was one of the founders of the Southern surgical and gynæcological association, and has served as president, vice-president and member of its judicial council. He is a member of the Pan-American medical congress, and read a paper, at the request of Surgeon-General Stanbery, at the meeting in Washington on "Sanitation in the Confederate States Army." Dr. Brown has been a member of the medical examining board of Virginia since its organization. He is a voluminous writer and lecturer on medical and surgical subjects. One of these papers of special importance, published in 1860, was a report of a case of extensive injury of the skull, in which the brain was extensively lacerated and exposed, and in which chloroform and ether were resorted to to control the patient, who recovered. It was the first and only case on record in which there was actual ocular demonstration of the action of anæsthetics on the functions of the brain, and was republished throughout the civilized world. Dr. Brown was married, in 1852, to Mary E., daughter of Joel Simpson of Washington, D. C., a native of Nottinghamshire, Eng. Her maternal grandfather was Peter Lenox, one of the first settlers and an influential citizen of Washington, D. C. Their three children are: Glenn Brown, architect, of Washington; Dr. W. Bedford Brown of New York city, and Lucy L. Uhler of Alexandria, Va. At the close of the war Dr. Brown located in Alexandria, Va., where he has since successfully practiced his profession, and where he is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends.

GILCHRIST, Robert, lawyer, was born in Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 21, 1825. After having received an unusually fine education in private schools, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1847, and later was admitted to practice in the U. S. supreme court. In 1859 he was elected to the New Jersey legislature. He was among the first to respond to the call for volunteers at the outbreak of the civil war, and entered service as captain in the 2d New Jersey regiment. While a republican up to the close of the war, he disagreed with his party upon the reconstruction policy, and became candidate for congress as a democrat. When George M. Robeson was appointed secretary of war by President Grant, Mr. Gilchrist was appointed to fill his unexpired term as attorney-general of New Jersey, and in 1873 was reappointed for a full term. In 1873 he was the democratic candidate for U. S. senator. He was offered the chief-justiceship of New Jersey, but declined the honor, and also resigned from the commission to revise the constitution of the state, to which he had previously been appointed. Mr. Gilchrist excelled as a constitutional lawyer, and was counsel in many important cases. Through his masterly argument upon the fifteenth amendment to the national constitution, he secured to the colored men of New Jersey the right to vote. He was employed by the state to test the constitutionality of the riparian-rights act, of which he was the author, and which is the source of a large portion of the State public school fund. He married Fredericka, daughter of Samuel R. Beardsley, adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Geo. R. Meade, at the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. Gilchrist was the author of "The True Story of Hamlet and Ophelia" (1889). His law library was one of the largest in the country and was annotated for his personal use, which gave it a large value when sold at auction after his death, which occurred in Jersey City, July 6, 1888.

Digitized by Google



RANDOLPH, Beverley, first governor of Virginia (1788–91), was born at Chatsworth, Henrico county, Va., in 1754, son of Col. Peter and Lucy Bolling Randolph. His father was surveyor of customs of North America in 1749, and long a member of the house of burgesses. The son was graduated from William and Mary college in 1771, was visitor in 1784, a member of the general assembly of Virginia during the revolutionary war, and an active supporter of all measures for securing American independence. In 1787 he was chosen president of the executive council of Virginia, and on Dec. 3, 1788, succeeded his relative, Edmund Randolph, as governor of the state for one year. Every governor was eligible for three years, but in 1790 Benjamin Harrison was announced as a candidate for governor against Mr. Randolph, although the latter had served but two years. Harrison, however, refused to countenance such a movement, and Mr. Randolph was again re-elected. His administration is especially interesting, with respect to Indian depredations on the frontier and the relations of the state with the state of Pennsylvania. Gov. Randolph died in 1797 at "Green creek," his home, in Cumberland county, Va.

Beverley Randolph

LEE, Henry, second governor of Virginia (1791–94). (See Vol. III., p. 25.)

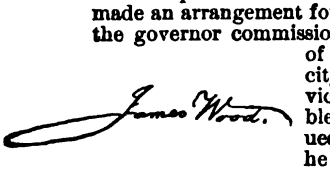
BROOKE, Robert, third governor of Virginia (1794–96), was born in that state in 1751 grandson of Robert Brooke, a skilled surveyor of gentle descent, who came to Virginia with Gov. Spotswood, and son of Richard Brooke. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh. Upon his return voyage to America at the beginning of the revolution, he was captured by Lord Howe, the British admiral, and sent back to England. From England, Brooke went into Scotland, and thence again over to France, and finally reached Virginia in a French frigate that carried the arms supplied to the continentals by the French government. He joined at once a volunteer troop of cavalry commanded by Capt. Larkin Smith, was captured by Simcoe in 1781, at Westham near Richmond, but was soon exchanged and returned to the service. After the war he practiced his profession and in 1794 represented the county of Spottsylvania in the house of delegates, and in the same year he was elected governor of the state by the legislature over James Wood by ninety-odd votes, against sixty-odd given to his competitor. He supported the principles advocated by the republican party, and in 1798 he was elected attorney-general of Virginia over Bushrod Washington, the nephew of Gen. Washington. The county of Brooke, formed in 1797 from Ohio county, commemorates the name of the governor. In 1795 he was elected grand master of the grand lodge of Masons of Virginia and served until 1797. His brother, Francis T. Brooke, was a gallant officer of the revolution, and was for many years president of the state supreme court. Robert Brooke died in 1799, while holding the office of attorney-general of Virginia.

Robert Brooke

WOOD, James, fourth governor of Virginia (1796–99), was born in Frederick county, Va., in 1747, son of Col. James Wood, the founder of Winchester, Va., and the clerk of Frederick county. From the very beginning to its termination the son's life was unremittingly applied to the public service. At the age of sixteen years, in the war which commenced with the Indians in 1763, he entered the service as a private. In 1764 he was made captain, raised a company and continued in service until the end of the war. In 1774 he again commanded a company against the Indians, and took a conspicuous part in the expeditions which were sent out against the Shawanese tribes. In 1775 he was elected to the house of burgesses from Frederick county. The convention of Virginia, of which he was a member in 1776, appointed him colonel of the Virginia line, commanding the 8th regiment. In 1777 he behaved gallantly at the battle of Brandywine. When Burgoyne surrendered, he was put in charge of the prisoners at Charlottesville. The good order and temper which prevailed among the troops during the time of their distress was attributed to Wood's prudent and

Digitized by Google

conciliating management. In 1781 he was made superintendent of all the prisoners of war in Virginia, and in their behalf freely pledged his own credit. He was president of the last board of officers that made an arrangement for the Virginia line. In 1783 the governor commissioned him brigadier-general of state troops, in which capacity he rendered essential service in connection with the troubles with the indians that continued to harass the state. In 1784 he was elected a member of the executive council, and became, by seniority in that body, lieutenant-governor of the state. In 1789 he was a presidential elector. Upon Dec. 1, 1796, he was elected governor of Virginia, and served until Dec. 1, 1799, when he was succeeded by Gov. James Monroe. During his administration, the armory was erected at Richmond. The interpretation given to this work by John Randolph in the house of representatives in 1826, of a purpose hostile to the federal government, was denied by James Pleasants on the floor of congress, who asserted that such a construction was inconsistent with the known politics of Gov. Wood (who was a moderate federalist) and the published utterances of those who were chiefly concerned in the work. Gov. Wood was president of the Society of the Cincinnati from Oct. 9, 1784, until his death. He was also vice-president in 1797, and president in 1801 of the Society for promoting the abolition of slavery in Virginia. He was twelve years a member of the legislature and twenty years a member of the executive council. He was still a member of the latter branch of the government when he died on June 16, 1813, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was interred in St. John's church-yard in Richmond, with military honors.

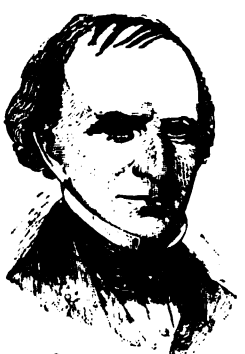


WOOD, Jean Moncure, wife of Gov. Wood, was born in 1754, a daughter of Rev. John Moncure, a native of Kinoff, Scotland, and subsequently minister of Overwharton parish in Virginia. She was active in organizing the Female humane association of Richmond, incorporated in 1811. She possessed considerable poetic ability. The choicest verses from her pen are published in a volume entitled "Flowers and Weeds of the Old Dominion" (1859). She died in 1823.

MONROE, James, fifth and ninth governor of Virginia (1799–1802, 1811–11). (See index.)

PAGE, John, sixth governor of Virginia (1802–4). (See Vol. III., p. 219.)

CABELL, William H., seventh governor of Virginia (1805–8), was born at Boston Hill, Cumberland county, Va., Dec. 16, 1772. He was descended from William Cabell of Warminster, Wiltshire, England, and was the son of Col. Nicholas and Hannah (Carrington) Cabell. He attended a private school, and in February, 1785, entered Hampden Sidney college, where he continued until September, 1785. In February, 1790, he entered William and Mary college, where he continued until July, 1793, as a student of law. He was a member of the assembly in 1795, and again in 1798, when he voted for the celebrated Virginia resolutions construing the meaning of the constitution. He belonged to the republican party, and was presidential elector in 1800 and in 1804. In the last-named year he became again a member of the general assembly, but within a few days after the commencement of the session, on Dec. 7, 1805, he was elected governor, in which office he continued for three years, when he was succeeded by John Tyler, the first governor of that name. The trial of Aaron Burr for high treason against the United States, and the attack on the frigate Chesapeake, by the British sloop-of-war Leopard, contributed to make his administration memorable. In 1808 he was elected by the general assembly a judge of the general court, and in 1811 he became a judge of the court of appeals. After the adoption of the new constitution for the state in 1830, Judge Cabell was again elected a member of the bench of the court of appeals, and on Jan. 18, 1842, he was elected president of the court. In this office he continued to serve until 1851, when he retired from the bench. He died at Richmond, Jan. 12, 1853, and was interred in Shockhoe hill cemetery. The resolutions adopted by the court of appeals and bar ascribed to him much of the credit which may be claimed for the judiciary system of Virginia and its literature.



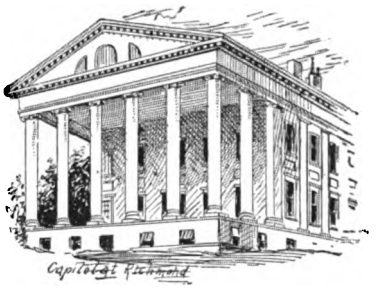
TYLER, John, eighth governor of Virginia, (1808–11), was born in James City county, Feb. 28, 1747, son of John Tyler, marshal of the colonial vice-admiralty court. He attended the College of William and Mary, Mr. Jefferson being among his fellow-students. Bred in the surroundings of the old vice-admiralty court, he early chose the law as his vocation. Mr. Jefferson studied law under George Wythe, and Mr. Tyler under that equally distinguished patriot, Robert Carter Nicholas. In company with Mr. Jefferson he listened to Henry's speech on the stamp act, and caught fire at the sound of Henry's voice. He became so bitter an opponent of the British government, that his father often predicted that he would be hanged as a rebel. About 1770 he moved into the county of Charles City, and was appointed on the committee of safety. When the powder was abstracted from the magazine at Williamsburg in 1775, by Lord Dunmore, John Tyler, then captain of a military company in Charles City, hastened to join his troops with those already on the march under Patrick Henry. By the convention which met in 1776 he was made a judge of admiralty, but in 1778 took his seat in the legislature, where his bold, uncompromising patriotism put him at once among the leaders of the revolution. He held successively all the responsible offices of the house of delegates, being chairman of the committee of justice, of the committee of the whole, and eventually, in 1781, speaker, succeeding Richard Henry Lee, whom he defeated in 1783 for the chair. During the whole revolution his courage was unfaltering. Schools for the people, funds for the army, and taxes for the just creditors of the state, were the themes of his oratory on every occasion. In February, 1781, the rapid depreciation of paper money forced congress to request of the states power to levy an impost of five per cent. Mr. Tyler was one of the committee of the house of delegates which drafted the bill, and acted as a messenger of the house to the senate to convey the request for its concurrence. The law was, however, reversed the next year by the activity of the party of Dr. Arthur and Richard Henry Lee, who opposed the increase of federal power. Under the lead of James Madison, congress, in 1783, urgently repeated the former request. Peace ensued, and there was a general relaxation of the invigorative policy. Despite the opposition of Mr. Tyler, the legislature voted to take off the restriction imposed on British trade, and to invite the tories back. But when they found their calculations of a liberal, definitive treaty defeated, the legislature voted to allow congress the five per cent. impost, and to retaliate by decisive measures on British trade. Edmund Randolph explained that at this time (1784) there were three parties in the legislature. Mr. Henry had one

Digitized by Google

corps, R. H. Lee a second, and the speaker (Tyler) a third, "founded on a riveted opposition to our late enemies, and everything that concerned them." Mr. Henry and Mr. Tyler had generally acted together in opposition to the Lees; but Henry's advocacy of the return of the tories, and his policy of postponing taxation led to his temporary separation from Mr. Tyler, though it pacified the old antagonisms with the Lees, and procured, Mr. Tyler says, Henry's unanimous re-election to the governorship in 1784. Mr. Tyler and Mr. Henry agreed, however, on the construction of the treaty of peace, which, they maintained, had been violated by the British in two instances—by the retention of the western posts and the failure to return the slaves and records carried off during the war. They, therefore, were opposed to permitting the operation of the provision of the treaty forbidding any impediments in the way of the collection of debts due British subjects before the war. In this they had the support of the Virginia people. The feeling of hostility to the British dominated the masses, who felt the severe effects of the new British duties on American imports, and the impulse now given to the question of revenue and trade was due to this. In the house, in the fall of 1784, Mr. Tyler moved that congress should be allowed to collect the five per cent. duty without waiting for the consent of Rhode Island, which obstinately held out against the measure. In 1785, being narrowly defeated by Benjamin Harrison for the speakership, after having defeated him for the house in Charles City county, Mr. Tyler was one of the committee in the house of delegates to whom the question about revenue and commerce was referred. In the last moments of the session, January, 1786, he forced through the house a measure for a convention of all the states to be called at Annapolis, which should have full power to amend the constitution. The Annapolis convention led the next year (1787) to the federal convention at Philadelphia. Mr. Tyler, who by virtue of a re-election to the court of admiralty in 1786, was also judge of the supreme court, was vice-president of the Virginia convention of 1788, called to accept or reject the constitution proposed. But he vehemently denounced the article in it permitting the slave trade, and with most of the lawyers of Virginia, he feared the opportunity for construction, which its ambiguous provisions afforded, and was in favor of a new convention to correct its defects. He was defeated in this hope, though the amendments which were offered in the state convention, and afterward in part adopted by congress, removed much of his objections. Mr. Tyler, on the abolition of the state admiralty court by the operation of the new constitution, was elected in 1788 a judge of the general court of Virginia, in which office he remained for twenty years. He celebrated his stay on the bench by an opinion, in the case of Kamper *vs.* Hawkins, on the authority of the constitution over mere legislative enactment, and contributed to making the overruling power of the judiciary an accepted principle of American jurisprudence. Numerous offices were tendered to him. In 1781 Mr. Jefferson, then governor of the state, had invited him into his council, but he had preferred service in the legislature. In 1803 he was appointed by the council to succeed William Wirt as chancelor of the Williamsburg district, but declined the appointment. In 1808 he was elected chief magistrate of the commonwealth, and in that

John Tyler

office, which he filled for three years, he urgently pressed the importance of schools, and became the founder of the literary fund devoted to the purposes of education. In 1811 he was appointed by Madison judge of the district court of the United States for the state of Virginia, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Cyrus Griffin. Mr. Jefferson did him the honor to make his nomination the single exception to the rule that he had laid down for his government, "never to solicit an appointment from the president." As federal judge, Mr. Tyler in the circuit court of the United States sat with John Marshall, the chief justice, to whom he was politically opposed, and contended successfully against the principle of a universal common law jurisdiction for the federal courts, favored by his colleague. He supported the war with Great Britain in 1812, and decided the first prize case that came up for adjudication in that war. He died Jan. 6, 1813, and his only regret was that he "could not live long enough to see that proud British nation once more humbled by American arms." Mr. Tyler's eminent contemporaries expressed the highest opinion of him. It was Judge Tyler who reported to William Wirt the speeches of Henry on the stamp act and on the war, mingling his own fiery eloquence with the bare outline of Henry's language as remembered by him. He was invited by Gov. Monroe in 1799 to deliver a public oration on Washington and Henry, who died that year, but he declined from press of duty. As speaker of the house of delegates he voiced the resolutions which in 1781 complimented Jefferson on his administration of the state. Judge Roane of the Virginia supreme court, declared that "his mind was of the highest order," and that "his great soul" showed itself in its contempt of dress, ornament, and of everything but "principle." And Henry Clay, who knew him as a young man, said in congress, in 1841, that "a purer patriot or more honest man never breathed the breath of life." He had the singular experience of presiding in the highest branches of each of the departments of the state government; as speaker of the house of delegates, judge of the supreme court, and governor of Virginia. His life has been written by his grandson, Lyon G. Tyler ("Letters and Times of the Tylers," in two volumes, Richmond, Va., 1883).



Capitol at Richmond

Geo. Wm. Smith

SMITH, George William, tenth governor of Virginia (1811–12), was born in that state about 1762, son of an eminent member of the Continental congress, Meriwether Smith, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Col. William Daingerfield, member of the house of burgesses in 1758. He was married on Feb. 7, 1793, to Sarah, daughter of Col. Richard Adams of Richmond. In 1794 he represented the town of Essex in the house of delegates. Soon thereafter he made his home in Richmond, where he took a leading position at the bar. He represented the city in the legislature from 1802 to 1808 inclusive. In 1805 he was captain of the "Richmond republican blues." On Dec. 15, 1807, he qualified

Digitized by Google

as member of the privy council, and as senior member of that body became chief executive of the state, Dec. 5, 1811, succeeding Gov. James Monroe, who resigned to accept the position of secretary of state in the cabinet of President Madison. Three weeks later, while attending a performance at the Richmond theatre, Gov. Smith, with many others, was destroyed in the fire that consumed that building. The calamity was felt as a national one, since both the senate and the house of representatives adopted resolutions that their members should wear crape on the left arm for one month. The Monumental church, a handsome octagonal edifice, was erected in 1812 upon the site of the ill-fated theatre. The remains of the unfortunate victims are buried in the portico of the church, beneath a marble monument inscribed with their names.

J. P. Barbour

BARBOUR, James, eleventh governor of Virginia (1812–14), was born in Orange county, Va., June 10, 1775, a son of Col. Thomas Barbour, gentleman. Having received an appointment as deputy sheriff, he became so interested in the study of the law, and his proficiency was such that he was admitted to the bar at the early age of nineteen. He entered upon a successful practice, and when but twenty-one years old was elected to a seat in the Virginia house of delegates, and kept it for sixteen years, when in 1812 he was elected governor of Virginia. During his sitting in the house of delegates he bore a prominent part in all important legislation, was the author of the anti-dueling act, and frequently occupied the speaker's chair. At the end of his term as governor, he was in 1815 sent to the U. S. senate, where he was repeatedly appointed chairman of the committee on foreign relations. In 1825 he became secretary of war under President John Q. Adams, and was appointed minister to England in 1828, to be recalled by President Jackson the following year, whom he had vigorously opposed. In 1839 he presided over the whig convention in Harrisburg, Pa., which nominated Gen. Harrison for president. He died at his home in Orange county, Va., June 8, 1842.

NICHOLAS, Wilson Cary, twelfth governor of Virginia (1814–16), was born in Hanover, Va., about 1757, son of Robert Carter Nicholas, jurist, and brother of George Nicholas, statesman. He was graduated from William and Mary in 1774 and entered the army, in which he became an officer, and commanded Washington's life guard until it was disbanded in 1783. He was a member of the state convention to ratify the constitution of the United States; succeeded Henry Tazewell as U. S. senator, serving in the sixth, seventh, and eighth congresses till Dec. 13, 1804, when he resigned to accept the office of collector of the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and held the position three years, when he was elected to represent his district in the tenth and eleventh congresses. In 1814 he was elected governor, serving till 1817. Mr. Nicholas was a powerful friend of Thomas Jefferson in the state of Virginia. He died in Milton, Va., Oct. 10, 1820.

W. C. Nicholas

PRESTON, James P., thirteenth governor of Virginia (1816–19), was born at Smithfield, Va., June 21, 1774, son of Col. William and Susanna (Smith) Preston. He was a student at William and Mary college from 1790–95. In 1799 he organized a company of artillery. He was elected to the state senate in 1802, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 12th U. S. infantry, March 19, 1812, and for gallantry during the war with Great Britain was promoted on Aug. 15, 1813, to the rank of colonel, and assigned to the command of the 23d regiment of infantry. He participated in the battle of Chrystler's field, Nov. 11, 1813, and was so severely wounded in the thigh, that he was crippled for life. In recognition of his military services he was elected by the general assembly to succeed Wilson Cary Nicholas as governor, Dec. 1, 1816. During the last year of his incumbency, on the 25th of January, 1819, the law was passed establishing the University of Virginia in Albemarle county, upon a site near Charlottesville, which was purchased from Centre college, to which it had previously belonged. Subsequently to his gubernatorial service, Mr. Preston was for several years postmaster of Richmond. He finally retired to his patrimonial inheritance, the homestead, "Smithfield," in Montgomery county, where he died May 4, 1843. The county of Preston was named in his honor. He left three sons: William Ballard Preston, secretary of the navy in the cabinet of President Taylor, and Confederate states senator, and Robert T. Preston, and James Patton Preston, Jr., who were colonels in the Confederate army during the civil war.

James P. Preston

RANDOLPH, Thomas Mann, fourteenth governor of Virginia (1819–22), was born at Tuckahoe, Va., Oct. 1, 1768. He early showed an aptitude for study, and with a younger brother was, in 1785, matriculated at Edinburgh university. Upon their return home they were accompanied by Sir John Leslie who remained with them for two years as tutor. On Feb. 23, 1799, young Randolph was married to Martha, daughter of Thomas Jefferson, the life-long friend of his own father, and whose friendship he had early gained for himself. After his marriage, Randolph made his home with the Jeffersons, both at Monticello and at the White house. He served in congress from 1803 to 1807, during which period he became involved in so serious an altercation with John Randolph of Roanoke, that a duel was only averted with much difficulty. During the war of 1812 he entered the military service, and became an officer of the 20th infantry. In 1819 he was elected governor of Virginia, serving until 1821. His death at Monticello upon June 20, 1828, was the result of exposure from riding, his generosity having prompted him to take off his cloak and give it to a beggar whom he passed on the highway. He kept up his studious habits throughout life, and was the valued friend of many schools and men of learning. Jefferson epitomized him as "a man of science, sense, virtue, and competence."

RANDOLPH, Martha Jefferson, was born at Monticello, Va., Sept. 27, 1772. She was the eldest child of Thomas Jefferson. Her mother died when Martha was ten years old, and from that time she became her distinguished father's life-long companion and friend, and went abroad with him in 1784, when he was appointed U. S. minister to France. She remained four years in the aristocratic

Digitized by Google

convent school of the Abbaye de Panthemont, and then entered upon the brilliant life of the French capital, where she met the most celebrated men and women of the time. In September, 1789, just as the revolution began to threaten that city, she returned with her father to Virginia, and the following February she married Thomas Mann Randolph of Tuckahoe, and after six very happy years at Varina, near Richmond, removed to her husband's estate, "Edgehill," near Monticello. Her letters of this period give a vivid picture of a beautiful, unselfish life, occupied with the education of her children and the care of a large plantation, during which she was continually harassed by the embarrassed condition of her husband's finances. Her slaves constituted her larger family, to whose needs of clothing and food she personally attended, and on Sundays gave audience to those who wanted counsel and help. She also superintended the spinning and manufacture of the cloth from the wool grown on her own and her father's plantations. She found her recreation in music, of which she was very fond, and in literature. The winter of 1802–3 she spent in Washington, presiding with dignity at the White House, resuming, for the first time since her gay experience at the court of Louis XVI., her place in the social world. In the spring of 1803, she lost her only sister, the beautiful Mrs. Eppes, and this sorrow drew the father and daughter into closer bonds of affection. She spent the winter of 1805–6 with President Jefferson at the White House, where her social success was such that John Randolph of Roanoke, then in congress, and a bitter political foe to her father, responded to a toast to her health with the sentiment, "Yes, gentlemen, let us drink to the noblest woman in Virginia." At that time society in Washington was made up of very diverse elements, and gambling was a common amusement among both men and women of high position, and great was the astonishment when it was found that office could not be obtained by losing money to the president's daughter. On the close of her father's public life in 1807, and his retirement to Monticello, she removed thither with her family, and made it her permanent home. It became the resort of men of note and letters, and here she entertained Kosciusko, the Abbé Corréa, the Portuguese philosopher, whose room is still shown to visitors, and Lafayette, fresh from the narrows of his dungeon at Omütz. The expense of entertaining crowds of visitors, many of whom came from curiosity, sorely crippled Mr. Jefferson's already impaired fortunes, and Mr. Randolph's bankruptcy, which soon followed, threw the burden of support of her large family upon her father. Her health and spirits suffered greatly from the anxieties of this period, and her heart was wrung by the death of a dear daughter. Her eldest son, Jefferson, made great sacrifices to preserve the property, and though their ills did not "vanish like smoke," as he hoped, yet she succeeded in keeping her home until after her father's death, which supreme agony of her life came early in the summer of 1826. The estate was so encumbered that the struggle to keep it was then relinquished, and a few months later, thoroughly broken by grief and loss of home, Mrs. Randolph went to her daughter, Mrs. Coolidge of Boston. She had so idolized her father that for a time she lived like one in a dream. His age and the approaching end of his precious life had long oppressed her, and the darkness of the future for her "admitted not one ray of light or hope to enlighten the gloom." She bore her memorable poverty with firmness and courage, sustained by the respect and consideration of every one. She hoped to obtain from congress the repayment of $1,200, loaned by her father many years before, but was not successful. Her stay of two years in Boston greatly benefited her health and spirits, and with her daughter she was about to open a school, when North Carolina and Louisiana, in recognition of her father's services, each presented her with $10,000, and thus removed the fear of poverty and dependence for herself and young children. In 1829 she went to Washington, where she lived several years, treated with great respect and attention, and enjoying her old occupations of music and literature, varied by visits to her daughter in Boston, and her son, Jefferson, at Edgehill. She died suddenly, Oct. 10, 1836, and was buried on the lonely mountain side, between her distinguished father and her sailor-boy, whose monument bears the inscription, "Sailor, Soldier, Statesman, Scholar."

PLEASANTS, James, Jr., fifteenth governor of Virginia (1822–25), was born in Goochland county, Va., Oct. 24, 1769, son of James Pleasants. He was a descendant of John Pleasants, who emigrated from England in 1665. After a thorough school education, he studied law with the distinguished Judge Fleming and began practice with considerable success. In 1796 he was elected to represent Goochland county in the house of delegates, and as a republican supported the resolutions of 1798–99. In 1803 he was chosen clerk of that body, which latter position he filled most acceptably until 1811. In that year he was elected a member of the house of representatives. He supported Mr. Madison's administrative policy during the war of 1812, and after a service in the house he was in 1819 elected by the general assembly a senator of the United States. He resigned, however, in 1822, and was then elected governor of Virginia, which office he held by annual elections until 1825. He was next a member of the convention of 1829–30, his last public service; for though twice appointed to judicial position, he declined acceptance from a distrust of his qualifications. He died Nov. 9, 1836, in Goochland county, universally esteemed for his many virtues. He left a distinguished son, John Hampden Pleasants, who attained almost unrivaled success as editor of the Richmond "Whig." His grandson, James Pleasants, son of his son, John Hampden, is a distinguished lawyer of Richmond.

TYLER, John, sixteenth governor of Virginia (1825–27). (See index.)

GILES, William Branch, seventeenth governor of Virginia (1827–30), was born in Amelia county, Va., Aug. 12, 1762. He studied at Hampden Sidney college and at Princeton; and then devoted himself to the study of law, at first in the office of Chancellor George Wythe. Upon his admission to the bar he began practice in Petersburg, Va., where he remained for a number of years. In 1791 he was elected a member of congress, and continued to serve in that capacity, excepting one session, until March, 1803. At first he was a member of the federal party, but the proposition to create the U. S. bank led to his joining with the democrats. While Alexander Hamilton was secretary of the treasury, Mr. Giles attacked him sharply from his seat in the house, accusing him of corruption and peculation, and afterward moved resolutions censuring Hamilton for arbitrary assumption of authority and for want of proper respect for the legislative body. Giles was opposed to John Jay's treaty with Great Britain, and

Digitized by Google

took active part in opposition to that instrument, which created at the time so much popular excitement. He was equally against the proposed war with France on account of outrages which, it was alleged, she had committed on American commerce. In 1798 Giles was a member of the Virginia legislature, and in 1801 was a presidential elector. In 1804 he succeeded Wilson Cary Nicholas in the U. S. senate; and, being re-elected, continued to serve in that body until March 3, 1815, when he resigned. His position in the senate was prominent, being that of a democratic leader. He was particularly noticeable for his opposition to the Madison administration. Mr. Giles was in private life from 1811 until 1825, when he was presented as candidate for the U. S. senatorship, but was defeated by John Randolph. The next year he was elected a member of the legislature of Virginia, and in the same year governor of Virginia, which office he held until 1829. Mr. Giles was considered to be one of the ablest parliamentarians of his time. He was an accomplished debater, and, not in the least to his detriment, was generally compared with Charles James Fox. It was alleged in the comparison that, while Fox was thoroughly educated and a scholar, Giles possessed no such advantages; and still it was claimed by no less an authority than John Randolph that in the house of representatives Mr. Giles held the same position in the judgment of the members that Fox held in the British house of commons. Mr. Giles published a number of writings, among which were "A Speech on the Embargo Laws" (1808); "Political Letters to the People of Virginia" (1813); a series of letters signed "A Constituent," which were printed in the "Richmond Inquirer," and which were in opposition to a plan for general public education (1818). He also published, in 1824, a sharp letter antagonizing President James Monroe and Henry Clay on account of their interest in the South American cause and that of the Greek revolution, as also the question of the tariff. Mr. Giles died in Albemarle county, Va., Dec. 4, 1830.

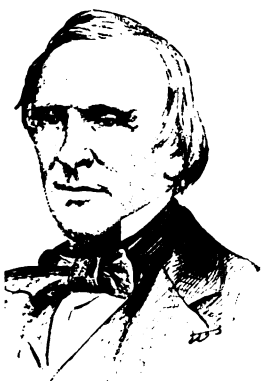
FLOYD, John, eighteenth governor of Virginia (1830–34), was born in Jefferson county, Va., Apr. 24, 1783, son of Col. John Floyd, and the descendant of a family early established in Virginia. For a time he attended Dickinson college, Carlisle, but in October, 1804, entered the University of Pennsylvania as a student of medicine; upon being graduated from there in April, 1806, he settled in Montgomery county, Va. He was appointed a justice of the peace in June, 1807, commissioned as major of militia in 1808, served as surgeon in the Virginia line in 1812, and in the same year was elected a member of the house of delegates. He subsequently became brigadier-general of militia, and in 1817 was elected to the U. S. house of representatives, where he served ably until 1829. During much of the time he was a leader of that body, exerting an immense influence upon public opinion. He opposed the administration of John Quincy Adams, and contributed largely to the election of Andrew Jackson in 1828. In 1820 he introduced the first bills for the occupation and settlement of Oregon, and in a speech demonstrated the importance and value of that territory, which was then and for many years afterward so little appreciated, that Benton, in 1825, named the ridge of the Rocky mountains as "the convenient, natural and everlasting boundary" of the Union. In 1830 Dr. Floyd was elected governor of Virginia to succeed William B. Giles. The tariff question was creating great interest at the time, and Floyd was still governor when South Carolina in 1832 announced her purpose to nullify the federal tariff law. In his several messages to the legislature, Floyd severely condemned the proclamation of President Jackson and recommended a convention of the states. He did not, however, believe in the doctrine of nullification. He was voted for by South Carolina as president in 1832. The same year occurred Nat Turner's insurrection among the slaves of Southampton county, resulting in the destruction of fifty-five white persons. Gabriel Turner, the slave leader, was taken and executed for treason. Floyd served until March 31, 1834, when he was succeeded as chief magistrate by Littleton W. Tazewell. Gov. Floyd had been in feeble health previous to his gubernatorial term, and his disease finally exhibited itself in paralysis. Excitement induced by the visit of a son caused a return of the paralysis, and on Aug. 15, 1837, he died at the Sweet Springs, Montgomery county, Va. John Hampden Pleasants said that "Nature had endowed Floyd with the qualities of a hero, and the stage and opportunity were only wanting to have enabled him to shine among those who have dazzled mankind with deeds of chivalry and prowess." As a member of congress he easily held a position among the first. And this recognition of worth was due not to superficial effects of oratory or personal popularity, but to the commanding influence of his majestic moral character and real worth.

TAZEWELL, Littleton Waller, nineteenth governor of Virginia (1834–36), was born in Williamsburg, Va., Dec. 17, 1774. He was graduated from William and Mary college in 1791, studied law under John Wickham, of Richmond, and in 1796 was admitted to the bar. During the last-named year he was also elected to the house of delegates, where he remained until 1800, supporting the resolutions of 1798 and Madison's report of 1799. As representative to congress he, in 1800, succeeded John Marshall, the latter having accepted the portfolio of secretary of state. While in his congressional capacity, Mr. Tazewell supported Jefferson in the presidential election which fell to the house, thus opposing the claims of Aaron Burr. He declined a subsequent re-election to congress, and upon removing to Norfolk in 1802 soon established himself as one of the ablest lawyers in that locality. He was especially prominent as an admiralty or criminal advocate. Roman Catholic priests consulted him about canon law, and London merchants upon points affecting their trade. He took an active interest in all public questions and their underlying principles, his wide reading and unquestioned capability giving him much influence. He was, however, an independent thinker, and the reverse of an opportunist. He was an ardent supporter of the general views and constitutional opinions of Jefferson, although dissenting with equal ardor from various special policies of the administration. Against both France and England he was strenuously outspoken, and urged hostilities with each, even going so far as to offer

Digitized by Google

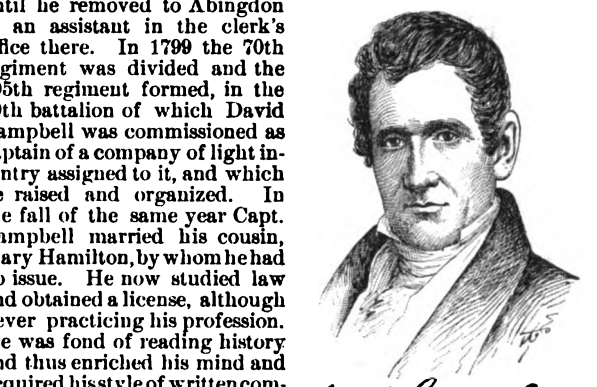
his immediate services in the field. When public sentiment began to tend toward war, however, he reversed his position, declaring the administration to be incapable at all points, his opposition being equally fierce against Mr. Madison during the latter's presidential campaign. Mr. Tazewell continued to decry the policy that was bringing about the impending struggle with Great Britain until the formal declaration of war in 1812, when he again wheeled around and gave the government his loyal support. In 1816 he became a member of the Virginia legislature, where his profound knowledge of economical and fiscal questions gave him an active part in the deliberations of that body. Under Monroe he was one of the U. S. commissioners instrumental in the purchase of Florida from Spain. From 1824 to 1830 Mr. Tazewell was once more a member of the U. S. senate. During this second senatorial career he was most conspicuous as chairman of the committee on foreign relations. His report on the Panama mission is widely known, as are also his addresses upon the tariff, the piracy act, the bankrupt act, and the prerogatives of the president in the appointment of foreign ministers. He opposed with impartial vigor the respective administrations of both John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson. In 1833 he resigned from the senate, after refusing the honorable office of chairman of that body, and after having made himself particularly antagonistic to the presidential action in removing deposits from the Bank of the United States. He was, in fact, generally in the opposition, denouncing the proclamation against the South Carolina movement, though he had but little sympathy with the nullifiers, in which respect his position resembled Tyler's. He was elected governor of his state in 1834, after which service he relinquished all active participation in politics. He died at Norfolk, Va., May 6, 1860.

ROBERTSON, Wyndham, twentieth governor of Virginia (1836–37), was born near the site of Manchester, Va., opposite Richmond, Jan. 26, 1803. He was a brother of Judge John and Thomas Bolling Robertson, the latter having been governor of Louisiana. Upon his graduation from William and Mary college he studied law, and in 1824 established himself in Richmond, where he soon won an enviable position in his profession. He also took an active part in public affairs; was a member of the council of state in 1830, and again in 1833. Upon March 31, 1836, he was made lieutenant-governor, and on the same day, through the resignation of Littleton W. Tazewell, succeeded to the gubernatorial chair, where he remained for one year. He served in the legislature from 1838 to 1841, and again from 1858 to 1865. As a state-rights unionist he opposed alike secession and coercion, and was the author of a legislative paper defining the position of Virginia in view of the impending troubles. He also wrote "A Vindication of the Course of Virginia throughout the Slave Controversy," which remains in MS. In 1863 he took ground against the attempt to fix the prices of food, and upon the legislature seriously considering such a measure in 1864, he was with difficulty dissuaded from withdrawing from that body. He published, in 1887, "Pocahontas, *alias* Matoaka, and her Descendants through her Marriage with John Rolfe." Gov. Robertson died at his home in Washington county, Va., Feb. 11, 1888.



Wyndham Robertson

CAMPBELL, David, twenty-first governor of Virginia (1837–40), was born at Royal Oaks, Botetourt county, Va., Aug. 2, 1779, son of John Campbell and Elizabeth McDonald. He received such education as the frontier settlements could provide, and in 1794, being then in his fifteenth year, was appointed an ensign in Capt. John Davis's company of militia in the 2d battalion of the 70th regiment, which position he held until he removed to Abingdon as an assistant in the clerk's office there. In 1799 the 70th regiment was divided and the 105th regiment formed, in the 29th battalion of which David Campbell was commissioned as captain of a company of light infantry assigned to it, and which he raised and organized. In the fall of the same year Capt. Campbell married his cousin, Mary Hamilton, by whom he had no issue. He now studied law and obtained a license, although never practicing his profession. He was fond of reading history and thus enriched his mind and acquired his style of written composition. In 1802 he was appointed deputy clerk of the county of Washington, and chiefly discharged the duties of the office to the year 1812, on the 6th of July of which he was commissioned a major of the 12th infantry, U. S. army. On March 12, 1813, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel of the 20th U. S. regiment, and participated in the arduous campaigns of that regiment on the St. Lawrence and toward Lake Champlain. In these campaigns he was so severely attacked with rheumatism that he had to resign his commission Jan. 28, 1814. On returning home he served as aide-de-camp to Gov. Barbour, and soon after was elected general of the 3d brigade of Virginia. On Jan. 25, 1815, he was appointed colonel of the 3d Virginia cavalry. After this he again served as clerk of his county until 1820, when he was elected to the state senate. In 1824 he was elected clerk of the county court of Washington county, and continued to hold the office until he was elected governor of Virginia in 1836, and entered upon the office March 31, 1837. Gov. Campbell had supported Andrew Jackson for the presidency, but, in common with most of the states'-rights men of the South, he withdrew his support from the democratic party when it brought forward the subtreasury scheme and the standing army bill. He was a member of the new whig party, formed about this time, and warmly supported the nominations of Gen. Harrison and John Tyler for the presidency and vice-presidency. In his messages he earnestly urged the establishment of the common-school system. He retired from the governorship March 31, 1840. He afterward accepted the office of a justice of the peace for his county. He died March 19, 1859.



David Campbell

GILMER, Thomas Walker, twenty-second governor of Virginia (1840–41), was born at Gilmerton, Albemarle county, Va., Apr. 6, 1802, the descendant of Dr. George Gilmer, a native of Scotland, and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. His grandfather, Dr. George Gilmer of Albemarle, was a leading patriot of the revolution, and served in the convention and legislature of Virginia. His son, George, married Eliza, daughter of Capt. Christopher Hudson, to whom was born Thomas Walker Gilmer. The son received his early education from Dr. Frank Carr, an excellent classical scholar, and later from John Robertson, a Scotchman. He studied law under his uncle, Pendey R. Gilmer, at Liberty, Bedford county, Va., and was much aided and stim-

Digitized by Google

ulated in his studies by correspondence with another uncle, Francis W. Gilmer, one of the literary lights of the Old Dominion. At the bar of Albemarle, Mr. Gilmer soon won a first place. He was among the delegates to the Staunton convention, summoned to bring about a change in the state constitution. During the political canvass which resulted in the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency, Mr. Gilmer edited "The Virginia Advocate." From 1829–37 Mr. Gilmer represented the county of Albemarle, in the house of delegates, where he served upon many leading committees, among others that on revolutionary claims. Later, he was appointed by Gov. John Floyd commissioner of the state to prosecute the revolutionary claims of Virginia. He supported Gen. Jackson for the presidency in 1832, but when the president issued his proclamation in 1833 against South Carolina, Mr. Gilmer, in common with most of the leading Virginia democrats, withdrew his support and aided in forming the whig party. In 1837 Mr. Gilmer spent the latter part of the winter in Texas as agent for capitalists in Virginia. This trip made him cognizant of the resources of the infant republic of Texas, and he was henceforth an ardent advocate of its annexation to our Union. When the legislature met in 1838, Mr. Gilmer was, without opposition, elected speaker of the house of delegates. He was re-elected speaker in December, 1839, and on Feb. 4, 1840, he was elected governor of Virginia, to succeed David Campbell on the expiration of his term of office on March 31, 1840. He entered zealously upon his duties, and at his own expense performed a tour of the state for the purpose of carefully examining all the public works. A noteworthy event of his administration was his dispute with Gov. Seward of New York, concerning fugitive slaves. Seward had upon several occasions, refused to surrender slaves, and also those persons who had incited them to escape, whereupon Gilmer subsequently refused to give up certain New York criminals who had taken refuge in Virginia. In this latter action he was, however, not sustained by the legislature, and after an able message to that body vindicating his course, he resigned from the gubernatorial chair, March 1, 1841. Despite the expectations of the southern whigs, Mr. Clay forced upon the party the measure of a Bank of the United States. Mr. Gilmer sustained the president, John Tyler, in his vetoes of the bill to charter such an institution He was chairman of a special committee of retrenchment and reform, and in 1842 made a report upon the veto by the president of the tariff bill. He zealously aided Mr. Tyler in his move to annex Texas to the Union. In 1843 he defeated W. L. Goggin for congress, and on Feb. 15, 1844, he was nominated by President Tyler as secretary of the navy. The nomination was at once unanimously confirmed. But in less than two weeks after his nomination, he fell a victim of the awful catastrophe on the steamer Princeton, by which the secretary of state and others perished also. Four sons and two daughters survive him. He was buried at his father's home, "Mt. Air," in Albemarle county. An excellent portrait of Gov. Gilmer is in the State library of Richmond. George R. Gilmer, at one time the governor of Georgia, was his near cousin.

Thomas W. Gilmer

RUTHERFOORD, John, twenty-third governor of Virginia (1841–42), was born in Richmond, Va., Dec. 6, 1792, son of Thomas Rutherfoord, a talented merchant of Richmond, Va., distinguished for his political writings. The son received his education at Princeton college, and subsequently studied law, which profession he practiced, however, but a short time. He was for many years president of the Virginia mutual assurance society, the first institution of the kind in the state. He was first captain of the Richmond Fayette artillery, and became colonel of the regiment. In the division of parties, Mr. Rutherfoord was a states-rights man, and was a whig until, in 1837, he returned to an association with the democrats. He was a member of the legislature, and in 1840 was lieutenant-governor, and, upon the death of Gov. Thomas Gilmer in 1841, succeeded him as acting governor, which place he filled for more than a year. During this period he conducted a correspondence with Gov. William H. Seward of New York, which had been pressed by his predecessor, concerning a demand for the surrender of certain fugitives. For years he was associated in intimate correspondence with the first public men of the day, among them ex-President John Tyler, William C. Rives and President Madison. At an entertainment at his house, Gen. Scott pronounced the eulogy on Gen. Robert E. Lee which contributed to his being called to command the forces of Virginia in 1861. He died in July, 1865, leaving an only son, John Coles Rutherfoord, who served in the state legislature, and was favorably known as a debater and writer.

GREGORY, John Munford, twenty-fourth governor of Virginia (1842–43), was born in Charles-City county, Va., July 8, 1804, son of John M. Gregory and his wife, Letitia Power Graves. He attended the old-field school of his county, until he attained the age of sixteen, after which he alternately taught school himself, and was employed in farm labor. Removing to James City county, he for a time taught there, and having commenced the study of law, entered William and Mary college, from which he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of law in 1830. He was in the same year elected a delegate from James City county in the state assembly, to which body he was continuously returned until 1841, when he was elected a member of the council of state, and after the resignation of Mr. Gilmer, on March 1, 1841, succeeded John Rutherfoord as acting-governor of the state. He continued the state executive until Jan. 1, 1843, when he was succeeded by Gov. James McDowell. During his service in the legislature and executive, Mr. Gregory was a states-rights whig, opposed to a bank and the other measures popular with the whigs of the North. In 1853 Gov. Gregory was appointed U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, which position he held until the year 1860, when he was elected judge of the sixth judicial circuit of Virginia, and continued to serve in this capacity until displaced by the Federal authorities in 1866. He then resumed the practice of his profession in Charles City county, but was soon elected commonwealth's attorney for the county, and served until the year 1880, when feeble health compelled his retirement. He passed his last days in Williamsburgh, and was buried in Shockoe Hill cemetery, Richmond, in 1887.

McDOWELL, James, twenty-fifth governor of Virginia (1843–46), was born at Cherry Grove, Rockbridge county, Va., Oct. 11, 1795. He was a descendant of John McDowell, who emigrated from Ireland to America in the year 1735, and settled in Rockbridge county, Va., where he was killed by the Indians on Dec. 25, 1742. Among his issue was Col. James McDowell, who served in the war of 1812, and married Sarah, daughter of William Preston.

Digitized by Google

James McDowell was their third child. He attended several private schools, entered Yale college, and completed his education at Princeton, N. J., where he was graduated in 1810. He next studied law under Chapman Johnson, at Staunton, Va., but never practiced it. In 1831 he entered the legislature, and after the Nat Turner insurrection broke out he advocated gradual abolition of slavery. From this time Mr. McDowell was continuously in public life, and in the service of the state. His sister, Elizabeth, was the wife of Thomas H. Benton of Missouri, and Mr. McDowell agreed with him in support of President Jackson's proclamation against South Carolina. His speech on foreign relations brought him to the front in 1833 as a rival of John Tyler for the senatorship, but he was defeated. In 1838 Mr. McDowell delivered before the Alumni association of Princeton college an address so able and eloquent that he was subsequently elected the orator on the occasion of the one-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the college. In December, 1842, Mr. McDowell was elected by the legislature governor, and on Jan. 1, 1843, entered on the discharge of his duties. Before the close of his term of three years Gov. McDowell was elected to a seat in the U. S. house of representatives, made vacant by the death of his brother-in-law, William Taylor. He served in congress with conspicuous ability until 1851. His most memorable effort in congress was his speech on the admission of California as one of the United States, which was not excelled in ability by any delivered on the floor. He died at Lexington Aug. 24, 1851, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, leaving an issue of nine children.

Jas McDowell

SMITH, William, twenty-sixth governor of Virginia (1846–49), was born in King George county, Va., Sept. 6, 1796. He received a good preparation in the schools of his native county, and attended several academies. After some years of law study, he was qualified in the county court of Culpeper county in August, 1829. He was an ardent democrat, and in his thirty-ninth year was elected a member of the state senate. He was re-elected to this body, but resigned after serving one session. In 1827 he obtained a contract for carrying the mails, and as the route of Mr. Smith was one of rapid development, he was repeatedly ordered by the government to perform extra duties, for which he was entitled to extra compensation. The circumstance was noticed in congress by a whig senator, B. W. Leigh of Virginia, who, without calling the name of Mr. Smith, yet fixed upon him the sobriquet of "Extra Billy," which adhered to him through life. In 1840 Mr. Smith was elected to congress over Lynn Banks, and was in congress until 1843. In December, 1845, he was elected governor of Virginia for the term of three years, succeeding James McDowell Jan. 1, 1846. In 1850 Gov. Smith removed to California, where two of his sons were residing. He was a member of the constitutional convention, which met at Bernica in the autumn of that year, and was unanimously elected permanent president of the body.

Wm Smith

After acquiring much property by the practice of the law, he returned to Virginia in December, 1852, and in May, 1853, was elected to congress, in which body he served until 1861. Though in the sixty-fifth year of his age, Gov. Smith offered his services to Gov. Letcher for command in the Confederate army, and was appointed colonel of the 49th regiment of Virginia infantry. He behaved with great gallantry in many bloody engagements, and received the commission of brigadier-general. He served a brief interval in the Confederate congress, and in May, 1863, was elected a second time governor of Virginia, assuming the duties of the office in January, 1864. Early in August, 1863, he was made major-general. As governor he aided the sinking fortunes of the Confederacy by supplies of food and money. Upon the evacuation of Richmond Apr. 3, 1865, Gov. Smith removed the seat of government to Lynchburg. Soon after, the Confederacy collapsed, and Gov. Smith returned to Warrenton, Va., and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He came to the front again in the election between Walker and Wells, upon the issues involved in reconstruction. In 1877, though eighty-one years of age, he was re-elected to the state senate, and in 1878 came within a few votes of an election to the U. S. senate. After this he returned finally to private life. Mr. Smith was an advocate of temperance all his life, and was inexorably opposed to the use of liquor in elections. His marvelous activity, fearless character, and powerful talents place him among the remarkable men of the age. He died May 18, 1887, having attained the extraordinary age of ninety years.

Jos Johnson

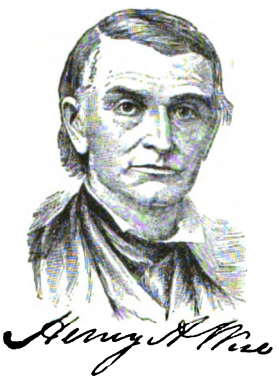
FLOYD, John Buchanan, twenty-seventh governor of Virginia (1849–52). (See p. 7, this volume.)

JOHNSON, Joseph, twenty-eighth governor of Virginia (1852–56), was born in Orange county, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1785. When he was five years of age, his father, who had been a soldier during the revolutionary war, died, and the family removed, first to Sussex county, N. J., and in 1801 to Bridgeport, Harrison county, Va. Harrison county was at that time "the forest primeval," and educational facilities were limited. Young Johnson was, therefore, only able to acquire a rudimentary English education by studying at night and at odd intervals. Soon after settling in Bridgeport he engaged to live with an old farmer, whose confidence and esteem he at once won by reason of his diligent habits. When Mr. Johnson attained his majority he married the daughter of his employer, and, upon the death of the latter four years later, purchased the interests of the other heirs in the farm. Here he made his home for over seventy consecutive years. His first public service was as captain of a military company in the war of 1812. In 1815 he was elected to the state legislature, and, after serving four years, declined re-election. In 1823 he was nominated for congress by the democratic party, and, after an exciting canvass, succeeded in defeating the eminent Philip Doddridge of Brooke county, whom he again defeated in 1825. In 1835 he once more consented to become his party's candidate, and remained in congress for six years, when he retired, declining a renomination. In 1843 he was again forced by his party to become a candidate, and in 1847 once more declined re-election. In 1850 he was elected to the constitutional convention of Virginia, and while a member of the convention was elected governor of Virginia by the legislature, and was subsequently made the nominee

Digitized by Google

of the democratic party for the office he was filling. His opponent, Judge George W. Summers of Kanawha, was one of the greatest orators Virginia ever produced, and, like Mr. Johnson, had never yet suffered defeat in an election by the people. In this event, however, Mr. Johnson came off the victor by a plurality of 9,000 votes. This was his last public office, with the exception of that of presidential elector in 1860. For more than half a century he was a consistent member of the Baptist church. He was, perhaps, the only man in Virginia who had been before the people almost continuously for forty years, and who had never been defeated in any of his aspirations.

WISE, Henry Alexander, twenty-ninth governor of Virginia (1856–60), was born at Drummondtown, the county-seat of Accomac county, Va., Dec. 3, 1806, son of Maj. John Wise and his wife, Sarah Corbin Cropper—both the Wises and the Croppers being among the oldest families in Virginia. The first John Wise, from Devonshire, Eng., settled in Accomac county in 1635, married Hannah, daughter of Col. Edmund Scarburg, and from him, in the sixth generation Henry A. Wise was descended. The first John Cropper came from Scotland, or North of England, in 1643, and married Gertrude, daughter of Maj. Edmund Bowman, and from him also, in the sixth generation, Henry A. Wise was descended. Both families, too, have been prominent in Virginia for over two centuries. Col. John Wise, the paternal grandfather of Henry A., was county lieutenant of the Eastern shore under King George III., and Gen. John Cropper, his maternal grandfather, was a distinguished revolutionary soldier, and the personal friend of Washington and Lafayette, under both of whom he served. Henry Alexander Wise was left an orphan at six years of age. His earlier training was committed to an aunt, and to his guardian and uncle, by marriage, Maj. John Custis. At sixteen he was sent to Washington college, Pennsylvania, where he acquitted himself most creditably, and afterward attended the law lectures of Judge Tucker at Winchester, Va. Upon his return to his native county he qualified himself for the practice of law, and his first vote for president was cast for Andrew Jackson. He then removed his residence to Nashville, Tenn., where he was married to Ann Jennings, daughter of a Presbyterian divine, Rev. Obadiah Jennings. After a brief residence in Nashville, Mr. Wise returned to Virginia and entered actively into politics, being elected to congress over Richard Coke. Mr. Coke was suspected of nullification tendencies, while Mr. Wise opposed nullification, and the campaign resulted in a duel, in which Mr. Wise slightly wounded Mr. Coke in the arm. Following this election, Mr. Wise was returned to congress for six successive terms. In this capacity he rose to the highest prominence as a debater, and crossed swords with the most celebrated men of his day. In the famous controversy between President Tyler and congress, Mr. Wise was one of the few who adhered to the president, and, with Bailie Peyton and others, belonged to what was known as the "Corporal's guard." In 1844 he was nominated as minister to France, but rejected by the senate. Afterward he was nominated as minister to Brazil, and went to that post in 1844. Prior to this, his first wife, Ann Jennings, had died, and he married Sarah Sergeant, daughter of John Sergeant of Pennsylvania. He remained in Brazil until 1847, when he returned to the United States, and in 1850 was elected a member of the state convention of Virginia. While he was engaged in the duties of that body his second wife died, and he was married a third time, Nov. 1, 1853, to Mary Lyons of Richmond, Va. In 1855 Mr. Wise was nominated by the democracy for governor of Virginia at a time when the American (or know-nothing) party seemed to be sweeping everything before it. The canvass of Mr. Wise was one of singular power and brilliancy, and attracted the attention of the whole country. The result was his election by a handsome majority, and the know-nothing party never recovered from the blow. During his gubernatorial term of office the John Brown outbreak occurred, which he promptly suppressed by the capture and execution of Brown. Upon the expiration of his official term, Jan. 1, 1860, Gov. Wise established himself at a farm near Norfolk. In the democratic conventions of 1860 he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the presidency, and in 1861 was elected a member of the secession convention, where he strenuously opposed secession and advocated "fighting in the Union." The views of Mr. Wise were peculiar. While most indignant against what he believed to be the unwarranted aggressions of the North, he dearly loved the Federal Union, and had no sympathy with the ultra secessionists. His attitude won him but few adherents, although, when a decision was forced upon Virginia, Gov. Wise voted for secession. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed brigadier-general and sent to Western Virginia, where he fought and won the battle of Scary creek, and whence he was ultimately recalled, owing to misunderstandings between himself and Gen. Floyd. He was then ordered to Roanoke Island, where he remained until the capture of that place by Gen. Burnside, in February, 1862. In the assault Capt. O. Jennings Wise, the governor's eldest son, was killed. The governor himself was ill at Nag's Head at the time of the attack, and so escaped. Later he was stationed on the defences at Chaffin's farm, and then transferred to South Carolina. In May, 1864, he was recalled to Virginia, reaching Petersburg with his command just in time to resist the first attack on that city by Gen. W. F. (Baldy) Smith, and at great odds held the place, receiving the highest endorsements for his brilliant defence. His command remained in the trenches at Petersburg henceforth, and was the last engaged at Appomattox. After the close of the war Gov. Wise resumed the practice of law, making his home in Richmond. He had a large and lucrative clientage, and beyond a brief term as commissioner for Virginia to run the boundary line between that state and Maryland, he took no part in politics. Gov. Wise is the author of "Seven Decades of the Union," a most valuable and interesting contribution to the political history of his day. He possessed a remarkable intellect and marked individuality, being one of the most eloquent public speakers of a period in American history when oratory was a most common weapon. His private life was singularly pure, and the honesty of his convictions was alike acknowledged by both friend and foe. Gov. Wise had by his first marriage four children: (1) Mary, married Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett of Washington; (2) Obadiah Jennings, killed at Roanoke Island; (3) Henry A., Jr., who died leaving issue; (4) Ann Jennings, who married Frederick Plumer Hobson. By his second wife he had three children: (1) Dr. Richard A. Wise; (2) John Sergeant Wise; (3) Margaretta Ellen, married William C. Mayo. By his third wife he had no children. He died at Richmond, Va., Sept. 12, 1876.



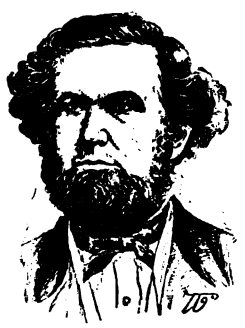
Henry A. Wise

LETCHER, John, thirtieth governor of Virginia (1860–64), was born at Lexington, Rockbridge county, Va., March 28, 1813. His education was

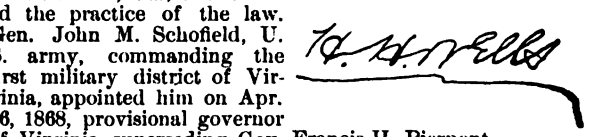
Digitized by Google

obtained in the schools of his native town, supplemented with a course at Washington college. He subsequently matriculated at Randolph Macon college, where he was graduated in 1833. He also studied law at the latter institution, and was admitted to the bar of Virginia in 1839, establishing himself in Lexington. During his early years of practice, he entered into journalism, and for some time edited a newspaper known as the "Valley Star." In 1850 he was a member of the convention for reforming the constitution of Virginia, and from 1852–59 served in congress as a democrat. In the latter capacity, he was active upon the committee of ways and means. He was elected governor of Virginia in 1859, serving until 1864. He was thus in possession of this office when his state adopted the ordinance of secession in 1861, which policy, although previously opposed by him, at once received his earnest and uncompromising support. It was at his instigation that all the state forces were immediately placed at the disposal of the Confederate government, without waiting for the vote of the people of Virginia. At the close of the civil war, Gov. Letcher resumed the practice of his profession at Lexington, where he died Jan. 26, 1884.

PIERPONT, Francis H., thirty-first governor of Virginia (1864–68), was born in Monongahela county, Va., Jan. 25, 1814. He worked upon his father's farm and in the tan-yard until he attained his majority, meanwhile attending school in the vicinity of his home. At the age of twenty-one, he matriculated at Allegheny college, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1839; afterward he went South, where he taught school in Mississippi. He studied law, and having returned to Virginia, was in due season admitted to the bar at Fairmont, Marion county. He was a pronounced anti-slavery man, and at the convention held at Wheeling in 1861, for the purpose of reorganizing the government of Virginia, after the state had seceded from the Union, he was unanimously elected governor by the representatives of the forty counties that had sent delegates to the convention. He held office under this election for twelve months, and meanwhile was elected by the people to fill an unexpired term of two years, and was afterward re-elected for the full term of four years. After the division of Virginia into two separate states, he removed the state archives to Alexandria, convened the legislature, and remained there two years, and called the convention in 1864, which assembled and abolished slavery in the state. At the fall of Richmond, he removed the seat of government from Alexandria to that city, and in a few months had the state property reorganized. At the conclusion of his term as governor in 1868, he returned to Fairmont and resumed the practice of law, and in 1870 was elected a delegate from Marion county to the West Virginia legislature. He was appointed collector of internal revenue by President Garfield. He joined the Methodist Protestant church at the age of eighteen, and has been a member of most of its important conventions, and on several occasions a representative to the general conferences.



WELLS, Henry Horatio, thirty-second governor of Virginia (1868–71), was born in Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1823. He was educated at Romeo academy, Michigan, studied law in Detroit with Theodore Romeyn, was admitted to the bar in 1846, and in 1854–56 was a member of the legislature of Michigan. He entered the Federal army in September, 1862, as colonel of the 26th Michigan infantry, in which he served with distinction, attaining the brevet rank of brigadier-general. In 1865 he settled in Richmond, Va., and resumed the practice of the law. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. army, commanding the first military district of Virginia, appointed him on Apr. 16, 1868, provisional governor of Virginia, superseding Gov. Francis H. Pierpont. In 1869 he was the republican candidate for governor of the state under the new constitution, but was defeated by Gilbert C. Walker. Gov. Wells was soon after appointed U. S. district attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, which position he held until 1872, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law. In 1875 he removed to Washington city, and in September of that year was appointed and entered upon the duties of U. S. attorney for the District of Columbia. His son, H. H. Wells, Jr., received the appointment of assistant attorney for the district. The two held office until 1879, when they were succeeded respectively by George B. Corkhill and R. Ross Perry. Gov. Wells is still living in Washington, where he is an active practitioner of the law.



WALKER, Gilbert Carlton, thirty-third governor of Virginia (1871–74), was born in Binghamton, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1832. He prepared himself for college at the Delaware and Binghamton academy and entered Williams college, Massachusetts, in 1851. Here he acquired the reputation of a thorough student, and in particular developed rare abilities as a debater and public speaker. He left Williams college a year after his entrance on account of having been treated, as he thought, unjustly, in connection with the annual commencement exercises, and entered the junior class of Hamilton college. He was appointed prize speaker, and at the exhibition in July, 1852, was awarded the first prize. He was graduated in July, 1854, and began the study of law in the office of Judge Horace S. Griswold in Binghamton. In the following year he formed a co-partnership with Col. N. W. Davis at Oswego, Tioga county, N. Y., and in the autumn of the same year was admitted to the bar and soon became the recognized leader of the young democracy of Tioga county. In 1856 he was nominated for the office of the district attorney of the county, but was defeated. His successful opponent, who soon after became his law partner, was Gen. B. S. Tracy, afterward associate justice of the New York court of appeals and later secretary of the navy. On Apr. 15, 1857, Mr. Walker married Miss Evans, daughter of Alfred J. Evans, a merchant of his native city. In 1859 Mr. Walker removed to Chicago, Ill., where he soon became a prominent lawyer and business man and took a leading part in politics. In 1860 he supported Senator Douglass for the presidency, but immediately after the outbreak of the civil war he became an active and uncompromising Federalist. In 1863 Mr. Walker became the head of the firm of Walker, Thomas & Hart, one of the prominent law firms of Chicago. In the following year he went to Fortress Monroe at Norfolk on business, and, his health having been there greatly improved from the

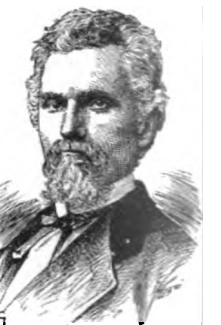
Digitized by Google

serious condition which had overtaken it in Chicago, and which returned as soon as he left Virginia, he determined to settle in the latter state, and accordingly removed to Norfolk where, in the early part of 1865, he organized the Exchange national bank which soon became one of the most successful and prosperous institutions in the South, and of which he was elected first president. He was also largely interested in other business enterprises, including the American fire insurance company and the Atlantic iron works and dock company, of which in 1866, he became president, and was re-elected every year thereafter until after he became governor. On July 6, 1869, by virtue of an act of congress the president ordered an election to be held in Virginia, and Mr. Walker was earnestly solicited to become a candidate for governor in opposition to the republican nominee. He at length consented, and the contest was made between Mr. Walker and Gen. H. H. Wells. During six weeks of the canvass, Mr. Walker made over forty public speeches in different parts of the state, and was eventually elected by a majority of over 18,000, the largest that had ever been given at a gubernatorial election in Virginia. His administration was marked by a rigid enforcement of law and order, which were constantly maintained throughout the state, earning him the title of "The Political Saviour of Virginia." Gov. Walker took great interest in the cause of education, and exerted a powerful influence in the establishment of a well-organized system of free schools which has been successfully continued ever since. He took strong ground in favor of rigid economy in the state administration, the reorganization of the state debt and the inauguration of such measures as would re-establish the public credit. When he retired from the governorship on Jan. 1, 1874, he was unquestionably the most popular man in Virginia. The one-term principle, incorporated in the state constitution when it was framed, alone prevented his re-election. The same year he was sent to congress by the Richmond or Metropolitan district and two years later was re-elected. During his four years of congressional service, he labored in behalf of four committees: Pacific railroads, revision of the laws, expenditures of the state department and education and labor. In 1881 Gov. Walker established himself in New York city where he secured a large and lucrative law practice, also becoming recognized as a most popular and effective orator. He died in May, 1885. A wife but no children survived him.

KEMPER, James Lawson, thirty-fourth governor of Virginia (1874–78), was born in Madison county, Va., June 11, 1823, son of William Kemper, a planter, and a descendant of John Kemper, who arrived in Virginia in 1714 as a member of one of the twelve families from Oldenburg seated by Gov. Alexander Spotswood upon his lands at Germania in Virginia. His mother's grandfather was John Jasper Stadler, a colonel of engineers on the staff of Washington. His mother's brother, John Stadler Allison, was a distinguished officer in the war of 1812. Young Kemper studied in the schools of his native county, and was graduated from Washington college with the degree of A.M. He then studied law under George W. Summers of Charleston, Kanawha county. In 1847 he was commissioned by President Polk a captain in the volunteer service of the United States. Afterward he served ten years in the legislature of Virginia, of which body he was two years speaker, and was for a number of years chairman of the committee on military affairs. He served also as president of the Board of visitors of the Virginia military institution. On May 2, 1861, the Virginia secession convention appointed him colonel of the 7th Virginia regiment. He was commissioned brigadier-general in May, 1862, and during the war was engaged in many battles being desperately wounded while leading his brigade in the charge at Gettysburg. From the effects of this wound he sufficiently recovered to be entrusted with the command of the local forces in and around Richmond, and on March 1, 1864, he was commissioned major-general. He held command at Richmond until the evacuation, and after the close of the war retired to Madison county, where he resumed the practice of law. He took an active part against the republican party, and in 1873 was elected governor of Virginia, the duties of which office he discharged with that stern conviction of right which had marked his career throughout. During his gubernatorial term he was waited upon by a committee from the legislative caucus of the democratic party who assured him of his unanimous election as U. S. senator if he would but signify his willingness to accept the honor. This, however, Gov. Kemper declined to do, declaring that the state had already bestowed upon him the highest position in its power—that of governor. On July 4, 1853, he married Miss C. Conway Cave, and after the close of his term as governor, his health having become much impaired, he engaged in farming in Orange county, Va.

James L. Kemper

HOLLIDAY, Frederick William Mackey, thirty-fifth governor of Virginia (1878–82), was born in Winchester, Va., Feb. 22, 1828, son of William Holliday, who was of Scotch-Irish parentage and an early settler of that place. His brother, Richard J. McKim Holliday, M. D., became a successful and prominent physician in that city. Frederick was graduated from Yale college in 1847. After a preparatory study of the law with the firm of Barton & Williams, eminent practitioners of his native town, he entered the University of Virginia where, after one session, he was graduated in law, political economy and moral and mental philosophy, and was selected final orator of the Jefferson literary society of the institution. Within a year after coming to the bar he was elected commonwealth's attorney for Winchester and the county of Frederick, a position he held until the outbreak of the civil war in 1861. He then entered the southern army under Gen. Jackson and rose rapidly by successive promotions to the rank of colonel, with command of the 33d regiment of infantry, a part of the "Stonewall brigade." He engaged in numerous battles until, at the battle of Cedar Run or Slaughter's mountain, he lost his right arm. This injury, which occasioned him long suffering, prevented him from future active service in



Frederick W. Holliday

Digitized by Google

the field. He thereupon accepted a nomination for the Confederate congress and continued a member until the close of the war. Col. Holliday then resumed the practice of the law and was recognized as one of the first lawyers of the Winchester bar. He was the commissioner for Virginia at the United States centennial exposition, held in Philadelphia in 1876, and was appointed elector at-large for the state in the presidential canvass of the same year. In 1877 he was without opposition elected governor, and entered upon the duties of that office Jan. 1, 1878. His administration was principally concerned with the question of the state debt and in the veto of schemes for repudiation. As governor, he delivered the address of welcome at the Yorktown centennial by appointment of congress, and many addresses to public bodies, all marked by an able and glowing conception. After his retirement from office, Gov. Holliday spent much of his time in literary pursuits and in the cultivation of his farm. The rest he devoted to travel, and he has visited nearly all the countries of the world. In these tours he was everywhere the recipient of marked attention, private and official. His home is still at Winchester, Va.

CAMERON, William Ewan, thirty-sixth governor of Virginia (1882–86), was born in Petersburg, Va., Nov. 29, 1842. He was descended from Rev. John Cameron, who was educated at Kings college, Aberdeen, and came to America about 1770. One of his children was William Cameron, who married Anna, daughter of Daniel Call, an eminent lawyer of Virginia. To them was born Walker Andrew Cameron who married, in 1841, Elizabeth Harrigan Walker, a granddaughter of Benjamin Harrison of Berkeley, and their son was William Ewan Cameron. His educational opportunities being limited, at the age of sixteen he went west, and at the outbreak of the civil war was living at St. Louis, Mo. He at once returned to Virginia and enlisted as a private in Company A, 12th regiment of Virginia volunteers. He attained the rank of captain in the Confederate army and was several times severely wounded. After the termination of the war he entered journalism. He was editor successively of the "Index Appeal," published in Petersburg, of the "Norfolk Virginian," and the "Richmond Whig." In 1876 he became mayor of Petersburg, a position to which he was elected five successive times. In 1881 Cameron was renominated by the "Readjuster" party for governor against John W. Daniel, the nominee of the democratic party. He was elected and served from Jan. 1, 1882, to Jan. 1, 1886. At the end of his term he removed to Chicago, where he has made a brilliant reputation. Mr. Cameron is a vigorous writer and an effective and eloquent speaker.

LEE, Fitzhugh, thirty-seventh governor of Virginia (1886–90). (See Vol. IV., p. 359.)

McKINNEY, Philip W., thirty-eighth governor of Virginia (1890–94). (See Vol. II., p. 393.)

O'FERRALL, Charles Triplett, thirty-ninth governor of Virginia (1894–), was born on a farm near Brucetown, Frederick county, Va., Oct. 21, 1840, of Irish ancestry, his family being well-known and influential. His father, John O'Ferrall, of Morgan county (now in West Virginia), was a prominent man of his day, having been for a number of terms a member of the Virginia house of delegates, and at the time of his death clerk of the county and circuit courts. The son gave early evidence of his ambition and energy. He was, as a child, conspicuous for a natural love for business, and an innate fondness for the history of his country and state. At the age of fifteen he was appointed clerk *pro tempore* of the circuit court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of his father, and, at the age of seventeen, by reason of his marked ability far the position, he was elected clerk of the county court, for the full term of six years, but by the time he had served half the term the civil war broke out. He at once enlisted as a private in the cavalry service, became sergeant, and rapidly rose to a colonelcy. At the surrender of Lee, he was in command of all the Confederate cavalry in the Shenandoah valley. His regiment, in fact, held the last line, and had the last fight and captured the last prisoner on Virginia soil. During his military career he was several times wounded, once through the lungs. Soon after the close of the war, he studied law at Washington college, Lexington, Va., and, on admission to the bar, entered upon the practice of his profession at Harrisonburg. His success in politics has been almost phenomenal. In 1871 he was elected a member of the legislature from Rockingham county. Subsequently he was chosen as judge of the county, and later he secured six nominations for congress, virtually by acclamation. During the forty-eighth congress he was assigned to the committee on commerce; in the forty-ninth he was chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and through three congresses was on the elections committee, of which he was chairman when his resignation took effect. Speaker Crisp was on this committee for four years with Gov. O'Ferrall, and it was this association that caused such a warm and lasting friendship between them. On Aug. 17, 1893, he was nominated for governor of Virginia, and after a victorious campaign, took his seat on Jan. 1, 1894. His administration has been a most successful one, all acts of the executive having been marked by that determination, decision and energy which characterize the man. Gov. O'Ferrall is an exceedingly handsome man, and is a superb rider. He has a large family, and is a most affectionate father and husband.

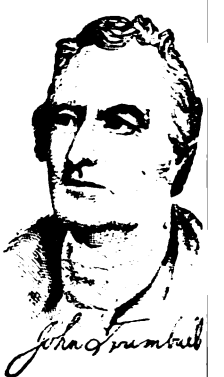
HARRIS, Chapman, colored abolitionist, was born in Nelson county, Va., in 1802. His mother was a free woman, and consequently he had no difficulty, when he grew to man's estate, in emigrating to Indiana. He settled at Madison, and at the age of thirty-seven married, and united with the Baptist church at that place. Before this time he had become actively engaged in the operations of the underground railroad. The Ohio river being the dividing line between Kentucky and Indiana, fugitive slaves frequently fled to the northern shore, and were piloted by Harris and his associates through the city of Madison, and from station to station on the "underground routes" to Canada. Harris and his four stalwart sons, Elijah, William, George, and John, were the principal colored workers on this railroad, but they had fearless allies in some of the leading white residents of the district. Near the mouth of Eagle hollow, above Madison, stood a gigantic sycamore tree, the hollow trunk of which Harris called his depot. At this point, on solid rock, he had placed an iron plate weighing twelve pounds, on which he used to strike his well-known signal, using as a hammer a great hickory cane with a spike in the end. When expecting a party of fugitives, messengers were despatched along the line of the underground road, to put all men on the alert, and as the fugitives landed they were spirited on to their sought-for haven. He was over six feet high, and a man of wonderful strength. He died Feb. 10, 1890.

Digitized by Google

McILVAINE, Joshua Hall, philologist and president of Evelyn college, was born in 1815 at Lewes, Del., where his family has lived for nearly 200 years. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish, English and Welsh. He prepared for college at Wilmington, Del., and at Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., and was graduated from Princeton in 1837 with the second honors of his class. The same year he entered the theological seminary at Princeton, and was licensed to preach in 1839. His first settlement was in the Presbyterian church at Little Falls, N. Y., in 1841, where he remained about eighteen months. He removed to Utica, N. Y., in 1843, to establish the Westminster church, the first so named in the United States. The name was suggested by Charles Tracey, an eminent lawyer, who soon after removed to the city of New York. The name became very popular, and in 1893 there were some 200 Westminster churches in the Presbyterian communion, and one presbytery of that name.

From Utica he went to Rochester, N. Y., in 1848, and remained there twelve years. While there, in connection with others he founded the Rochester scientific and literary club upon the principle that each member should have some special study. His own specialty in the club was comparative philology. He suggested to Mr. Lewis H. Morgan the key to his "Systems of Consanguinity," which he adopted. Dr. McIlvaine was one of the committee of three appointed by the Smithsonian institution to examine and report on Mr. Morgan's manuscripts, the other two being Prof. Whitney of Yale and Prof. Green of Princeton theological seminary. Subsequently Mr. Morgan dedicated to Dr. McIlvaine his great work on "Ancient Society." At the meeting of the Society for the advancement of science at Montreal in 1857, he read a paper before the philological section on the methods and procedure by which the key to the Arrowhead inscriptions of Mesopotamia was discovered, which is believed to be the first explanation of that problem given to the American public. At the commencement of Princeton college in 1859 he was the orator of the American whig society. His oration on that occasion was on the subject of the relation between politics and religion, and it was published both in pamphlet form by the society, and in the Princeton "Review." The same year, on the invitation of Prof. Joseph Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, he delivered a course of lectures in the hall of that institution on comparative philology and ethnology, in which he explained the method by which the key to the Arrowhead languages was discovered and verified, and with respect to which Prof. Henry remarked that "there was nothing more rigorous in physical science than that verification." He also gave an account of the Sanscrit language, and of its relation to the whole Aryan family, including Old Persian, Greek, Latin, Slavic, Old Gothic and Celtic. In 1860 he was called to the chair of *belles-lettres* in Princeton college, where he remained ten years, during which he published a work on "Elocution," containing an ample discussion of the sources of power in speaking, the art in all previous works having been treated with sole reference to the elements of power. In 1869 he delivered a course of lectures in Philadelphia on social science, at the close of which he was called to the chair of social science in the University of Pennsylvania, but did not accept the call. In 1870 he became the pastor of the High Street church of Newark, N. J., where he remained seventeen years, during which time he published two works: "The Wisdom of Holy Scripture" and "The Wisdom of the Apocalypse." In 1877 he left Newark to establish Evelyn college for young women, at Princeton, of which he became the president, and in which he lectures on social science and on the evidences of Christianity, besides having the advanced classes in Greek and Latin. The University of Rochester gave him the degree of D.D. in 1854.

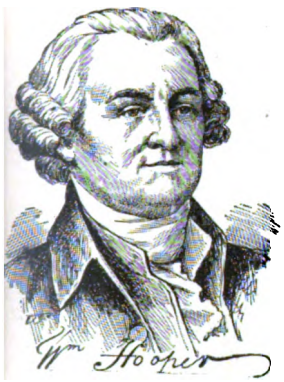
TRUMBULL, John, artist, was born at Lebanon, Conn., June 6, 1756, fourth son of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull. He early showed a taste for drawing, but in that inartistic age and region his father thought this predilection idle, and the opinion was shared by the president of Harvard, where he entered as a junior in 1772. Graduating the next year, he studied French and Spanish, then little regarded in New England, and gave some attention to the more pressing and practical topic of warfare. At the outbreak of the revolution he became adjutant of the 1st Connecticut, and in August, 1775, was aide-de-camp to Washington and brigade major. He turned his talents to use by drawing a plan of Boston and the position of the army, and to a sneering remark of Hancock, that his "family was well provided for," replied with spirit, "We are secure of four halters if we don't succeed." He was Gates's adjutant-general and a colonel in 1776, served at New York, Albany, Crown Point and Ticonderoga, but resigned in February, 1777, because congress put too late a date to his commission. He then went to Boston and began painting, but in August, 1778, was a volunteer aide to Sullivan in the Rhode Island expedition. Partly in the interest of business, partly for art, he went to Europe, studied for a short time in London under Benjamin West, to whom he had a letter of introduction from Benjamin Franklin; and afterward, despite assurances of safety, was arrested for treason, in reprisal for André's fate, and kept eight months in prison. With an interval at home in 1783–84, he spent nine years in Europe, chiefly on the continent, producing in 1786 and later his celebrated historical paintings, "The Battle of Bunker Hill," "Death of Montgomery," and "Sortie of the Garrison at Gibraltar." Settling in New York in November, 1789, he painted a full-length portrait of Washington for the city, another in 1792 for Charleston, and several more portraits of historic interest. In 1794 he accompanied Jay to England as secretary of legation, and two years later was a commissioner on the treaty. In Paris he incurred some danger, and was assisted by his brother artist, David. In 1804 he returned to New York, painted Jay, Hamilton, Dwight, and others, and was successful till he transferred his efforts to London in 1809. Here he was detained by the war till 1815, and fell into debt. He now tried his fortune in Baltimore and Washington, and received $32,000 for four large pictures in the rotunda of the capitol: "Declaration of Independence," "Surrender of Burgoyne," "Surrender of Cornwallis," and "Washington's Resignation." These he finished in 1824. He was president of the American academy of fine arts in 1815–25, and had many pupils. But though he attained a fair measure of honors and rewards, his verdict on his career was: "Better learn to make shoes or dig potatoes than paint pictures in America." In his later years he



Digitized by Google

produced chiefly copies from his former works. His importance is rather historical than artistic; but he deserves the praise of the pioneer, and perpetuated many revolutionary figures. He published in 1841 his "Autobiography, Reminiscences and Letters." Fifty-five of his paintings are preserved in the Trumbull gallery of Yale college, to which he transferred them for an annuity of $1,000. He also made it a condition that after his death the entire proceeds that might accrue from the exhibition of these paintings were to be "perpetually appropriated toward defraying the expense of educating poor scholars in Yale college." A number of his works have been engraved. The portrait of Washington at Yale, and some others, are highly valued. He died in New York city Nov. 10, 1843.

HOOPER, William, signer of the declaration of independence, was born at Boston, Mass., June 17, 1742, the son of William Hooper, clergyman, who was born in Scotland in 1702, and died in Boston Apr. 14, 1767. The son early displayed remarkable literary ability, and at fifteen entered Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1760. He then studied law under James Otis, and upon his admission to the bar removed to North Carolina, where in 1767 he settled at Wilmington, and became at twenty-six one of the leading lawyers of the province. In 1770 he took active part with the government in the suppression of the "Regulators," an insurgent mob. By his advice decisive measures were resorted to, and a battle fought, in which the rioters, 3,000 in number, were defeated by the militia. In 1773 he was elected to the general assembly, and took the lead against new laws initiated by the British party for the regulation of courts of justice, publishing a series of essays under the name of "Hampden," which aroused the people to the importance of the issues involved, while his own private fortune suffered from the result, a suspension of all courts for more than a year. In 1774, 1775 and 1776 he was a delegate to congress, in which he was chairman of the committee which prepared an address to the inhabitants of Jamaica; brought in the resolution that the 20th of July, 1775, be observed as a day of fasting and humiliation for the whole country, and July 4, 1776, signed the declaration of independence. In 1777 he resigned his seat in congress to take part in the fortune of his state at home, and with his family was driven from his residence near Wilmington. A house belonging to him was fired on by a British sloop in the Cape Fear river, and he was exposed to considerable peril, but in all the public measures demanded by the exigencies of the times, he bore a leading and undaunted part. In 1786 he was one of the Federal judges who decided the controversy between New York and Massachusetts, relative to territorial rights, and until his death continued to hold a distinguished place at the bar and in the councils of his state. In 1767 he married Anne Clark of Wilmington, a sister of Gen. Thomas Clark of the U. S. army, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. He died in October, 1790.



HOLMAN, William Steele, representative in congress, was born at a pioneer homestead called Veraestau, Dearborn county, Ind., Sept. 26, 1822. His father was a well-to-do farmer who had emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana territory in 1808, because of his anti-slavery sentiments. During his life he served as justice of the supreme court of Indiana and as U. S. district judge for the same state. The son received a careful education, gained admission to the bar and was made judge of probate in his native county at the age of twenty-one. Three years later he became district attorney, and in 1851 was elected to a seat in the Indiana legislature. In 1852 he was made judge of the court of common pleas, and he served in this capacity for four years. Then followed an interval of two years devoted to the practice of his profession. In 1858 he was nominated and elected as a democrat to represent his district in the National house of representatives of the thirty-sixth congress. He was re-elected to the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third congresses. At the close of the session of the fifty-third congress he had served thirty years in the house, and during the greater part of that period has been a recognized leader of that body. He cannot be classed as an orator, but possesses great parliamentary and executive ability, and is a hard and untiring worker. He has served on all of the important committees of the house, and is a persistent and inflexible advocate of close and strict economy in public expenditures, which has earned for him in congress the title of "the great objector." Thomas A. Hendricks once said that he was worth $25,000,000 a year to the people as long as he stayed in congress. He, in addition to his legislative duties, gives attention to a large private practice, and has long been considered the best trial lawyer in southeastern Indiana.

SICKELS, John Edmund, lawyer, was born in New York city Dec. 12, 1857. His father, John N., was a well-known business man there. The family name, distinguished by such men as Daniel E. and Charles, Federal generals in the late civil war, and Daniel, the masonic writer, was first brought to this country by an officer in the Dutch military service at Caraçao, whence he was transferred to New York at the instance of Peter Stuyvesant, the governor of Manhattan, in 1655. The mother of John E., a daughter of David Gesner, ship builder and owner, of Nyack, N. Y., could trace her family connections on the maternal side back to Curran, the famous Irish orator and barrister, through the Corwins, whose name was given a national reputation through the brilliancy of Senator Tom Corwin of Ohio. John E. Sickels received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and under the guidance of an elder brother, went through a full course of collegiate studies. He studied law at the University of New York, and having moved to Florida, was there admitted to the bar in 1886. The yellow fever epidemic of 1888 made so great havoc in business interests there, that he was induced to return to New York, where early in the following year he entered the field of his profession. But upon the lapse of nearly a year he accepted an offer of partnership from Col. John A. Henderson,

Digitized by Google

a prominent and influential lawyer of Florida, and went back to Tallahassee in 1890, and began practice as a member of the firm of Henderson & Sickels. At the same time he was appointed as assistant to the general counsel of the Florida central and peninsular railroad system. Mr. Sickels was married in 1887 to Lillie A. Stewart. He is of medium height, with regular features and a bold forehead. His most prominent traits are a keen sense of duty, suavity of manner, and a kindly disposition.

CHANNING, William Ellery, clergyman, was born in Newport, R. I., Apr. 7, 1780. His father was William Channing, an eminent lawyer of Newport; his mother was a daughter of William Ellery, a signer of the declaration of independence, and a native of the beautiful island on which his grandson was born. Young Channing passed his boyhood in the quiet of the family homestead (see illustration) amid an environment that was peculiarly adapted to impress his refined and sensitive nature. He was physically slight and delicate, but he early developed mental powers of rare strength and vigor, a taste of exquisite delicacy, and a conscience of almost morbid sensibility. Though fond of outdoor life and athletic sports, he was a thoughtful boy, and so proficient in his studies that he was admitted to Harvard at the early age of fourteen. He was graduated at eighteen, and then for a year or more was a private tutor in the family of a southern gentleman, where from personal observation he conceived the abhorrence of slavery which influenced his opposition to it when the institution had become a subject of political importance. Returning from the South at the age of twenty, he studied theology at Cambridge, and three years later entered the ministry, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Federal street, Boston, on June 1, 1803. This charge he held during the remainder of his life, a period of nearly forty years. At first his discourses were not distinguished by any remarkable freshness of thought, but there was in the preacher an intense earnestness, an elevated spirituality, and a sublime enthusiasm, that ranked him at once as a great pulpit orator. When but a college stripling he had been noted for his eloquence. Judge Story, who was his classmate, says that even then his words were "glowing with life, chaste in ornament, vigorous in structure, and beautiful in finish." Now people were charmed with the beauty of his periods, and thronged to his preaching as if it had been some grand oratorio. It was not, however, very long before they took in the full significance of the message he delivered. He began to preach in 1803, when the religious world of America had been for nearly fifty years in a state of suspended animation. In many parts of the country no outward respect whatever was paid to Sunday observances; in New England, however, the descendants of the Puritans had preserved a sort of traditional religion. Public worship was sustained by law and hereditary custom. Men generally attended the church services, and many of the women were church members. In respectable families grace was said at meals, and morning and evening prayers were regularly repeated. But it was a perfunctory piety: it had no vitality. In the entire community there was little religious activity, and none of that "enthusiasm of humanity," which has come to be generally considered as the distinctive badge of true Christianity. Both pastors and people were in a state of stagnant spirituality. But suddenly to this torpid religious life came a "great awakening." It was like the upheaval of those hidden forces which in physical nature produce the earthquake and the volcano. Its first movement was felt around a little log church on Gasper river in Logan county, Ky., where James M'Geary and the two brothers McGee inaugurated the first camp-meeting held in this country, and as it swept eastward it stirred the stagnant air of New England till men awoke from their lethargy, and realized that they were spiritual beings with an immortal destiny. To all came this awakening. The greater number found comfort in the gospel of their Puritan fathers, which, formulated in creeds and a confession of faith, told of an Infinite Father, who had not a single fatherly attribute—who had arbitrarily consigned the larger part of the human race to endless perdition, but by "eternal decree" had elected a chosen few to be saved, without regard to their actual deeds or moral character. But some could not accept these teachings, and such wandered in doubt, finding "no rest for their souls." "To men of the present generation it is hard to conceive," says Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol, writing of a time when he was seven years old, "of the cloud of a glowing theology then brooding over New England. When of a hot summer afternoon, in the ill-ventilated church women fainted, and were borne out, my childish thought was that they had been summoned to the dreadful judgment the minister had just preached. . . . I could imagine no escape from the universal depravity and doom." Into this atmosphere of universal anxiety and terror came this young man of twenty-three, William Ellery Channing, preaching a God of love, "whose tender mercies are over all his works," and "who wills that all shall be saved and come to a knowledge of the truth." It is said by one who heard him, that as he bent over his high, old-fashioned pulpit, and uttered words like these to his eager congregation, he seemed like a man inspired. "His face beamed like the face of an angel, and his voice floated down like a voice from the higher spheres." Men hung upon his speech with rapt attention, and they waited for his words with the sort of hush that is felt when the ear is strained to catch the last whisper of some dying friend. He had come to them the bearer of glad tidings, and they looked upon him as another John the Baptist—the prophet of a new evangel. His words spread, and their effect upon men's minds was like the breaking of the sun through a dense

Wm E Channing

Digitized by Google

cloud, or the bursting of a flood of light into a darkened room. At once he became a power in the church and the community. Thus for months, perhaps years, the love of God to man was the Alpha and Omega of his preaching; but gradually, as his mind broadened with the work he was doing, his discourses became more or less doctrinal, and it was seen that his opinions were at variance with the time-honored theology inherited by his hearers. This at first occasioned little comment, though he never uttered a doctrinal truth without fortifying it with an array of logic and scriptural quotation, but when he distinctly announced his belief that Christ, though existing before the world, and literally descending from heaven to save our race, was inferior to the Father, who alone is the Infinite Spirit that made and upholds the universe, it was perceived that he struck at the very root of the received theology. His Congregational brethren cried "heresy," and then (in 1812) ensued the famous "Unitarian Controversy" which rent the Congregational church in twain, and left it two distinct bodies—the Evangelical and the Unitarian. It was a war of giants. On one side were arrayed Leonard Woods, Moses Stuart, and Samuel Worcester: on the other, Henry Ware, Andrew Norton, and William Ellery Channing, and the greatest of these was Channing. Hard blows were dealt, and hard words were said, but though Channing threw himself into the controversy with zeal, it was without acrimony. He fought by argument, not by invective; but he contended earnestly for free religious opinion as against ecclesiastical dictation and sectarian dogmatism. At the conclusion of the controversy he found himself, without any wish or aspiration of his own, the recognized leader of Unitarianism in this country. In this capacity he did the great work of his life, which was to free the religious world of America from the shackles of antiquated biblical interpretation. This he did not only in his own denomination, but in others also. From the outset he put the old theology on the defensive, and he compelled its defenders to abandon, one after another, such of its doctrines as were indefensible. Other men, of diverse beliefs, such as Lyman Beecher and Hosea Ballou, joined in the assault, and others, like Albert Barnes and Horace Bushnell, have continued the conflict to our day; but Channing inaugurated it, and to him, primarily, it is owing that the orthodoxy of to-day has a more liberal conception of religious truth than was had by the orthodoxy of the eighteenth century. Some of the old leaven still lingers in creeds and confessions, but living religious teachers no longer hold that man is totally depraved, that infants are condemned for the sin of Adam, that only an elect few are saved by "eternal decree," and that a man's character and deeds are of no weight in deciding his destiny. It is said that toward the close of his life Channing accepted the view of the divine humanity of Christ that is now generally held by evangelical divines. If this be so, there is no qualification to the assertion that his teachings of sixty years ago were in all essential respects in accord with the views of the orthodox thinkers of to-day. Thus far was he in advance of the age in which he lived. In other directions he was a benefactor to his time. He was one of the first organizers of the Peace society. He led in the temperance and other benevolent movements. He was among the first to raise his voice against slavery. Though averse to violence, and disapproving of the denunciatory tone adopted by some of the leading abolitionists, many of them drew their inspirations from him, and learned to detest slavery under his ministry. He was a great power for good; and his beneficent influence was felt in all departments of life, in politics and literature no less than in religion and philanthropy. This power was due to his benign character and broad sympathy with all classes and conditions of men. And his influence has not died with him, if it be true, as is asserted, that his books are more read to-day, when he has been fifty years dead, than are those of any living religious writer. His biography has been written by his nephew, William Henry Channing, and his works, published at various periods during his life, have been gathered together, and are now issued in six uniform volumes. Some of his writings have been translated into the German, French, Italian, Hungarian, Icelandic, and Russian languages. Mr. Channing's last public act was an address delivered in Lenox, Mass., Aug. 1, 1842. He died, while on a journey, at Bennington, Vt., Oct. 2, 1842.

ADAMS, Hannah, author, was born at Medfield, Mass., in 1755. Her father was a man of literary tastes, and was for a time prosperous in his business, which was mainly the sale of English goods and books. Reverses came, and the daughter, who inherited his tendencies, and had for years given her principal attention to the reading of fiction, was forced into a literary career, becoming the first American woman who made literature a profession. Her education was defective, but circumstances led her to the acquisition of knowledge by the most strenuous application. Books came to her through her father's agency, and were eagerly devoured. Before her first publication, however, she had largely supported herself and aided in providing for her father's family by weaving bobbin lace. She acquired the rudiments of Latin, Greek, geography and logic from some of the boarders at her father's house, and in turn taught them to young men resident in the vicinity. Her first book was "View of Religions," put to press in 1784, and published by subscription, for which she received fifty copies of the book, and was obliged to find a sale for them. The volume contained an alphabetical compendium of Christian denominations, a brief survey of Paganism, Judaism and Deism, and an account of the different religions of the world. It went through several editions, the second being issued in 1791, and was reprinted in Great Britain. The sale of the second edition placed her for a season in a comfortable pecuniary position. When the fourth edition appeared it was under the name of "Dictionary of Religions." Her next venture was a "Summary History of New England," subsequently abridged, without her assent, for the use of schools by a clergyman, of whom she speaks in her autobiography with exceeding charity, and then by herself. Her labors upon it were arduous, and for a time impaired her eyesight. Partially recovering, she wrote a concise "View of the Christian Religion" (1801), and subsequently the "History of the Jews" (1812). In the preparation of this work she corresponded with persons of distinction at home and abroad, among them the celebrated Abbé Grégoire of France. Her other published writings were: "A Controversy with Dr. Morse" (1814), and "Letters on the Gospels" (1826). Her writings, as a whole, did not bring to her much pecuniary profit, but their value and the associations formed in their preparation, together with the rare modesty, simplicity and genuine worth of their author, were the means of securing for her an annuity provided by the generous subscriptions of friends at Boston, Mass., which enabled her to pass the closing years of her life in quietude and comfort. Her autobiography was edited and published at Boston in 1832, with "Notices"

Digitized by Google

in addition by Mrs. H. F. Lee, and is an admirable work. She died at Brookline, Mass., Nov. 15, 1832, and hers was the first interment in Mount Auburn cemetery.

KELLY, James, bookseller and American bibliographer, was born in Ireland Apr. 15, 1829. His father was a prosperous farmer, and young James received his education in the parish schools of his native place. In his boyhood he was noted for application, obedience and characteristic traits worthy of imitation. While endeavoring to train the intellectual faculties, however, he did not neglect to promote the well-being of the body, and being a lover of athletic games he developed a strong and rugged constitution. At the age of twenty he resolved to join the Royal Irish constabulary, and, having passed successfully all the preliminary examinations, he was sent to Dublin to receive his military training. Having completed the term of his novitiate as a soldier, he was ordered to County Meath for active service. His superiors soon discovered in him talents of no ordinary degree, and the qualifications that make an efficient officer and at once appointed him as compiler of the government agricultural and census statistics. In his new official position he was brought more intimately into communication with all classes of society than generally fell to the lot of other members of the constabulary. Hence it was that Mr. Kelly became a vigilant observer of all social and political questions. In a series of letters to the Dublin press about this time, Mr. Kelly severely censured the British government for its harsh treatment of the Irish constabulary, and the onerous duties the government imposed upon them. These letters elicited comments of hearty approval and admiration. In 1852 Mr. Kelly resigned his position and married the daughter of Eugene Crinnion, a well-to-do architect and builder, near Dublin. He came to the United States, and in 1857 entered the publishing house of Wiley & Halsted in New York city. He remained with this firm seventeen years, and during that time treasured up a vast amount of bibliographic lore. The semi-annual trade sales were becoming very popular among publishers, as they found therein a ready market for the disposal of their books. Mr. Kelly, however, soon saw what a great loss publishers sustained by disposing of their stock in this way, and pointed out to them a sure and safe remedy. A few publishers withdrew, and such as did follow Mr. Kelly's counsel stand to-day the most conservative and successful in the book-trade. In 1863 he found the United States without a bibliography, except one compiled from 1820 to 1860, by the late O. A. Roorbach. This work was very imperfect. He began the continuation of Roorbach's work from 1860, and by extensive correspondence, he created a widespread interest in the future bibliography of this country. The first volume was published in 1866, and included a list of pamphlets on the civil war. Vol. II. was published in 1871. He then proposed the compilation of a complete bibliography of America from the earliest date to the present time, but he was obliged to relinquish so burdensome a task for want of the necessary support. In 1874 Mr. Kelly accepted a position in the publishing house of James R. Osgood & Co. of Boston, and remained with them until 1877. The book-trade became so demoralized that publishers and booksellers met in convention in 1875 and 1876 to adjust grievances complained of on both sides. In the March number of 1876 of the "Publishers' Weekly," appeared an article from the pen of Mr. Kelly, entitled "Reform in a Nutshell," in which he gives a brief history of the cause, and proposed the best means of overcoming the difficulty. This paper was highly commended for its admirable elucidation and solution of the problem. In 1877 Mr. Kelly returned from Boston to New York, and established himself as bookseller and importer of rare books. He has devoted his life to a strict attention to his business; punctuality, honesty and fidelity have been his watchwords and the mainsprings of all his actions. He has always been a stanch democrat. There is no man better known in the book business in this country, none better informed on the subject of home and foreign publications, and none more thoroughly conversant with the general literature of the day.

HOPKINSON, Francis, one of the signers of the declaration of independence for New Jersey, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1737. His father, Thomas (1709–51), was an Englishman by birth, a man of superior abilities, and a personal friend of Benjamin Franklin. For several years he was a judge of the admiralty, and later a member of the provincial council. His mother was a niece of the bishop of Worcester, England. Francis Hopkinson was the first scholar entered at the University of Pennsylvania (then the College of Philadelphia), and was graduated in its first class. Subsequently he received the thanks of the board of trustees (composed of the governor, chief justice, and most distinguished men of the province) for the honor done the institution by his abilities and good morals, as well as for services rendered. He studied law with Benjamin Chew, and was admitted to the bar in 1761. The same year he was secretary in a solemn conference held between the government of Pennsylvania and the chiefs of several Indian nations, and in 1764–65 he was librarian and secretary of the Philadelphia library. In 1766 he paid a visit to England, and in London formed an intimacy with Lord North, Benjamin West, John Penn and others. On returning to Philadelphia he resumed the practice of law, kept a store for a while, and was a member of the two societies which united in 1769 to form the American philosophical society. In 1772 he was appointed inspector of customs at New Castle, but was shortly removed owing to his advanced republican ideas. For some years he resided at Bordentown, N. J., and was a member of the provincial council of that state in 1774–76. In 1774 he published an allegory, enumerating the wrongs of the colonies, which did much to fan the spirit of freedom, and in 1776, having been elected to the Continental congress, voted for and signed the declaration of independence. At intervals until 1781 he continued to use his extraordinary powers of satire, ranked by Dr. Benjamin Rush with those of Lucian, Swift, or Rabelais, in the public press of the day (the tone of which he thereby greatly elevated), pouring ridicule upon the British in his "Battle of the Kegs," a ballad of immense popularity, as well as in "Letters to James Rivington, Printer of the 'Royal Gazette,' New York;" an "Epistle to Lord Howe;" "Two Letters by a Tory;" and a "Translation of a Letter Written by a Foreigner on His Travels." He wrote also a "Political Catechism," and several humorous allegories upon public ques-

Digitized by Google

tions of his day. His "Essay on White-Washing," printed in England as well as America, has been attributed to Benjamin Franklin. In 1779 he succeeded George Ross as judge of the admiralty for Pennsylvania, and in 1790 was appointed by Washington U. S. district judge for that state. In politics he was a whig, a republican, and a federalist. In 1768 he married Ann Borden of Bordentown, N. J., by whom he had two sons and three daughters. May 9, 1791, he died from an attack of apoplexy. After his death appeared: "The Miscellaneous Essays and Occasional Writings of Francis Hopkinson" (Philadelphia, 1792).

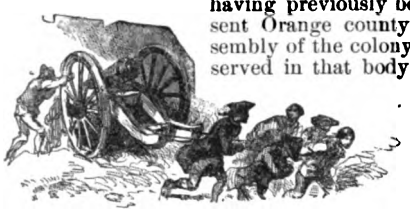
FELTON, Samuel Morse, railroad president, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1853, son of the late Samuel M. Felton, president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad. He is a descendant in the eight generation of Lieut. Nathaniel Felton, who came to Salem, Mass., in 1633, from Great Yarmouth, England. His family has had many distinguished representatives in the eastern countries of England. Nathaniel's great-grandfather was, during the latter part of the sixteenth century, the leading man of the borough of Great Yarmouth, and was three times chosen bailiff or chief magistrate of the town. He was twice elected to parliament in Queen Elizabeth's time—once in 1592, and again in 1596. His second son, Nicholas Felton, a distinguished scholar and churchman, was master of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, and a translator of the Bible during the reign of James I. He enjoyed many high preferments in the church, and died in 1626, bishop of Ely. On his mother's side, Samuel M. Felton is a descendant of John Lippitt, one of the early settlers of Rhode Island, and also of Roger Williams, the founder of Providence plantations. His father's brother was president of Harvard in 1869. Samuel Morse received his early education at the private schools of his native city, and at the age of sixteen became rodman on the Chester Creek railroad. In 1870 he was appointed leveler and assistant engineer on the Lancaster railroad, and the following year entered the Massachusetts institute of technology at Boston, graduating in 1873. In that year he was made chief engineer of the Chester and Delaware river railroad, and in August, 1874, was appointed general superintendent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway by Col. Thomas A. Scott. During the railroad riots at Pittsburg in July, 1877, Mr. Felton was in personal charge of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, and by his coolness, daring and promptitude saved a large amount of property. After removing the office records and all other movable property, he organized a guard to protect the remainder, and by his display of personal bravery and cool judgment inspired the majority of his men with loyalty, and succeeded in restoring order at Pittsburg, the influence of which was immediately felt in other directions. He held the position of general superintendent of this road until 1882, and during this period the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley and the Little Miami railroads were added to his charge. The great improvements in the physical condition, and in the results of the operation of these roads was largely due to his intelligent and efficient work. In 1882 he became general manager of the New York and New England railroad, and soon after was made assistant to the president of the New York, Lake Erie and western railroad company, with special charge of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad, and in 1884 was chosen general manager of the latter. On Jan. 15, 1885, he was elected vice-president of the New York, Lake Erie and western railroad, and placed in charge of the traffic of the Erie lines, and on Oct. 15th, following was made first vice-president of the entire system. During his administration the traffic has largely increased, and it is now one of the best equipped, and best managed roads in the country. In November, 1890, he severed his connection with the Erie railroad, to accept the presidency of the East Tenn., Virginia and Georgia, and the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railroads. He is a man of great personal popularity, beloved equally by his associates and subordinates from the highest to the lowest. Mr. Felton was married Oct. 21, 1880, to Dora Hamilton, daughter of George P. Hamilton, who previous to his decease was a prominent member of the Pittsburg bar.

SUTRO, Mrs. Theodore, was born Florence Edith Clinton, May 1, 1865. On the paternal side she belongs to the ancient English family of Clintons, of whom George, youngest son of Francis, sixth earl of Lincoln, was appointed commodore and governor of Newfoundland in 1732, and in 1743 became colonial governor of the state of New York. She was married Oct. 1, 1884, to Theodore Sutro, lawyer and financier, and has since won a high position among the cultured women of New York, both in social and intellectual circles. Music and painting occupy no inconsiderable portion of her time. As a pianist she excels both in execution and sympathetic touch, while her canvases are welcome features at many of the exhibitions of the National academy of design. Not long after her marriage Mrs. Sutro decided to take up the study of law, much to the surprise of many of her friends. How ever, she made her preparations accordingly by entering the women's law class of the University of the city of New York, and completed the course with honor in 1891 as valedictorian. Charitable enterprises of all kinds interest this gifted and progressive woman greatly, more especially those concerned in the welfare of children. She is vice-president of the New York kindergarten and potted-plant association, of which Mrs. George J. Gould is president, and which owes its existence to the thoughtful action of a little girl who once brought a five-cent piece to Mrs. Sutro and asked her to buy some flowers with it for poor children. As a social leader Mrs. Sutro is most successful. Among the guests at her entertainments will usually be found professional men of note and visiting foreigners of distinction. She took a prominent part in the festivities of the Columbian year, culminating in the ball given to the Infanta Eulalia, of Spain, on the occasion of her visit to the United States in 1893. Because of her advanced ideas, and her active interest in the busy world of to-day in so many of its phases, she is all the more a sympathetic helpmeet to her vigorous-minded and talented husband, who, like his wife, is devoted to everything that is best in literature, science, and art, with a predilection for music. Mrs. Sutro happens to be one of the few American women who have traveled extensively in their own country; in one of her recent trips with her

Digitized by Google

husband she penetrated to the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, that stupendous scenic wonder of the United States, which, up to 1893, but few ladies had visited.

WISNER, Henry, revolutionary patriot, was born at Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., about 1725. He was of Swiss descent, his grandfather, a Swiss soldier, having emigrated to this country about ten years before the birth of this grandson. He located in Orange county, where he engaged in farming, which occupation was followed by Henry Wisner, who evidently was a man of considerable prominence in public affairs. In 1768 he was appointed as assistant justice of the court of common pleas, having previously been elected to represent Orange county in the general assembly of the colony of New York. He served in that body ten years. At the beginning of the disturbances with Great Britain, he sided zealously with the colonies, and was elected a member of the first Continental congress, and a year later of the second, which issued the declaration of independence. He was the only New York delegate who voted for the passage of the declaration, but in consequence of his absence in New York to attend the Provincial congress, to which he had been elected, when the document was engrossed, was not one of its signers. Returning home, he studied the art of making gun powder, and with his son Henry erected several powder mills for the supply of the patriot forces, in the neighborhood of Goshen, and manufactured for them spears, bayonets and gun-flints. He also constructed military roads and continued defences along the Hudson, mounted cannon, and, manning them at his own expense, seriously annoyed the British in their navigation of the river. He was a member of the convention which framed the first constitution of New York, and from 1777–82 he served in the senate of that state. He was a member of the New York convention of 1788, which ratified the constitution of the United States, but voted in the negative, fearing that the Federal government would overpower state and individual rights. He died in 1790. The memorial of him, recently written by Franklin Burge, shows that he was irreproachable in all the relations of life, and greatly esteemed by his contemporaries.



BARBOUR, George Harrison, manufacturer, was born in Collinsville, Conn., June 26, 1843, of Scotch descent. He began his business career at the age of fourteen, by entering his father's store. He worked early and late, attending school as opportunity afforded; his first year's salary being $50.00. A few years later his father, retiring from active business, turned the store over to George and a young man about to become his brother-in-law. The establishment was conducted under the firm name of Goodman & Barbour. After a few years Barbour bought out his partner, and conducted the business alone. At the age of twenty-nine years he sought for greater opportunities than were afforded in a small town, and accepted the position of secretary of the Michigan stove company of Detroit, Mich., which had just been organized. Disposing of his business interests, he promptly entered upon a more extensive mercantile career. The business rapidly increased, and he quickly attained a prominent position among merchants throughout the West. Mr. Barbour soon became vice-president and general manager of the Michigan stove company, the largest establishment of its kind in the world; a director in the People's savings bank, the Dime savings bank, the Union trust company, the Michigan fire and marine insurance company, and the Buck stove and range company of St. Louis, Mo. He is a director and was first president of the Chamber of commerce, and for a period of two years was president of the Detroit club. Mr. Barbour is an active democrat, and was for two years a member of the board of aldermen, and its president for one year. A genial and agreeable man in all his business and social relations, a hard worker, popular in the trade, he is held in high esteem by his associates and subordinates. He was president of the National stove manufacturers' association for two years from 1888, and was active in its organization; was national commissioner of the Columbian exposition of 1893, and was proud of the fact of being appointed by a republican governor.

LAWRENCE, William, merchant, was born at Groton, Mass., Sept. 7, 1783, the third son of Samuel and Susan Parker Lawrence. Samuel was the fifth generation in descent from John Lawrence, who was of Great St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, came to America in 1635, settled at Watertown, Mass., where he resided many years, raised a large family and became the common ancestor of the New England Lawrences. Groton, where he removed in 1660, had recently been erected into a township, and probably derived its name from the Winthrops, who came from Groton, Suffolk county, England. John Lawrence soon became one of the most honored citizens of the township, and his mantle has fallen upon his descendants, the name being ever after identified with the history and character of the town. William intended to follow his father's occupation of farming, but overwork upon the farm impaired his naturally strong constitution. In 1809 he went to Boston and engaged as a clerk in his brother Amos's store, and the following year began business for himself in a small store with no capital. In 1822 he formed a partnership with his brother Samuel, under the firm name of W. & S. Lawrence, which was the foundation of one of the strongest commercial houses of the times. They were at first principally engaged in the importing business, but in 1825 became interested in domestic manufactures, and it was through their instrumentality that the first incorporated company for the manufacture of woolen goods was established at Lowell It was called the Middlesex company. In 1826 William W. Stone was taken into partnership, and the firm thereafter conducted the business under the firm name of W. & S. Lawrence & Stone. In 1842 William Lawrence retired from business with a large fortune, and on the paternal acres at Groton indulged his taste for agriculture. He was a prominent contributor to the religious and public charities of Boston, and endowed the Lawrence academy at Groton with a cash fund of $40,000, besides having given other liberal donations to the institution. Mr. Lawrence was married in 1813 to Susan, daughter of William Boardman of Boston, who with four children, one son and three daughters, survived her husband. He died at Boston, Oct. 14, 1848.

Digitized by Google

West College

East College

DICKINSON, Jonathan, clergyman and first president of the College of New Jersey (1746–47), was born in Hatfield, Mass., Apr. 22, 1688. He was sent to Yale, was graduated in 1706, studied theology, and two years later was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Elizabethtown, N. J. To his charge were added the adjoining townships of Rahway, Westfield, Union, Springfield, and a part of Chatham. Over this church he remained for more than forty years, ministering to their physical as well as spiritual wants, for he was a practising physician, having devoted his spare moments to the study of that profession. In 1741, after the separation of the New Jersey churches from the Philadelphia synod, he was instrumental in obtaining a charter for the College of New Jersey, under which name the old Nassau hall was incorporated. This institution was opened in Elizabethtown in 1746, and Dr. Dickinson was elected president.

Jon'a Dickinson

In assuming the presidency he but continued his former custom of receiving young men for instruction, having already prepared a large number for various professions who afterward became prominent in the history of the country. His incumbency lasted but one year, still, during that time he accomplished so much for the college and the community that the impress of his heart and mind has remained until this day. His last words were, "Many days have passed between God and my soul, in which I have solemnly dedicated myself to him, and I trust what I have committed unto him he is able to keep until that day." Dr. Dickinson was a solemn, weighty, and moving preacher; a uniform advocate of the distinguishing doctrines of grace; industrious, indefatigable, and successful in his ministerial labors. He was of manly and commanding presence, his aspect grave and solemn, so that penitents trembled as they sat before him. His writings are designed to unfold the wonderful method of redemption, and to lead men to that cheerful consecration of all their talents to their Maker, to that careful avoidance of sin and practice of godliness which will exalt them to glory. The most important of his writings are, "Discourses on the Reasonableness of Christianity," "Four Sermons," "The True Scripture Doctrine Concerning some Important Points of Christian Faith," and "Familiar Letters to a Gentleman." Dr. Erskine said that the British isles had produced no such writers on divinity in the eighteenth century as Dickinson and Edwards. He died Oct. 7, 1747.

BURR, Aaron, clergyman and second president of the College of New Jersey (1748–57), was born in Fairfield, Conn., Jan. 4, 1716. He was of Puritan ancestry and a direct descendant of Rev. Jonathan Burr, who came to America in 1639, and for a long time was pastor of the church in Dorchester, Mass. Aaron was graduated from Yale in 1776, at the age of nineteen. By virtue of superior scholarship he gained one of three Berkeley scholarships, which gave him a maintenance at the college for a post-graduate course of two years. While pursuing his supplementary studies, he turned his attention to theology, was licensed at the age of twenty to preach, and at the age of twenty-two became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Newark, N. J., where he won a wide reputation for eloquence and scholarship. He also established a school for boys, which proved eminently successful. During the school period he prepared a Latin grammar known as the "Newark Grammar," which was long in use at Princeton. In 1748, at the age of thirty-two, he was elected to the presidency of the College of New Jersey, which was then removed to Newark, and soon after from Newark to Princeton, where in 1754–55, the first college building was erected and named Nassau Hall, and over which he presided without, however, interrupting his pastoral duties. In the summer of 1752 he was married to Esther, daughter of Jonathan Edwards, the celebrated divine. He discharged his duties of both president and pastor of his church until the autumn of 1756, when the pastoral relation was dissolved and he gave his whole time to the service of the college. During this year the new buildings were so far completed that the students, seventy in number, were enabled to occupy them. Pressing labors and attendance on emergency calls when he was himself in a high state of fever, hastened the end of President Burr's life. Though nominally the second president of the college, he was practically the first, since his predecessor had served but a few months. He was, in reality, the one who laid and firmly fixed the foundations of the college, which may indeed be said to be his monument. He published various sermons on important religious questions of the day, especially one entitled, "The Supreme Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ." His intellectual attainments were of a high order, and in the pulpit he showed especial ability and power. He died from overwork, Sept. 24, 1757, and was

Aaron Burr

Digitized by Google

buried at Princeton, where afterward six of the college presidents were buried at his side. He left two children, a daughter, Sarah, and a son, Aaron. The son afterward became celebrated as a statesman, and in the dawn and birth of the new century, played an important part in the history of the nation.

EDWARDS, Jonathan, third president of the College of New Jersey (1758–59), was born at East Windsor, Conn., Oct. 5, 1703. The earliest known ancestor of this noted man was Richard Edwards, a clergyman in London, Eng., in the time of Queen Elizabeth. He came, it is said, from Wales to the metropolis, and was of the Established church. His wife, Mrs. Annie Edwards, when he died, married James Coles, and with a son, William Edwards, came to Hartford, Conn., about 1640. This son William became a merchant of Hartford, and in 1645 married an Englishwoman of high connection. Their only son, the grandfather of Jonathan Edwards, was Richard, who was born in 1647, and was also a wealthy merchant of Hartford. His wife was Elizabeth Tuthill, daughter of a New Haven (Conn.) merchant, and to them was born Timothy, the father of the great theologian. The father was a graduate of Harvard college in 1691; was ordained minister of the East parish (Congregational), of East Windsor in 1694, and continued to preach there for over sixty years His mother was the daughter of Rev. Solomon Stoddard, pastor of the First Congregational church at Northampton, Mass., from 1672 to 1729, a man of much influence in the Massachusetts colony. In later years Jonathan Edwards visited his parents, and was heard in his father's pulpit. Parishioners, who listened to the two preachers, remarked that, "although Mr. Edwards was perhaps the more learned man, and more animated in his manner, yet Mr. Jonathan was the deeper preacher." The renowned son of the East Windsor divine was graduated from Yale college in 1720. How far his subsequent scholastic acquirements and shortcomings were attributable to his college training, we do not fully know, but it was as a thinker, not as a scholar, that he was to make his mark.

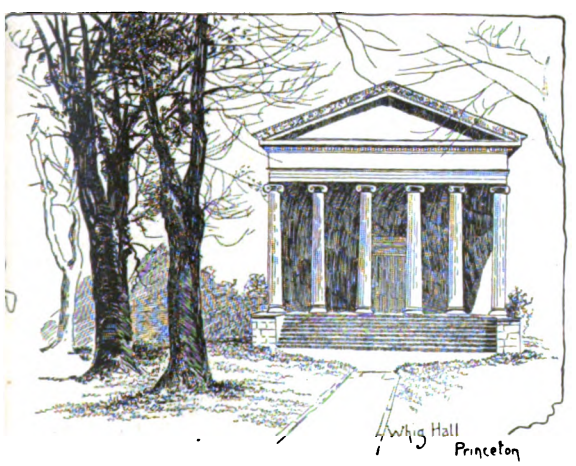
Jonathan Edwards

It is hardly too much to say that, as a theologian, a formulator of creeds, a builder of systems and a spiritual reformer, he was to rank with Calvin on the one hand, and with Wesley on the other. His most recent biographer pays much attention to MS. notes of Edwards's making while he was at college. These notes, which are upon the mind of man and upon natural science, are distinctly Berkeleian as regards the fundamental definition of the writer's philosophy, and the question is one of interest whether they were penned at a later date than has been ascribed to them, or whether Berkeley's writings, first published in 1713, seven years before Edwards was graduated, had become known to him. He remained at college two years after graduation, as a student of divinity. In 1722 he preached for eight months in a Presbyterian church in the city of New York, returned to his father's house in the spring of 1723, and spent the summer in close study; then declining various calls to preach, he became a tutor in Yale college, in which position he continued until 1726, when he was invited to become the colleague of his grandfather, Rev. Mr. Stoddard, in the pastorate of the church at Northampton. He was ordained there in February, 1727, and on July 28th of the same year he married Sarah Pierrepont, of New Haven, Conn. His grandfather died in 1729. The first seventeen years of Mr. Edwards's pastorate, it is agreed, were happy and useful. About 1734 a religious awakening took place in the congregation, exceeding in breadth and power anything which had been known up to that time in the history of the country. In 1740 Rev. George Whitefield, of England, was in Northampton, and preached more than once for Mr. Edwards. The revival which had taken place in the congregation of the latter now spread throughout New England, and his services in preaching were sought for on every side. He wrote and published about this time, "The Distinguishing Marks of a Work of the Spirit of God," "Thoughts Concerning the Present Revival of Religion," and his famous "Treatise on the Religious Affections," each of them growing from, and meant to guide, the religious movements which have been noted. It was near this time, however, that agitations arose in his church, which finally brought about his dismissal from the parish. Their occasions were, probably, three in number: the evangelical and earnest nature of his preaching in general, the stand taken by him in opposition to what is known as the "half-way covenant," and his attempt to check the reading and diffusion of impure books, particularly among the younger members of his church, and to have those members who should be proven to have had them in their keeping, disciplined by the church.

A council of churches, being called upon the question of his retirement, decided against Mr. Edwards by a bare majority; but the vote of the church ratifying the decision of the council was 200 to twenty. So implacable, by reason of the considerations heretofore mentioned, was the animosity of parishioners who had sat under his preaching for nearly a quarter of a century, that, although he continued in the town for some months after his connection with the church was severed—for a time he had nowhere else to go—great reluctance was felt at allowing him to preach, even when the services of no other minister could be obtained. At last a town meeting was called, which accomplished its object in a vote that "he should not again be permitted to enter the pulpit in Northampton." This was June, 1750, and thus the greatest of American theologians, and one of the greatest masters of ratiocination that the world has ever seen was turned adrift at the end of twenty-three years of service, and at the age of forty-seven, with a large family of children, and with no means of support. But in these straitened circumstances he received generous contributions from distant Scotland, and his wife and children patiently endeavored to earn something for the support of the household by feminine pursuits. Nor were proofs long wanting that on this side of the Atlantic also,

Digitized by Google

the verdict of Northampton did not meet with general approval. Before the close of 1750 he was asked to become the pastor of the church at Stockbridge, then the frontier town of the Massachusetts colony, and before he had accepted that invitation he received another call from a church in Virginia. His short residence at Stockbridge was, we are told by his biographer, a pleasant contrast to the tumult and contention that had marked his later years at Northampton. It was during this period of comparative repose that his monumental treatise on "The Freedom of the Will" was published. Here, too, he projected an elaborate "History of Redemption" of which we have only a rough draft. In the last year of his life he was invited to become the president of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, as the successor of Rev. Aaron Burr, who had married his daughter, Esther Edwards, and their son, Aaron Burr, was afterwards vice-president of the United States. With great reluctance Edwards accepted the new office, and in January, 1758, set out for Princeton. Installed as president of the college Jan. 16th of that year, he soon died there of smallpox. His daughter Esther and his wife soon followed him. The three were interred in the burying-ground in Princeton. There have been two editions of Edwards's works published in England, one in eight volumes, octavo, and one in two compact volumes. The American editions, by Samuel Austin (eight volumes), and Terence E. Dwight (ten volumes), and a later edition (four volumes), are to be preferred. Among the "Lives of Jonathan Edwards" are: (1) That by Samuel Miller; (2) That by S. E. Dwight; (3) That by Dr. Samuel Miller, in Sparks's "American Biography;" (4) One in "Lives of Eminent Literary and Scientific Men of America," and (5) A most comprehensive, compact, judicious and philosophical biography, by Prof. A. V. G. Allen, of the Protestant Episcopal seminary at Cambridge, Mass., published in Boston and New York in 1890. It only remains to say, that whatever may be thought of the achievements that were realized, and the conclusions which were reached by President Edwards, there have never been two opinions among those competent to make an estimate of him, as to his remarkable endowments, or the extraordinary ability of most of his written productions. He is placed by common consent in the front rank of great men. "On the arena of metaphysics," said Dr. Chalmers, "he stood highest of all his contemporaries." "A most extraordinary man," said Sir James Mackintosh, "who, in a metaphysical age or country, would certainly have been deemed as much the boast of America as his great contemporary, Franklin." "There is, however," said Dugald Stewart, "one metaphysician of whom America has to boast, who, in logical acuteness and subtlety, does not yield to any disputant bred in the universities of Europe. I need not say that I allude to Jonathan Edwards." "Edwards," says another man, "sums up the old theology of New England under the fountain-head of the new." President Edwards died in Princeton, N. J., March 22, 1758.



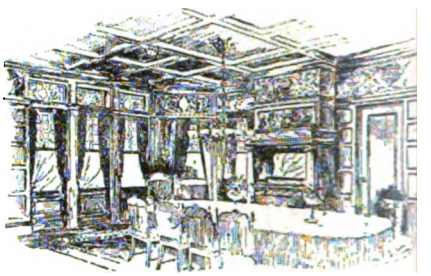
DAVIES, Samuel, fourth president of the College of New Jersey (1759–61), was born in the Welsh tract near Summit Bridge, Newcastle county, Del., Nov. 3, 1723, of Scottish ancestry. He was educated at home by his mother, Martha Davis, an earnest Christian woman, who survived him, and at a neighboring school, and having made a profession of religion at the age of fifteen, entered a literary and theological course at the academy conducted by Rev. Samuel Blair, at Fogg's Manor, with a view to entering the ministry. On July 30, 1746, he was licensed to preach by Newcastle presbytery, was ordained an evangelist, Feb. 19, 1747, and in April of the same year was sent as preacher in Hanover county, Va., and began a most difficult task in a territory where the civil authorities were bitterly opposed to dissenters, and he finally succeeded in obtaining, through the influence of the governor of the state, a license to preach. He had a bitter controversy with the king's attorney, Peyton Randolph, before the general court, and which he finally personally laid before the king in council, who decided that the English act of toleration did extend to Virginia. In 1753 the Synod of New York, by request of the trustees of the College of New Jersey, selected Mr. Davies to accompany Gilbert Tennant to Great Britain to solicit donations for the college. This service he executed with singular spirit and success, and liberal contributions that he obtained from the patrons of religion and learning soon placed the college upon a substantial basis. Upon his return he continued his work in Virginia, and established the first presbytery of Virginia. In 1758 he was elected by the trustees of the College of New Jersey to succeed Jonathan Edwards as president of the college, which he declined, but finally accepted the following year, and under his wise and scholarly administration, the institution prospered. President Davies died Feb. 4, 1761, from blood poisoning, resulting from being bled for a slight cold, as was so largely the practice of the time.

FINLEY, Samuel, fifth president of the College of New Jersey (1761–66), was born in County Ar-

Digitized by Google

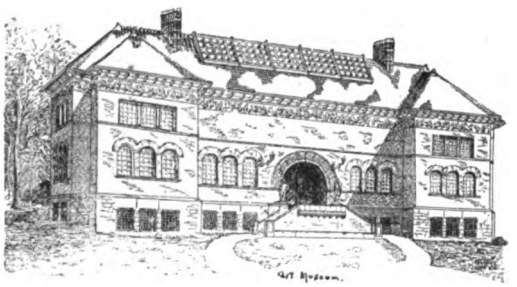
magh, Ireland, in February, 1715, of Scottish ancestry. He received his early education at the schools of his native country, emigrating to Philadelphia in 1734, where he resumed his studies and, determining to enter the ministry, was licensed to preach on Aug. 5, 1740. He was ordained by the presbytery of New Brunswick, N. J., in 1742, and in 1743 was sent to Milford, Conn., with permission to preach elsewhere if opportunity offered. Availing himself of this privilege, he also preached before the second society in New Haven, but as this society was not recognized by the authorities, he was —in accordance with a law forbidding itinerants to preach in any parish without the pastor's consent, indicted by the grand jury, tried, and sentenced to be carried out of the colony as a vagrant. In June, 1744, Mr. Finley became pastor of a church at Nottingham, Md., where for seventeen years he had charge of an academy, well known for the thoroughness with which it prepared young men for the ministry. Upon the death of President Davies in 1761, Mr. Finley was elected to succeed him as president of the College of New Jersey, in which capacity he showed marked success as an intellectual leader. The classes of 1765 and '66, which were graduated while he was in office, each numbered thirty-one students, the entire number of graduates during his administration being 302, of whom 143 became ministers. In 1763 the University of Glasgow gave President Finley the degree of D.D., the first instance in which this honor was conferred upon an American Presbyterian clergyman. His published writings consist chiefly of sermons, the last of which was preached on the death of President Davies in 1761. The health of President Finley having become much impaired by unremitting application to his official duties, he died July 17, 1766.

WITHERSPOON, John, sixth president of the college of New Jersey (1768–94), was born at Yester, near Edinburgh, Scotland, Feb. 5, 1722. His father was the minister there, and his mother traced her descent from John Knox. The son was educated at the University of Edinburgh, licensed to preach in 1743, and became minister at Beith in 1745. He saw the battle of Falkirk Jan. 17, 1746, being arrested with other lookers-on by the troops of the victorious pretender and imprisoned in Doune castle. Entering into the controversies of the time on the side of severe orthodoxy, he attacked the Moderates, led by Robertson, in a satire called "Ecclesiastical Characteristics" (1753), which he followed with a "Serious Apology," an "Essay on Justification" (1756), and an "Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Stage," aimed at John Home, the author of "Douglas," who was soon driven from the ministry. Despite the objections of the Moderate faction, he was installed minister of the Low church at Paisley, Jan. 16, 1757, and in 1758 became moderator of the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. In 1762 he was prosecuted and fined for naming certain offenders in a sermon. In 1764 he published a work on "Regeneration" and three volumes of "Essays," and received the degree of D.D. from the University of Aberdeen. Calls followed from Dundee, Dublin, Rotterdam, and the College of New Jersey, all of which he declined. He accepted, however, a renewed invitation from the College of New Jersey to become its president, and sailed for the new world in May, 1768, after putting forth two volumes of sermons. His inaugural address at Princeton Aug. 17th, delivered in Latin, was on the union of piety with science. Finding the college in a somewhat low state, he bent himself with great vigor to the task of raising it. The first need was that of money. To meet this he collected £1,000 by traveling in New England, opening subscriptions in the South and sending out an "Address to the Inhabitants of Jamaica," etc. He procured books and instruments, among them the first orrery made by Rittenhouse; introduced lectures, then a new feature in the colonies, teaching rhetoric and moral philosophy by their means, adding Hebrew in 1772 to his proper department of divinity, and caused instruction to be given for the first time in French. His eminent talents and masterful activity gained him great fame and influence, especially among the Presbyterians, and were the chief factor in placing the college where it has since stood. The revolutionary war, which interrupted his work at Princeton, opened a new and wider field to his energies. He said he had "become an American the moment he landed;" certainly no man was more resolute in the cause of liberty. In 1774 he issued a pamphlet on the "Legislative Authority of the British Parliament," and his sermon on "fast-day," May 17, 1776, on the "Dominion of Providence over the Passions of Men," was dedicated to John Hancock, president of congress, and reproduced in Glasgow, with notes in the loyal interest, to show the iniquity of rebels. In the New Jersey convention, which met to frame a constitution, he displayed much legal knowledge, urging, among other things, the omission of religious tests. He was prominent in the provincial congress, where his irony was employed at the expense of the fallen but defiant governor, William Franklin. He was elected June 21st to the Continental congress, in which he was prompt to sign the declaration of independence, displaying but little patience with delays and half measures. He insisted that the colonies were not only ripe for independence but were rotting for want of it, and that he would rather be hanged than desert his country's cause. He kept his seat until November, 1782, except in 1780, when he declined re-election and made an effort to revive the college and gather its dispersed students. He always wore the clerical garb, and considered himself to be "God's minister both in a sacred and in a civil sense." In congress he was highly esteemed and did his full share of



Digitized by Google

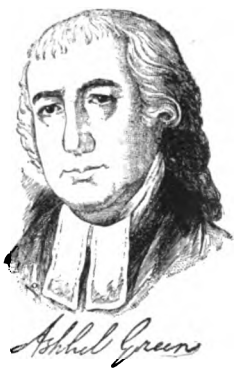
work; lawyers found him "as profound a civilian as he was before known to be a philosopher and divine." In the fall of 1776 he opposed a conference suggested by Lord Howe, and was one of the secret committee to confer and co-operate with Washington on military measures, as, later, of that which drew up an appeal to the states. He was a member of the board of war in 1777, of the committee on finance in 1778, and in 1779 of those on supplies for the army and on the separation of Vermont from New Hampshire. In February, 1781, he sought to give congress the power of regulating commerce. He wrote many of its papers, supported the financial measures of Robert Morris, and opposed the later issues of paper, his "Essay on Money" and papers in "The Druid" (1781), being his last publications. His person and address were markedly impressive, his wit sometimes biting, and his accent strongly Scotch. His active career closed, in effect, with the war, though he lived twelve years longer. His effort to collect funds in England for Princeton in 1783–84, opposed by Jay and Franklin as "not merely unpromising but undignified," proved abortive. He fell into difficulties through speculation in Vermont lands, left the care of the college mainly to his vice-president, Dr. S. S. Smith; married, when near seventy, a lady of twenty-three, and spent his last years in blindness and increasing infirmity at his villa, "Tusculum," near Princeton, where he died. His works were collected in 4 vols. (New York, 1800–1), and reprinted in 9 vols. at Edinburgh (1804). A



memoir by his son-in-law (1795) was appended to these, and to a selection from them, in 2 vols (1804); another, by Dr. Ashbel Green, remains in MS. His son was killed at the battle of Germantown; one daughter married David Rumsey, the historian, and another became the wife of Dr. S. S. Smith, who succeeded him at Princeton. His statue was erected in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, in 1876. His death occurred Nov. 15, 1794.

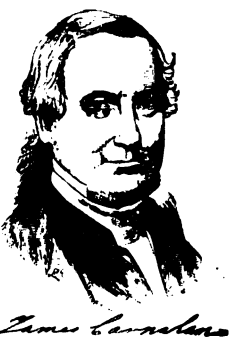
SMITH, Samuel S., seventh president of the College of New Jersey (1794–1812). (See Vol. II., p. 21.)

GREEN, Ashbel, eighth president of the College of New Jersey (1812–22), was born in Hanover, Morris county, N. J., July 6, 1762. In 1778 he was engaged in teaching school, but gave it up, and entered the army, where, young as he was, he served as a sergeant until the spring of 1782. He entered the junior class in the college of which he was afterward president, and was graduated with the highest honors. Subsequently he served as tutor for one year, was chosen professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in 1785, licensed to preach in 1786, and installed assistant pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, in 1787, remaining there until 1812. He was a delegate to the general assembly of his church in 1790, and moved a renewal of communications between the Presbyterian and the Congregational bodies. In 1792 he was elected chaplain of congress, occupying the position until 1800. In 1802 Nassau Hall was destroyed by fire, and when it was rebuilt in 1812, Dr. Green, who had been a trustee since 1790, was elected its president. He remained at the head of the college for ten years, and not only did he elevate the standard of learning, but likewise the standard of discipline, planting also a strong theological seminary. He resigned the presidency in 1822 and, removing to Philadelphia, was editor of the "Christian Advocate" for twelve years, and a part of the time edited also "The Assembly's Magazine," acting frequently as "supply" for vacant pulpits. In 1824 he was elected moderator of the General assembly, and was a member in the years 1837–39. In 1846 the Assembly met in Philadelphia, and he, at the venerable age of eighty-four, was led into the hall. The whole assembly rose to do him honor. He was a voluminous writer. His discourses were written, but not read. He was also in the habit of writing his prayers. His printed works would fill several volumes. Among the principal ones were, "A Discourse Delivered in the College of New Jersey, with a History of the College," "Presbyterian Missions," "Sermons on the Assembly's Catechism," "Reports and Addresses from 1790 to 1836," and an edition of Dr. Witherspoon's works. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1812. He died in Philadelphia, May 19, 1848.



Ashbel Green

CARNAHAN, James, ninth president of the College of New Jersey (1823–53), was born in Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 15, 1775. His father was a major in the revolutionary army. The son was graduated from Princeton in 1800 with highest honors; continued there as tutor for three years, at the same time studying theology under Dr. John McMillan; was licensed in 1804; was ordained pastor of the united churches of Whitesborough and Utica, where he remained until 1814; returned to Princeton for a short time, then removed to Georgetown, D. C., where he opened a classical academy and taught for nine years, when he was elected to the presidency of Princeton (1823). He kept the position for thirty-one years, and during that time graduated as many students as all his predecessors together. It was claimed by an eminent authority that the college had never reached so great prosperity as during his administration. He published a number of Baccalaureate sermons, edited the "Life of the Rev. John Johnson," of Newburgh, N. Y., and contributed various articles to the "Princeton Review." He died in Newark, N. J., March 2, 1859.



James Carnahan

MACLEAN, John, tenth president of the College of New Jersey (1853–68), was born at Princeton, N. J., son of Dr. John Maclean, the first professor of chemistry in the college, and his wife, Phœbe Bainbridge. Young Maclean entered the college in the spring of 1813, and was admitted to the first degree in the arts in the autumn of 1816. He was appointed tutor of Greek in 1818, at which time he was a student in the Theological seminary of Princeton. In 1822 he was made teacher of mathematics and natural philosophy, and in 1823 became professor of mathematics. In 1829 he was transferred to the chair of ancient languages, and at the same time was

Digitized by Google

chosen vice-president of the college. In December, 1853, he became president of the college to succeed Dr. James Carnahan, and in June, 1868, after a faithful service of fifty years in various offices, he withdrew his connection with the institution. Dr. Maclean was several times a member of the General assembly of the Presbyterian church. In 1844 he published in "The Presbyterian" a series of letters upon the "Quorum or Elder Question," which afterward appeared in pamphlet form. He also wrote "A Lecture on a Common School System for New Jersey," a revision, in 1831, of Prof. Stuart's prize essay on "Temperance" (1853), two letters on the "True Relations of the Church and State to Schools and Colleges," besides a number of sermons and articles on different topics in the public papers and in the "Princeton Review." In 1877 he published a history of the College of New Jersey. He was given the degree of D.D. by Washington college, Pa., in 1841, and that of LL.D. by the University of the state of New York in 1854. He died at Princeton, Aug. 10, 1886.

McCOSH, James, eleventh president of the College of New Jersey (1868–88), was born on the banks of the Doon, in Ayrshire, Scotland, on Apr. 1, 1811. His father was a successful farmer, and his mother was noted for her strong mental and moral qualities. He was educated in the parochial schools of his district, and later attended the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, spending five years in each, and receiving his degree from the latter in 1834. His essay on the stoic philosophy caused to be conferred upon him, on motion of Sir William Hamilton, the honorary degree of A.M. He studied theology, was ordained a minister of the Church of Scotland, and held charges in Arbroath and Brechin, ministering in the latter place to 1,400 communicants. He seceded with Dr. Chalmers from the Established church, and engaged actively in the struggle for the independence of the Scottish church. In 1843 he became a minister of the Free church of Scotland, in which position he continued until 1852. In 1845, at the age of thirty-four, he married a niece of Dr. Thomas Guthrie. In 1850 he published, "The Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral," which gained him wide recognition as a scholar and thinker, and led, in 1852, to his appointment as professor of logic and metaphysics in Queen's college, Belfast, where he remained for sixteen years, his lectures attracting large numbers of students. While in Belfast he published "Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation," and an important psychological work, "Intuitions of the Mind Inductively Investigated." The latter established his reputation as a metaphysical writer. It explains what intuitions are moral convictions, and the relation they bear to the sciences, particularly to metaphysics and theology. In 1868 he was called to the presidency of Princeton college, and by twenty years of zealous and untiring labor, made it one of the foremost institutions of learning in the United States. Under his wise direction, between 1868 and 1888, $3,000,000 were subscribed to the college; the number of students increased from 260 to over 600; a dozen new fellowships founded; the number of professors increased from seventeen to forty-one; the standard of scholarship raised; the buildings greatly enlarged, and the books and apparatus more than doubled. He visited all the parts of the United States in the interest of the college, and his own classes in philosophy and mental science formed the most important features of the curriculum. He resigned the presidency of Princeton in June, 1888. He was also a prolific writer, and his controversy with the English scientist, Huxley, when the latter visited this country, attracted much attention at the time. As a speaker he is logical and impressive, and as a writer, direct, nervous and forceful. His published writings include, besides those already mentioned, and his frequent contributions to the new "Princeton Review," which he organized, a "History of the Scottish Philosophy," "Cognitive and Native Powers," largely used as a text-book in colleges and high schools, and "Realistic Philosophy," the latter devoted to an exhaustive discussion of the leading philosophical problems of the time. He is a follower of Sir William Hamilton, and ranks as one of the deepest thinkers and ablest philosophers of his time, and as the strongest representative the Presbyterian church has brought forward in the nineteenth century. Dr. McCosh has the advantage of a noble presence. Tall, of a commanding mien, with snow-white locks and an intellectual face cut in classic lines, he presents a rare example of the ideal scholar. He has combined the faculties seldom united, of a teacher, a student and an administrative officer. A fearless champion both of Princeton and the teachings she has espoused, he has ever been ready to encounter all who worthily offered to break a lance with him. That he won the hearts of his pupils was attested by the fact that the class of '88 unanimously petitioned that their diplomas at graduation might bear his name. A volume would scarcely suffice in which to catalogue his talents, his methods and his achievements. He retired from the college in the full possession of his brilliant faculties, and turned over to his successor a splendidly equipped university, in full activity, with prospects of rapidly advancing usefulness—a fit and glorious monument to Dr. McCosh's genius, zeal and industry.

PATTON, Francis Landey, twelfth president of the College of New Jersey (1888–), was born at Warwick, Bermuda, Jan. 22, 1843. He was for some time a student at the University and Knox college, Toronto and, in 1865 was graduated from the Theological seminary at Princeton, N. J. In 1865, '67, and '71 he held successive pastorates at New York city, Nyack, and Brooklyn. He was chosen professor of theology in the Presbyterian theological seminary, Chicago, in 1871, which office he held for ten years. During this time he edited the "Interior" 1873–76, and was pastor of the Jefferson park Presbyterian church, Chicago. He was chiefly conspicuous, how-

Digitized by Google

ever, for his prominence in the prosecution of Prof. David Swing, who was charged with heresy before the Chicago presbytery. In 1878 Prof. Patton was made moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly, meeting in Pittsburg, and in 1881 was elected Stuart professor of the relation of philosophy and science to the Christian religion in the Theological seminary, Princeton (a chair created especially for him). In addition to this he was, in 1885, made professor of ethics in Princeton college, and in 1888, by a unanimous vote of the board of trustees, he was called to succeed Dr. McCosh as president of that institution. He played an active part in 1891 and '92 in opposing Union theological seminary in its support of Dr. Charles A. Briggs, who had been charged with heresy because of certain utterances in his installation address. Prof. Patton received the degree of D.D. from Hanover college in 1872 and that of LL.D. from Wooster university in 1878. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Yale college in 1888, and that of LL.D. by Harvard in 1889, while in 1894 he again received the latter from his alma mater, the University of Toronto. Dr. Patton is a cogent, convincing, and withal an inspiring speaker. His administration at Princeton has been chiefly notable for the ultimate development of that institution into a university, for the completion of the academic and scientific departments, for the substantial encouragement that the idea of establishing a law school has received, and for the increase in fellows and graduate-students. In 1886 the number of students was 449, in 1890 it was 770, while the number of scholarships based on an endowment of $1,000 each had become eighty-five, and strenuous efforts were being made to enlarge it to 150. Other events of importance during President's Patton's term of office were the erection of two new dormitory halls, the completion, at a cost of $45,000, of a central section to a museum of historic art, the building in 1889 of a magnetic observatory of the best plan and perfect equipment, and the attachment of a dynamo house to the school of science in 1890. During the latter year, also, the erection of a new chemical laboratory was begun, to cost, fully equipped, $150,000, a new school of electrical engineering was established, and the college was presented with a complete biological library. Dr. Patton has contributed extensively to the periodicals of the day; his publications in book form being "Inspiration of the Scriptures" (Philadelphia, 1869), and "Summary of Christian Doctrine" (1874).

TENNENT, William, Sr., clergyman and educator, was born in Ireland in 1673. It is probable that he received his education at Trinity college, Dublin. He took orders in the Irish Episcopal church, and was chaplain to an Irish nobleman. It is stated that he was not stationed over any parish because he could not conscientiously conform to the terms imposed upon the Irish clergy. But he remained in the country until he came with his family in 1716, to America, settling first at East Chester, and then at Bedford, in New York. Applying to the Synod of Philadelphia (Presbyterian) to be admitted to their body (probably in 1717) he was required to lay before them in writing the reasons which led him to separate himself from the Episcopal church. This being done, he was received to membership Sept. 17, 1718. In 1721 he was settled at Bensalem, Bucks Co., Pa., and in 1726 accepted a call from the Presbyterian church at Neshaminy in the same county. He is represented as bringing to this country a fervent and evangelical spirit, which did not find much companionship among the clergy of the Presbyterian church in America. He was noted as a classical scholar, and in the absence of any institution of learning of higher grade than a common school, in that denomination, was led to open at Neshaminy an academy for instruction of candidates for the ministry. For this he erected a building near his residence, described by Rev. Geo. Whitefield of England, who visited it in 1739, as a "log house about twenty feet long, and near as many broad." "To me," he adds, "it seemed to resemble the school of the old prophets." The meanness of the building where Mr. Tennent's pupils studied caused it to be called by way of derision, "The College" and also "The Log College." But the Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander in his "Sketches of the Founder and Principal Alumni of the Log College" (Princeton, N .J., 1845) declares that the building, "although humble and even despicable in its external appearance, was an institution of remarkable importance to the Presbyterian church in this country." It is regarded as the germ of Princeton (N. J.) theological seminary. When the division of the Philadelphia synod took place, Mr. Tennent attached himself to the New Brunswick (N. J.) presbytery. For some time before his death, his health was so feeble that he could not perform ministerial duty, and his pulpit was supplied by Presbytery. Rev. Dr. Alexander, in the volume already noted, declares that "the Presbyterian church" (in America) "is probably not more indebted for her prosperity, and for the evangelical spirit which has generally pervaded her body, to any individual, than to the elder Tennent." He died at Neshaminy, N. J., May 6, 1746.

BAER, William Jacob, artist, was born in Cincinnati, Jan. 29, 1860, of German parents. He received a common-school training, became a lithographer, and devoted his evenings to the study of drawing and sculpture in the McMicken school of design. In 1880 he went to Munich, and after receiving medals in all classes, he in 1884 returned and settled in East Orange, N. J., his studio being in New York city. He painted portraits and pictures and taught. In 1891 he revisited Europe, stopping in Paris, Munich, Berlin, London and Haarlem. Returning a year later, he was chosen principal of free-hand drawing at the newly organized New York school of applied design for women, in New York city; and became successor to De Forest Brush, as instructor of drawing from antique, at the Cooper Union art schools. He also accepted a call to Chautauqua, N. Y., as director of the Summer school of art; a similar position at Round Lake, near Saratoga, having been formerly held by him as successor to Benjamin R Fitz (deceased). Mr. Baer has of late essayed miniature painting, in which he has attained immediate eminence, and shown unrivaled skill. Collectors and artists pronounce his miniatures unique in artistic excellence of conception and character, color and suggestion of detail. All of his miniatures are numbered and bear his signature. Opus 8, 1894, is one of his best examples, being a fancy portrait of the wife of Wm. M. Chase, artist. At present Mr. Baer is doing various styles of portraits of prominent society people.

Digitized by Google

HOW, James Flintham, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 11, 1842. His parents were John How, born in Philadelphia, who came to St. Louis prior to the year 1840, and Louisa Morris of Cincinnati, O. His father was for many years a prominent citizen of St. Louis, Mo., and for three terms mayor of the city, and prominently identified with every enterprise connected with its prosperity. At the breaking out of the civil war, he was one of the men appointed by President Lincoln on the committee of safety, having in charge the interests of the Federal cause in St. Louis. Young How was educated in his native city, and had just left school, with the intention of following mercantile pursuits, when the war broke out. On receipt of the news that Sumter had been attacked, he enlisted as a private in the 3d regiment, U. S. reserve corps, then being raised for three months' service. Six months after, in June, 1861, realizing that the war would last several years, he became second lieutenant in the 7th regiment of Missouri volunteer infantry. In December of that year he was promoted first lieutenant. On Sept. 13, 1862, he was appointed major of the 27th regiment of Missouri volunteer infantry, and on May 3, 1864, promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy. In December, 1861, he was relieved from duty with his regiment, and placed on detached service as aide-de-camp for Gen. David S. Stanley, where he remained until the following summer. He was again in January, 1864, detached from his regiment to become aide-de-camp to Gen. Frank P. Blair, in which position he remained during the balance of his term of service. In the summer of 1864 he resigned from the army and returned home, his father needing his assistance, having met with financial reverses in his business. While in the army, Col. How was present at the taking of Camp Jackson in his native city, at the capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10, and in the battles preceding the same. He was in the advance on Corinth, and the surrender at that place; in the campaign around Vicksburg, and at the surrender of that city; also in the battle of Iuka, and in the much more serious ones at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw and Resaca, and various other engagements connected with the Atlanta campaign. On his return to St. Louis he engaged in the mercantile business, but in 1869 entered the railroad service, and has filled numerous positions in connection with the same, always in his own city, and always with the same road. He is now (1893) vice-president of the Wabash railroad company; a member of the G. A. R., and as a member of the Missouri commandery of the Loyal legion, and one time its commander, has kept up an active connection with his comrades of the late war. He was married Dec. 3, 1867, to Eliza A. Eads, daughter of the distinguished engineer, Capt. James B. Eads; the remainder of his immediate family consists of two sons.

SEMMES, Alexander Aldebaran, naval officer, was born in Washington, D. C., June 8, 1825. He was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. navy Oct. 22, 1841. After the usual service "afloat" he attended the naval academy at Annapolis, and was made a passed midshipman Aug. 10, 1847. His promotion to master was made Aug. 11, 1855, and to lieutenant Sept. 15th, following. On the outbreak of the civil war, Lieut. Semmes was placed in command of the steamer Rhode Island of the Atlantic coast blockade. In 1862–63 he commanded the steamer Wamsutta, and conducted a general offensive warfare against the forts and batteries on the Florida and Georgia coasts, and succeeded in capturing a number of blockade runners. He commanded the ironclad monitor Lehigh, in its operations against Fort Sumter and other harbor defences occupied by the Confederates in protecting the city of Charleston during the protracted siege of 1863, made by the combined Federal land and naval forces of Gillman and Dahlgren. When Grant made his change of base from the Chickahominy to the James in June, 1864, Lieut. Semmes with his ironclad fleet passed and silenced the Howlett batteries on the James. Returning to the South Atlantic squadron still operating against Charleston, he aided in the siege until the surrender of that city, Feb. 18, 1865. He then returned to the James river flotilla, and was present at the fall of Richmond in 1865. For his part in the war he was promoted to commander, July 25, 1866, and made a captain Aug. 24, 1873. He was in command of the Pensacola navy yard from 1873–75. He was president of the board of inspection in 1880, became commodore on March 10, 1882, and was commandant of the Washington navy yard up to the time of his death, which occurred at Hamilton, Va., Sept. 22, 1885.

ECKLEY, Ephraim R., soldier and congressman, was born in Jefferson county, O., Dec. 9, 1812. He received the usual education of the sons of pioneer settlers of Ohio in those early days. His ambition led him to study law and he gained admission to the bar in 1837, and soon had a lucrative practice. His inclination led him to the political field, and he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, being chosen to the legislatures of 1843, 1845 and 1849. In 1852 he was elected to the state house of representatives. At the outbreak of the civil war, he went to the front as colonel of the 26th Ohio volunteers, and afterward was colonel of the 80th volunteers, serving in the West in all the engagements of those regiments. He was promoted to the command of a brigade at the battle of Corinth. In 1862 he was elected to represent his congressional district in the U. S. house of representatives, and resigned from the army in March, 1863, to take his seat in the thirty-eighth congress. He was re-elected to the thirty-ninth and fortieth congresses, and served in several important committees, including those on private land claims, public lands and accounts. He was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention of 1866, at Philadelphia.

Digitized by Google

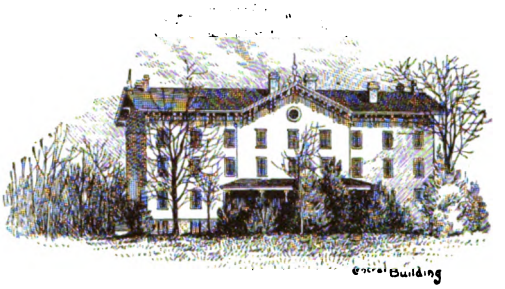
STOCKWELL, Charles Franklin, first principal of Albion Wesleyan seminary (1843–46), was born at Lancaster, Coos county, N. H., Sept. 28, 1817. He lived on his father's farm until the age of nineteen, availing himself of such advantages as the local schools afforded. Upon the completion of a preparatory course of study at Newbury (Vermont) seminary, in 1838, he entered Dartmouth college, remaining there two years. After an interim of two years spent in teaching at the Wesleyan academy, Wilbraham, Mass., he resumed his studies at the Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., taking the A.B. degree in 1843. Upon a flattering recommendation from President Olin to the trustees of Wesleyan seminary, then about to be opened at Albion, Mich., he was appointed principal, and in September, 1843, began the work with the classes, occupying at first the Methodist church. Soon, however, they moved into the school's permanent home, in what is now the central building. July 18, 1844, Mr. Stockwell was united in marriage to Louisa Peabody, who was born in Niagara, Upper Canada, Aug. 28, 1819. Her father, Tenney Peabody, was the owner of, and first settler upon, the present site of the city of Albion, having moved there from New York in 1833, while yet it was an unbroken forest. After a few years he organized the Albion company, which platted and marketed the town. One child, a daughter, Madalon L., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Stockwell. She holds the honor of being the first woman to enroll in the University of Michigan as a candidate for a degree, receiving that of A.B. in 1872. Principal Stockwell continued in charge of the seminary for two years, conducting its affairs with marked success. In the meantime, as a mental recreation and stimulus, he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar with honor. The school which he organized proved most successful. In its first calendar is found: "This institution is in its infancy. Scarcely nine months have passed since it first opened. Like all institutions of western society, it is the work of a day, yet effected under patronage and by the virtue and enterprise of men possessing all the experience and refinement of the most cultivated eastern society. Under such auspices the objects of the institution must be realized, and the board of trustees believe they are prepared to offer to the youth of Michigan facilities for a thorough practical education." Rev. Mr. Stockwell was characterized as a man of exceptional ability, strict integrity, and Christian in all his ways. Of fine physique, magnetic presence, and quick, versatile mind, he was regarded as one of those destined to rank foremost in church and state. While on a journey to California by sea, he was stricken down with fever, and died June 30, 1850, and was buried in the Pacific ocean.

HINMAN, Clark Titus, second principal of Albion Wesleyan seminary (1846–53), and founder and first president of the Northwestern university at Evanston, Ill., was born in Kortwright, Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1817. He was graduated from the Wesleyan university in 1839, and engaged in teaching at the Newbury seminary, Vermont. In 1844 he became principal of that institution, and in 1846 was appointed principal of Albion Wesleyan seminary. He opened the classes of the Northwestern university in 1853, a little more than a year before he died. During his principalship at Albion, the name of the institution was changed to Albion female collegiate institute and Wesleyan seminary, and women were received for education. Those who knew Dr. Hinman well, characterize him as a man of inspiring eloquence and great pulpit power. He died in Troy, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1854.

MAYHEW, Ira, third principal of Albion Wesleyan seminary (1853–54), was born at Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1814, being a lineal descendant of Thomas Mayhew, governor and patentee of Martha's Vineyard (where he commenced a settlement at Edgartown in 1642), Nantucket and Elizabeth Isles. He was also a clergyman of note, and for upward of 160 years the ministerial profession was followed in the family. The fourth of seven children, Prof. Mayhew received a common-school education, and afterward studied at Union academy, Belleville, N. Y. At eighteen he began teaching, at twenty-five was common-school visitor, and two years later the first superintendent of schools for Jefferson county. In November, 1843, he removed to Monroe county, Mich., his school at that place being constituted a branch of the state university, and from 1845 to 1849, he held the office of state superintendent of public instruction, doing much to awaken interest in the cause of education in the early years of the state, by a series of addresses at public meetings, to deliver which he traveled upward of 500 miles within six weeks, and for a greater part of the way on horseback. He also organized and conducted, entirely without state assistance, the first teachers' institutes of the state, which reached an aggregate attendance of several hundred, teachers coming from fifteen to twenty miles by the primitive conveyances of wagons and ox-teams, and persons frequently walking five or six miles. He lectured at all of these institutes, being assisted by Profs. D. P. Mayhew and A. S. Welch, both of whom were afterward principals of the state normal school, not then established, but earnestly recommended by Prof. Mayhew. At this time, the state university had not graduated a single class, its work being chiefly academic. Thus early, however, he called to the attention of the legislature, and of the board of regents of the institution, the fact that in the grant of lands by congress, and their acceptance by the state, there was no distinction made as regarded the sex of pupils to be admitted. During his first two terms he also built, at Jonesville, the first union school house in the state, and organized the first public school of the upper peninsula. In 1849 he delivered, by invitation of the legislature, a series of lectures on education and the Michigan school system, in the hall of representatives, which, by request of both senate and house, he embodied in book form the following year, under the title of "Means and Ends of Universal Education," and he also wrote an elementary work upon bookkeeping, largely instrumental in creating an interest in the study at that date not authorized even in the schools of New York city. In 1853 he was elected principal of Albion seminary, being the first and only layman to hold the position, but in fifteen months resigned, having been again chosen superintendent of public instruction, and at the expiration of the second term, in 1859, he engaged for a time in private banking business, but in 1860 organized and took charge of Albion commercial college, which, in 1868, he removed to Detroit, and of which he retained the charge until 1883, making twenty-five years of business-college work. In March, 1863, he was appointed by President Lincoln collector of internal revenue for the third district of Michigan, and later was also

Digitized by Google

made receiver of commutation moneys. In 1867 he published a large work on bookkeeping, for business colleges; as also another, in 1884, for graded and high schools, and in 1888 one still more comprehensive, for colleges and the counting-room. In 1889 he published "Mayhew's Reference Book of Business Knowledge." In 1848 he received the degree of M.A. from a New England university, and in 1876 that of LL.D., in recognition of his labors in the cause of education, and of his valuable educational



publications. In 1878 he was made the first president of the Association of business-college men. In religion he was a member of the M. E. church, and a worker in the cause of temperance. In 1838 he married Adeline Sterling of Adams, N. Y. His mental vigor continued unabated, and in August, 1893, he was invited to take charge of the school of bookkeeping in the Sprague university of correspondence instruction, examining the lessons as received up to and including those by the last mail of Apr. 6, 1894. He died suddenly of heart disease early the morning of Apr. 7th, at the advanced age of eighty years.

SINEX, Thomas Henry, fourth principal of Albion Wesleyan seminary (1854-64), and first president of Albion college, was born in New Albany, Ind., Jan. 3, 1824. His father, Thomas Sinex, went West in his early manhood from Wilmington, Del., being descended from a Swedish family who settled there in 1638. His mother, Flora West Sinex, of Welsh descent, went West from Connecticut. Her father, Solomon West, was an officer in one of the forts at New London, during the war of 1812. The

son received his rudimentary education at the public school of his native town, afterward attending the academy, where he prepared for college. He entered Asbury university (now DePaugh university, at Greencastle, Ind.) in 1839, and having gained a year on his class, was graduated, with the degree of A.B., in 1842. He was subsequently honored by his alma mater with the degrees of A.M. and D.D. Having spent nearly a year in the study of law, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his twentieth year joined the Indiana conference. Among other appointments he served as pastor in Crawfordsville, Rockville, La Porte, Logansport, and Fort Wayne, and as professor in Asbury university at Greencastle, and Asbury female college at New Albany. While principal of the Female academy in Bloomington, in 1854, he was elected president of Albion seminary to succeed Ira Mayhew, which position he held until 1864. That year he was a member of the General conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was transferred from Michigan to California, where he served three years as pastor in Santa Clara. He was then elected president of the University of the Pacific, which is located in Santa Clara, and managed its affairs until 1872, when he resigned and took the chair of mathematics. It was during his administration that the institution became a college of liberal arts. While president of Albion college he pushed the sale of scholarships to raise funds for its support. Dr. Sinex is at present (1894) superintendent of the Christian seaside resort at Pacific Grove, Monterey county, Cal.

JOCELYN, George Beniers, second president of Albion college (1864–77), was born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 3, 1824. His father, Jared Curtis Jocelyn, and his mother, Mary Beniers, removed to Cincinnati in 1826, from there in May, 1830, to New Albany, Ind., where the father supported his family of twelve children by printing. Young Jocelyn availed himself of all the advantages the common schools afforded, and when the seminary, under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal church, was opened at New Albany, he entered, and fitted himself for college. In 1839 he entered Asbury university, of which Rev. Matthew Simpson, afterward bishop, was president. He continued one year, when, having exhausted his funds, he returned to New Albany, and worked in his father's printing office until 1842. Then, having decided upon the law for a profession, he taught school during the day, and studied in the evenings. In 1838 he united with the Methodist church, and during the time he was studying law he felt a call to preach the gospel, so turned his energies in that direction, and in September, 1843, was licensed to preach, received on trial into the Indiana conference, and placed upon a circuit a year before he attained his majority. In 1845 he opened a select school at Vincennes, Ind., and in September of the same year, he was placed in charge of the preparatory department of Asbury university, which position he held until 1849. During this time he continued his studies, and received the degree of A.M. from Asbury university in 1848. After leaving the university he opened the Scribner high school at New Albany, and labored there two years, when, health failing, he exchanged the teacher's rod for the editor's pen, and conducted the "Odd Fellow's Magazine" for five years. In 1853 he was elected professor of mathematics and natural sciences in Whitewater college at Centerville, Ind., and two years later was chosen president of that institution. In 1856, finding that his health required active out-of-door life, he resigned his position, and became financial agent of a prominent Indiana railroad. While thus occupied he preached nearly every Sunday. He served the railroad faithfully, was agent of the Northwestern university for a short time, then accepted a pastorate of a Des Moines (Ia.) church, and was admitted to the Iowa conference. In 1859 he was assigned to Old Zion church at Burlington, Ia., and stayed two years. In 1861 he was elected president of the Iowa Wesleyan university and pastor of the University chapel. Later he was pastor of Asbury chapel at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., whence he was called, in 1864, to the presidency of Albion college, which position he occupied until his death, except the years 1869 and 1870, when he held a pastorate at Grand Rapids, Mich. His wife was C. M. Lyons, whom he married at New Albany, Ind., in 1845. Dr. Jocelyn was a prominent Odd Fellow, a Knight templar, and was a member of numerous

Digitized by Google

temperance organizations, the most prominent of which was the Temple of honor, for which order he wrote the ritual. Politically he was at first a republican, but lastly a prohibitionist. He always declined political preferment. Kentucky university and

Asbury university both conferred the doctor's degree upon him. The doctor was earnest and active in the pulpit, on the platform, and with the pen. His contributions to the periodical literature of his church were numerous. He took up the work at Albion at a period of great financial straits for the college, owing to the sale of scholarships proving inadequate to furnish funds, to practically free tuition elsewhere, and to there being no income-producing endowment. In the financial department he immediately inaugurated a movement which produced an endowment of $100,000. The increase of this endowment has since been the settled financial policy of the college. In the educational department his plan is best told in his own words: "It is not the design to assume the duties of the university as the professor of college, and prepare students for any specific destination in life. It is designed, however, to requiring students to prosecute a thorough and systematic course of study—such as is approved by the best educators of the country—to secure that mental discipline and development which alone are worthy the name of a collegiate education." Dr. Jocelyn died at Albion college, Jan. 27, 1877.

SILBER, William Beinhauer, third president of Albion college (1870–71), was born in New York city, Nov. 22, 1826, the son of Martin and Sophia (Beinhauer) Silber. He was graduated from Wesleyan university (salutatorian) in 1850, and afterward studied at Union theological seminary in New York city. He was appointed a professor in the College of the city of New York in 1851, and held the position until 1870, when he was elected president of Albion college. After a stay of one year he removed to Detroit, having been elected principal of the Washington union school of that city, where he remained two years. In 1873 he was lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the Detroit homeopathic medical college. The same year (1873) he returned to New York city, and was elected principal of one of the grammar schools, which position he still (1894) fills. He edited a course of "Progressive Lessons in Greek" (1864); a "Latin Course" (1867); an "Elementary Latin Grammar" (1868); "A History of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church at Harlem" New York city, (1882); and since 1888, a series of "Parallel Classics," including Cæsar, Virgil, Cicero, and Horace. In 1872 he was ordained a local elder

of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1878 licensed to practice medicine and surgery in New York city.

McKEOWN, J. L. G., fourth president of Albion college (1871).

FISKE, Lewis Ransom, fifth president of Albion college (1877–), was born at Penfield, Monroe county, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1825. He traces his lineage to Symond Fiske, who was lord of the manor of Stradhaugh, England, in 1399. The first representatives of the family in America settled in Essex county, Mass., in 1637, their descendants spreading over the New England states and eventually to the West. In 1815 James Fiske married Eleanor Ransom, the mother of President Fiske, at the home of her birth on the highlands opposite Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The son went to Michigan with his parents in 1835, settling at Coldwater, on a farm. His education was begun in the public schools and his preparation for college completed during the year 1846 at Wesleyan seminary. In 1850 he was graduated from the University of Michigan. He began the study of law, but left it to accept the chair of natural science in Albion female collegiate institute and Wesleyan seminary. In 1853 he resigned and accepted a similar chair in the State normal school at Ypsilanti, from which place he went to the State agricultural college at Lansing in 1856 as professor of chemistry. He held this chair until he entered the ministry in 1863. While at Lansing he served four years as presiding officer of the college and also acted as chaplain of the State reform school located at that place. He continued in the ministry fourteen years, occupying the principal churches of the state of Michigan at Jackson, Ann Arbor and Detroit. In the autumn of 1877 he left pastoral work to assume the presidency of Albion college. He has been honored with important appointments, among which were membership in the General conference of the church in Brooklyn in 1872, Baltimore in 1876, Philadelphia in 1884, New York in 1888, and Omaha in 1892. In 1891 he was a delegate to the Ecumenical council that convened at Washington, D. C. In 1853 he received the degree of A.M. from the University of Michigan, and in the summer of 1854 studied chemistry at the Lawrence scientific institute at Cambridge, Mass. Albion conferred the degree of D.D. on him in 1873, and in 1879 he was made LL.D. by the University of Michigan. For two years previous to his becoming president, Dr. Fiske edited the Michigan "Christian Advocate," the state organ of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has written many papers on educational and other topics which were issued in pamphlet form. Pres. Fiske has stamped his individuality on the educational and religious interests of the state and nation, and is a ripe scholar, a polished writer and speaker, a safe counselor, a popular college president, and a gentleman of wide influence and extended usefulness in every department of life.

LUTZ, Frederick, professor of modern languages, Albion college, was born at Uehlingen, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, Feb. 26, 1850. His father, Joseph Lutz, was an officer in the German army, and his mother, Katrina Weiler, the daughter of a farmer at Uehlingen. From his sixth to his twelfth year the son attended school in Uehlingen, then after two years in the high school at Gerns-

Digitized by Google

bach, he entered the gymnasium at Rostatt, staying there seven years. In 1870 he came to the United States and spent four years in various occupations in New York, Michigan, and Ohio. In 1875 he entered Baldwin university, Ohio, taking his A.B. degree in 1876. The following year he taught in the high school, Danbury, O., and in 1877 entered Harvard a senior, and took the A.B. degree in 1878. Baldwin university gave him the degree of A.M. in 1879. On graduation he became instructor in German in Harvard, and remained seven years. In 1885 he was elected to the chair of modern languages, Albion college. Sept. 15, 1885, he married at Cambridge, Marcia W., daughter of John. Smith Woodman, professor of mathematics and engineering in the Chandler scientific school of Dartmouth. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Prof. Lutz is an enthusiastic and successful teacher. While at Harvard he published a pamphlet on German derivatives for use in his classes, and is now (1894) engaged in the preparation of a work on philology, in connection with Prof. Friedrich Kluge of the University of Freiburg, Baden.

McCLELLAN, Chas. L., principal of the business school of Albion college, was born at Macomb, Ill., Oct 7, 1866, the son of William G. McClellan, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch ancestry. His mother's name was Ellen Nunn, born in Kentucky, of English ancestry. Young McClellan's early training was along the line of mercantile pursuits, his father being an extensive dealer in queensware and crockery at Macomb. When not in school the son assisted in the store. At eighteen he made his first business venture by teaching a district school. He then spent some time studying at the Northern Indiana normal school at Valparaiso, and also studied in Chicago and Indianapolis. From 1887 to 1890 he was principal of the commercial department of the Western normal college at Bushnell, Ill. In the fall of 1890 he took charge of the commercial department of Albion college.

BARR, Samuel Davis, professor of mathematics, Albion college, was born at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., July 7, 1826. His father, Elisha Barr, of New England ancestry, was a farmer, and during the war of 1812 he was called out with other militia, and stationed at Sackett's Harbor, but was not called upon to do battle. He married Laura Mix, also of New England ancestry, and her relatives were the earliest settlers in Jefferson county, N. Y., she having been the first white child born in the town of Champion in the county. To the work upon the farm required of him in his youth, the son attributes his rugged advanced age. He began his education in the Wesleyan seminary, Gouverneur, N. Y., and when eighteen years of age began teaching during the winters to supply the means for completing his studies. His first term was in a district school at $11.00 per month and "board around." He taught three terms in district schools and some in the Wesleyan seminary before he entered college. In 1851 he entered Williams college as junior, and took his A.B. degree in 1853. Four months previous to his graduation he was tendered the professorship of mathematics and natural sciences in the Wesleyan seminary at Gouverneur, and accepted and held the chair for three years; was elected for the fourth time, but resigned on account of failing health, and went to Watertown, N. Y., to study law. One week after his arrival he accepted a professorship in the Black river literary and religious institute, at a large increase of salary as compared with what he received at Gouverneur, and coupled with the privilege of having his resignation accepted as soon as he was admitted to the bar. In 1858 he resigned

and then practiced law at Watertown until 1865. His reputation as an educator was too great for the people of New York to allow him to leave the field wholly, and he was elected school commissioner for his assembly district, licensed all teachers in that district, and taught in the teachers' institutes. In 1865 Prof. Barr was appointed deputy superintendent of public instruction by State Superintendent Victor M. Rice, and moved to Albany. While deputy, in addition to his regular duties, he performed the herculean task of mapping and renumbering the school districts of the state, thus preventing the recurrence of the stealing of public money which had been perpetrated on a large scale by means of double reporting of the number of children in joint districts. For this task and other extra work he was awarded $1,500 extra compensation by the legislature. After the change of administration in 1869, he was employed for some time preparing an intermediate arithmetic for the Robinson's series. In the spring of 1869 he went to Rochester and taught mathematics for two years in the Military collegiate institute. Then in 1870 he became principal of the Penn Yan academy, Penn Yan, N. Y., where he remained for three years, was elected for a fourth, but resigned, and went to Cleveland, O., as principal of the West high school. In 1880 he resigned, and after two years' rest from teaching, accepted the chair of mathematics in Albion college, and moved to Albion, Mich., in 1882. Prof. Barr has been thrice married: first while at Gouverneur, in 1854, to Olive Eddy, the mother of Chas. E. Barr, professor of astronomy and applied mathematics in Albion college; in 1869 to Maria O. Smith, while at Albany, N. Y., and in 1890 to Mrs. Mary Burhans Smith, of Cleveland, O. For a short time before going to Albion he was president of the Mutual reserve fund life association of New York, and was instrumental in the placing of President Harper at its head. Professor Barr is by nature a teacher, especially of the exact sciences. In mathematics he has always stood among the foremost, and as early as when he was preparing for college he originated and developed a theory of the conic sections which, for comprehensiveness, simplicity, and clearness, has never been excelled. Several times he has been honored by unsolicited tenders of positions, among which was the chair of mathematics in his alma

Digitized by Google

mater, to which he was elected. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa chapter at Williams. He was elected president of the New York state teachers' association by the vote of every member present, over 1,000 in all. During Prof. Barr's official term in the state department of public instruction, it took the initiative with vigor and determination in advanced measures for education. It inspired the legislature to abolish the rate-bill system and make the public schools entirely free; to largely increase the state tax for schools; to increase the salaries of the school commissioners in all the counties, thus securing better men, and to establish and efficiently organize and equip four new normal schools. The department prepared and published a new code of public instruction. During this period Cornell university was organized and opened. In the matter of school legislation New York owes very much to the wise and untiring efforts of Prof. Barr, and her schools stand as a lasting memorial to him, because of his enlightened and persistent efforts in their behalf while he was the deputy superintendent of public instruction.

BARR, Chas. E., educator, was born at Watertown, N. Y., Apr. 8, 1860. He is the second son of Samuel D. Barr, a well-known educator. He had the advantage of the best schools in which to pursue his early studies, and completed his preparation for college at the West high school, Cleveland, O., while his father was principal. In 1877 he entered Williams college, from which he received his A.B. degree in 1881. From 1881 to 1887 he was engaged in business in Cleveland. In the fall of 1887 he accepted the chair of natural sciences in Baldwin university, Berea, O., and served one year, when he resigned to enter upon the duties of his present position as professor of astronomy and applied mathematics, and acting professor of biology, in Albion college. On Jan. 31, 1883, he was married to Florence, daughter of Spencer Shotter of Cleveland, O.

COURTER, Franklin C., artist, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., July 20, 1854, second son of Henry Courter, and grandson of John Courter. Jacob, father of John Courter, served under Gen. Jackson in the war of 1812. Prof. Courter's mother, Alice Ann, was a daughter of John Bowden, who established the cotton mills of Cedar Grove, N. J. The first fourteen years of his life were passed on the farm where he was born, and at the old Jacob Courter homestead at Cedar Grove, surrounded by scenery which early inspired him with a love of the beautiful, and roused within him the artist's soul. During his early years he attended the district schools. In 1868, four years after his mother's death, the family, consisting of five boys and the father, moved to Michigan, and settled near Greenville on a tract of pine land. The son continued his education in the Greenville public schools. After nearly two years' employment in the office of the Register of deeds at Stanton, Mich., and two terms of school teaching, in 1873 he entered the preparatory school of Albion college. While pursuing other studies, he devoted a large share of his time to art under the guidance of H. A. Mills, an able and enthusiastic teacher, now of the art school of De Pauw university, Greencastle, Ind. In 1875 and 1876 his travels and studies to eastern cities and the coast, brought him contact with some artists of note, the centennial art exhibit coming at the right time for great incentive to effort. In 1878 he located at Battle Creek, Mich., where he made his home until his appointment as professor of drawing and painting in Albion college in 1888. On Sept. 5, 1887, he married Minnie A., daughter of Ambrose S. Foote, of Battle Creek, Mich. Prof. Courter's special lines are landscape and portrait. His best-known ideal picture is his painting of "Lincoln Showing Sojourner Truth the Bible Presented Him by the Colored People of Baltimore." This picture was exhibited in the Michigan building at the World's fair in 1893.

TAYLOR, Barton S., librarian of Albion college, was born in Ontario county, N. Y., May 19, 1820, the son of Philo Taylor and Theodosia

O. Stout, the one a native of Connecticut, the other of New Jersey, and both of good old Puritan stock. When he was seven years of age his parents moved to Michigan, and settled on a farm near Plymouth. His education was begun in the district schools, continued in the preparatory department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he finished his preparation for college in 1838. The following three years he taught school, then in 1841 entered the medical department of the Western reserve university at Cleveland, O., whence he received his degree in 1845. The following four years he practiced medicine a part of the time at Northville, Mich., the balance at Lansing. In 1849 he entered the ministry of the M. E. church, and filled various appointments in the Detroit conference. He continued in active pastoral work for twenty-four years. In 1873 he retired from pastoral work to take charge of the library at Albion college. In the literary field Dr. Taylor has been active, contributing freely to the church periodicals, and has published one book, "Helps to a Correct Understanding of Nature." In this he discusses the various theories by which natural phenomena are explained. Dr. Taylor has been twice married: first in 1845 to Marietta Rowland at Northville, Mich. She was the mother of Prof. F. M. Taylor of the University of Michigan. In 1866 he married Elizabeth Gurney of East Saginaw, Mich.

GARDNER, Washington, educator, was born in Morrow county, O., Feb. 16, 1845. His father, John L. Gardner, was a farmer, and the son's early training was along that line. In 1861, though but sixteen years of age, he entered the army as private in Company D, 65th Ohio volunteer infantry, the fifth son sent by his father to fight for the country's honor. The 65th became a part of the brigade organized in 1861 by Senator John Sherman and was known in Ohio as the "Sherman Brigade." It was commanded first by Thomas J. Wood, later by James A. Garfield, and still later by Charles G. Harker, who fell on the slopes of Kenesaw mountain. Private Gardner shared the fortunes of his

Digitized by Google

regiment from its organization till May 14, 1864, when, wounded in action in the battle of Resaca, Ga., he was disabled, and after seven months in the hospital he was discharged in December, 1864. He fought at Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, and Resaca. On his return home, not yet twenty years of age though he had seen three years and two months of the vicissitudes of war, he resumed his studies and in 1870 received his A.B. degree from the Ohio Wesleyan university. Afterward he studied one and one-half years in the Boston theological seminary, and was graduated from the New York law school in 1876. He was at once admitted to practice in the courts of New York, Michigan, and United States, and opened an office in Grand Rapids, Mich., in the fall of 1876, associating himself with S. A. Kennedy. One year later he joined the Michigan conference of the M. E. Church and followed pastoral work for thirteen years, holding important charges in Michigan and lastly at Cincinnati, O., where he succeeded Bishop Joyce in 1888. In 1890 he accepted the professorship of Biblical history and literature in Albion college. Prof. Gardner is a gifted orator, and uses his eloquence in promoting the financial and student interests of the college. Large donations, including a chemical laboratory from U. S. Senator James McMillan, a library building from Congressman A. T. Bliss, and a lectureship endowed by Thomas W. Palmer, are the direct results of his appeals. On the occasions of the death of President Garfield and Gen. Grant, he delivered memorial addresses, and when Gen. Sherman and Adm. Porter died he was the orator at the memorial exercises held by the Michigan state legislature. In 1889 he spoke at the Cincinnati centennial on Ohio day, ex-President Hayes and President Sterling of Kenyon college, being the other orators. In 1871 Prof. Gardner married Anna L. Powers, at Abington, Mass. He has been twice president of the state Sunday-school association; was department commander of the Michigan department of the G. A. R. in 1888. In February, 1894, the secretary of state having been removed from office, Gov. Rich appointed Mr. Gardner to fill the vacancy.

FALL, Delos M. S., professor of chemistry in Albion college, Albion, Mich., was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 29, 1848. His father, Benjamin Franklin Fall, was a native of New York, by occupation a blacksmith. His mother's name was Ann Maria, daughter of Dorothy Sackett, a direct descendant on her mother's side from Lord Percy of England. Prof. Fall's childhood, youth, and early manhood were spent in Ann Arbor under the university's shadow. He prepared for college in the Ann Arbor public schools, entered the University of Michigan in 1870, began his educational career in 1871 with one year as teacher of science in the Ann Arbor high school, continued his work in the university and in 1875 received the B. S. degree. He was at once elected principal of the high school at Flint, Mich., where he stayed three and one-half years. In the fall of 1878 he was elected to the chair of natural science in Albion college. At first he had charge of biology and chemistry, but for several years has confined himself exclusively to the latter, and in 1893 received the title of professor of chemistry. July 25, 1877, he married Ida Andrews, daughter of Mark Andrews, a contractor and builder at Flint, Mich. Prof. Fall has contributed largely to the scientific literature of the country especially along the lines of social and sanitary science. He is an active member of the various state teachers' organizations; has conducted the studies in biology and chemistry at Bay View summer university four years; is an active member of the Michigan state board of health; chairman of an important committee in the American public health association; Fellow of the American association for advancement of science; member of the American microscopical society and of the American chemical society. In 1892 Prof. Fall published a work that marks a new era in text-books on chemistry, entitled "Introduction to Qualitative Chemical Analysis by the Inductive Method." "This manual is designed to impart but little chemical truth directly, but aims rather to lead the student to gain that truth himself as nearly as possible at first hand and as a product of his own thinking." In 1893 he published a General chemistry prepared on the same plan.

BIGELOW, Asa, merchant, first settler of the name in Ulster county, N. Y., was born at Marlborough, Conn., Jan. 18, 1779. He entered the store of a merchant at Farmington in that state at the age of fourteen, where he continued until he became of age. He then opened a store on his own account in Colebrook, Conn., and marrying Lucy Isham Feb. 18, 1802, settled not long after at Saugerties, N. Y., in a general shipping and commission business, in which he was very prosperous. He was soon recognized as one of the leading men of the county. Subsequently, he removed to Bristol (now Malden, N. Y.), where, continuing the same business, he died Feb. 12, 1850.

HAISH, Jacob, inventor, was born in Germany March 9, 1827, and was brought to America when nine years of age. He settled, with his parents, in Crawford county, O., removing to Illinois in 1847, and seven years later to DeKalb, the same state, where he has since resided. He became engaged in the building and lumber business, and his intercourse with the farmers called his attention to the demand for something cheaper and more durable than boards for fencing the great prairies of the west. Early in the seventies he commenced a series of experiments, which resulted in the production of the far-famed "S" barb-wire in 1873, which he believes to be the first successful barb-wire made, spooled, sold and used. He secured patents on his invention in 1874, and commenced the manufacture on a large scale. Mr. Haish invented and used the first automatic machine for making and spooling wire ready for shipment, as it is used to-day. His inventions, being very remunerative, were the foundation of his fortune, and he invested his earnings in several industries in his home city. In 1849 he married Sophia A. Brown. In 1885 Mr. Haish endowed the Haish manual training-school at Denver, Col., and in 1890 established a similar institution at Lincoln, Neb. In 1888 he was the nominee of the democratic party for congress in the fifth Illinois district and reduced the usual republican majority of 5,000 to about 600. He has secured twenty patents, nine of which are on barb-wire and barbing machinery. Notwithstanding his immense fortune, his workshop is his favorite resort, and almost any day he may be found at his bench, experimenting and studying out some new invention.

Digitized by Google

DOUGHERTY, Daniel, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Oct. 15, 1826. His mother was a native of Philadelphia, and his maternal grandfather was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and was killed at the battle of Lake Erie. His father came to this country from Ireland when a lad. Mr. Dougherty was educated in Philadelphia, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1849.

From his earliest boyhood he was a natural orator, never losing an opportunity to exercise his powers of declamation. He was a prominent debater in several literary societies, and it is stated that his rendition of the part of Mark Antony, in the play of Julius Cæsar, in an amateur organization, thrilled a crowded auditory. Even before his admission to the bar, his oratorical talent had gained him distinction in Philadelphia, and his first speech for the defence in a noted homicide case in that city, although the prisoner's guilt was evident, resulted, after the jury had remained out six days and six nights, in a verdict of acquittal. This at once established the young lawyer's popularity, and laid the foundation for the career which has earned for Mr. Dougherty a large income from his practice and wide reputation. From this time forward, whenever he appeared in court in a case of any magnitude, the court-room was crowded. In 1859 Mr. Dougherty made an address before the literary societies of Lafayette college on the subject, "Fears for the future of the Republic." This speech was quoted at considerable length in the House of commons by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. Mr. Dougherty delivered lectures on oratory, the stage, and upon American politics, making lecturing tours all over the United States during several seasons. His first political speech was made, before he had reached his majority, in the Pennsylvania gubernatorial campaign of 1847. In 1856, while attending as a spectator the democratic state convention at Chambersburg, Pa., he was invited to address the convention, and his speech on that occasion created intense enthusiasm, and became one of the features of that campaign. During the war of the rebellion Mr. Dougherty was a powerful friend and backer of the Union cause. He was one of the founders of the first Union league, and worked earnestly for President Lincoln's re-election in 1864, but subsequently acted with the democratic party. He made the speech of welcome to President Lincoln at the Philadelphia union league club in January, 1864. He spoke also in Faneuil hall, Boston, Cooper institute, New York, and the Academy of music, Philadelphia. On the latter occasion he received the greatest ovation ever extended there to a private citizen. After the close of the war Mr. Dougherty devoted himself entirely to his profession, and for more than ten years never made a political speech. During the Tilden campaign he delivered an address to the democracy of New York in the Cooper institute. In 1880 he attended the National convention in Cincinnati, and was requested to present Gen. Hancock's name to the convention. This speech, with its magnificent delivery and his imposing presence, riveted attention and created the wildest enthusiasm. It was eloquent, epigrammatic and fascinating to a degree, and the nomination of Gen. Hancock from that moment was a foregone conclusion. In 1887, while still a resident of Philadelphia, he was retained as one of the counsel for the defendant in "The People against Thomas Cleary," one of the New York aldermen charged with bribery. His speech in this case was the theme of the day, and is supposed to have made the first break in the line of verdicts. All the aldermen previously tried had been convicted, but in this case the jury stood six to six until they were discharged. In January, 1888, he delivered the annual address in the senate in Albany, before the State bar association of New York, its title being, "Some Reflections on the Bar: Its Integrity and Independence." Shortly after this Mr. Dougherty removed to the city of New York, and at once took high rank among the members of the Metropolitan bar. He was only six months a resident of New York when he was sent as a delegate to the National democratic convention, which met in St. Louis in June, 1888, and by the unanimous vote of the delegation he was selected to make the speech nominating Grover Cleveland for the presidency. The enthusiasm created at the close of the speech was fully described in the newspapers the next day, and in the proceedings of that memorable convention. When the first Roman Catholic congress assembled in Baltimore in November, 1889, Mr. Dougherty attended as a delegate from the state of New York, and, shortly after the permanent organization, he was invited to address the convention, and he did so in a speech that made his name, as was said, a household word in every Catholic home in America. Mr. Dougherty never allowed himself to be a candidate for office. He never asked for political favors of any kind, but repeatedly refused to have his name mentioned for public positions. He was a man of humor, and a fine after-dinner speaker. He was a great social favorite, and as the "Silver-tongued orator," was well known throughout the country. He died in Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1892.

BAKER, Luther Elijah, insurance secretary, was born at Melrose, Rockingham county, Va., Jan. 1, 1865, the son of W. H. and S. R. Baker, who were of German and Scotch descent. At the close of the civil war the family removed to Logan county, O., from there to Bloomington, Ills., and in 1871 to Wilton, Ia., where the father was employed as superintendent of the erection of the buildings for the Wilton seminary. In 1872 the family settled on a farm in Tama county, Ia. There the boy attended school winters and worked hard on the farm during the summer. In 1882 he entered Western college, located at Toledo, Ia., where he earned his own way by working in private offices and doing odd jobs. While at college he became a thorough master of bookkeeping and commercial law. He opened the first school in Vining, Ia., as its principal, and continued in that capacity for seven terms, and finally resigned, to take up the study of law; but before finishing his studies he was obliged to find other employment to provide for his expenses. He took a position in a wholesale book-store, and was soon given charge of a branch store at Webster city, which he ably managed until the firm went out of business, when he accepted the position of bookkeeper, and afterward assistant secretary and secretary, of the Iowa mutual benefit association, one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the west. He was married Feb. 12, 1890, to Ida M., daughter of Dr. J. N. Springer. On July 15, 1889, he joined the 1st regiment state militia as a private, and within two years was promoted to a captaincy, when he was transferred to the 4th regiment, and was soon made brigade inspector of small-arms practice, and elected and commissioned major. His company was de-

Digitized by Google

tailed to take part in the dedicatory ceremonies of the Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1892. He was one of the first secretaries of the Iowa national guard association; is a member of the United States service institute of New York, secretary of Toledo enterprise association, an enthusiastic Free Mason of the 32d degree, and a Knight of Pythias, president of the Young men's republican club, and has frequently represented his county in state conventions. He is official correspondent of the American protective tariff league, director of the Toledo savings bank, and manager of Baker's opera house.

WHITE, Stephen Van Cullen, financier, was born in Chatham county, N. C., Aug. 1, 1831. His parents removed to Illinois the same year, and settled in what is now Jersey county, near the present site of Ottersville. Here the boy began his career in the wilderness with advantages as limited as those of Abraham Lincoln. His father cultivated a small farm, and with it ran a grist-mill. The son assisted him, and between the farm and mill found but limited time for study. In the winter he turned his attention to trapping, trading in the skins of the animals he captured. He for a time attended the free school founded by Dr. Silas Hamilton, and here his ambition was kindled to become something more than a trapper and farm helper. He determined as early as 1849 to become a lawyer, and at once went to Galesburg,

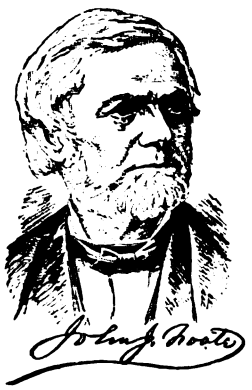
Ill., where he entered the preparatory school of Knox college. He was admitted to the college in 1850, and was graduated in 1854 with honor. He took a position as book-keeper in a St. Louis business establishment on leaving college, and remained for a few months, when he entered the law office of John A. Kasson, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He removed immediately on his admission to Des Moines, Ia., where he opened a law office and actively entered into practice. He remained in the profession until Jan. 1, 1865, when he removed to New York city, where he became a member of the New York stock exchange, and carried on business as a banker and broker. He became a bold and fearless operator, and backed his judgment in his various operations to the fullest extent of his capital, and in that way he rapidly acquired a large fortune. In the course of his experience he found that there were times in the history of operations on the street when judgment went for naught, and in one of these panics, in 1891, he became bankrupt, the house of S. V. White & Co. being declared insolvent. His creditors said to him in this crisis: "Mr. White, your assets would pay us about thirty-five cents on the dollar in cash of our entire claims against your firm, but it is our pleasure to give you back your business and to cancel your obligations to us, leaving you free from indebtedness and with a handsome capital with which to resume business." To this magnanimous proposition Mr. White made the following reply: "A word of recognition of the unparalleled forbearance and kindness of the creditors of S. V. White & Co. is due you, and as the embarrassment to my firm was my personal act a personal statement from me seems most appropriate. The legal release of all my indebtedness which you have given imposes a fourfold debt in that jurisprudence where honor issues her decrees. I wish to say that the estate about to be returned shall be accepted as a trust to be administered under that sacred code which honor imposes, and if life is spared, I have no fear of your ultimate loss, and so, with thanks beyond expression, with humility too profound to be removed even by the peerless and priceless compliment of your continual confidence, I take up my work anew with the determination to so conduct it that when summons shall come to pay the debt of nature, it shall be the only debt remaining unpaid." In two days he paid in full from his actual profits for that time every creditor whose claim was not over $500, and at the end of a month he had made and paid out to his creditors over $50-000. He was readmitted to the Exchange on Feb. 5, 1892, and Dec. 31, 1892, he had paid every debt, principal and interest, in all, over $950,000. He was elected to represent his district in the fiftieth United States congress, the only public office he ever accepted. Mr. White is an orator, statesman, philanthropist, classic scholar, translator, editor, astronomer, expert accountant, art critic, church trustee, theologian, school-teacher and trapper. He has not only, as has been shown, the entire confidence of the members of the stock exchange, in which he has spent so many years of his life, but of his adopted city, Brooklyn, where every charity, every association of art, literature or science and every religious organization claims him as a friend, and has upon its books his name, accompanied with numerous and liberal contributions.

THOMPSON, William Naylor, treasurer Florida Central and Peninsular railroad company, was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., Sept. 17, 1842, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his grandfather having emigrated from Ireland to Charleston, S. C., and subsequently removed to Hampshire county, Va. He served in the revolutionary war with the Virginia troops. He married Martha Baird of Philadelphia. Their son, the father of William Naylor, was educated for a lawyer, but preferring a mercantile life, he settled at Martinsburg and removed to Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1841. He married Elizabeth Glass of White Post, Va. He removed to Florida in 1859, settling on a plantation near Gainesville. When the civil war broke out the son was a lad nineteen years old. He enlisted, however, in the 7th Florida infantry, commanded by Gov. Madison Perry, and fought under Gens. Kirby, Smith, Bragg, Johnston and Hood. He was wounded before Atlanta July 22, 1864, and incapacitated from further service. After the war he entered the East Florida seminary at Gainesville and studied for two years, when he took up cotton planting, and in 1869 entered the service of the Florida railroad as clerk in the treasurer's office. He was soon after appointed paymaster for the road, serving in that capacity for twenty years. In 1889 he was made treasurer of the combined roads. He was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1876, the first democrat elected from Nassau county after the war. He served on the judiciary, railroad and other committees. In 1878 he was elected to the state senate. In the presidential campaign of 1892 he was elector from Florida, and carried the vote of the state to Washington, polling it for Cleveland and Stevenson. He was married Nov. 22, 1871, to Olivia McGehee, daughter of Dr. Wylly McGehee of Wakulla county, Fla.; her mother was Evelyn Byrd, a descendant of the Virginia Byrds, both parents having died when she was quite young. She was brought up in the family of her uncle, Judge

Digitized by Google

John C. McGehee of Madison county, who presided over the secession convention at Tallahassee in January, 1861. They have five children. Mr. Thompson is a Royal arch Mason, and commander Nassau county Confederate veterans.

FOOTE, John Johnson, was born in Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1816, the son of John and Mary B. (Johnson) Foote, and grandson of Judge Isaac Foote. The family was from Connecticut, and for several generations its members were men of long life and of intellectual eminence, holding positions of distinction on the bench and in the legislature. John J. Foote received his education at the academy in his native town, and the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Madison university. He engaged in the drug business, and thereby acquired a competence, maintaining all the while a lively interest in the educational institutions of his native town, and in the politics of his county and state, and although his party was in a minority in his town he was repeatedly elected to positions of trust and honor. In 1857 he was elected to the senate of the state of New York, representing the counties of Madison, Chenango and Cortland. In the senate he served as chairman of the committee on militia, and was acting chairman of committee on banks, in place and by motion of William A. Wheeler, who was elected president *pro tem.* of the senate, and who afterward was vice-president of the United States. Mr. Foote was also a member of the committee on literature. The New York legislature was in session when the news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter arrived (1861). Mr. Foote, being in New York at the time, was invited to a conference held by Thurlow Weed, Gen. Wool, and others at the Astor house, to consider the situation of New York state, and devise measures whereby the state would be made ready for any emergency. The conference was held on Saturday immediately after the news from Fort Sumter. The legislature by concurrent resolution had provided for adjournment on the following Monday. Mr. Foote was delegated to go to Albany, and see as many members of the legislature as possible, and impress the importance of rescinding the resolution for adjournment, and of remaining in session long enough for making provision for the enlistment and equipment of troops, and for placing New York unequivocally for the maintenance of the Union. Arrriving in Albany on Sunday morning, he immediately called on as many members of the legislature as possible, and arranged for an informal meeting at the Delavan house for considering the suggestions made in the New York meeting at the Astor house. The result of this informal gathering was the rescinding of the resolution for adjournment by the legislature as its first business of the Monday morning session, and passage of the "three million dollar bill," whereby New York state was made ready for war, if necessary. The effect of this preparation was magical and encouraging to all loyal people and loyal states. Mr. Foote, however, claims no credit for placing New York in readiness for the approaching strife. It was mostly planned by Mr. Weed, Gen. Wool, and others. But the selection of Mr. Foote for carrying out their plans shows their confidence in his ability and discretion. He then became a member of the war committee for the counties of Madison, Cortland and Chenango, for organizing volunteers for the Federal army. He was a member of the electoral college in 1860, representing the counties of Madison and Oswego. In 1865, on account of ill health, he gave up active business, and removed to Belvidere, Ill., where he owned a large farm. Here he became identified with the local interests, and was twice elected president of the Boone county agricultural society, and several years served as supervisor of town and city, and chairman of the county board of supervisors. He was not suffered to remain long in retirement, however. Peculations and defalcations in the post-office in the city of New York had assumed such proportions that the postmaster, Mr. James, sent an urgent appeal to his old friend to come from Illinois, and take charge of the financial department. In this Mr. James was joined by Thurlow Weed, Gov. Morgan, S. P. Russell, and others. Mr. Foote responded and went, soon brought order out of chaos, put an end to peculation, and established a system which was approved by the post-office department at Washington, and afterward adopted in some of the larger post-offices in the country. The auditor's department of the post-office was organized by him, it having been found necessary to bring the financial affairs of all departments under one head. He being a man of business, these reforms instituted were based on approved business principles. By this arrangement of an auditor's department, he obtained supervision of all financial transactions of the post-office and stations and of the custodian's department. Receipts from every source, supplies, repairs, and disbursements, including salaries, were all under his supervision. Mr. Foote was also acting postmaster when Mr. James was absent. In 1876 he tendered his resignation, because of pressure of private affairs and failing health. It was accepted with expressions of sincere regret, and with the hope expressed that he would return to official duties when his health and business affairs would permit. For his services he received the warm commendation of all who were associated with him. Heads of departments presented strong testimonials in writing of their appreciation of his official services, and he retired from the office bearing with him their esteem and kindly regards. He returned to Belvidere, where he is spending the remainder of his life.



LINEN, James Alexander, bank president, was born in Greenfield township, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pa., June 23, 1840, of Scotch and English parentage. His father, George Linen (1802–88), was a native of Scotland, and came to America in 1833. He was an artist of note, and painted from life portraits of many eminent men of his day, among whom were Daniel Webster and Henry Clay — the vignette engraving of the latter, which adorns the fifty-dollar note, United States currency, having been copied from the painting made by Mr. Linen. The son was educated in the public schools of New York city, and the high school and academy of Newark, N. J. Leaving school in his seventeenth year, he entered a broker's office in Wall street, New York, where he remained until September, 1862, when he enlisted in the 26th New Jersey infantry; was elected second lieutenant, and later, first lieutenant of the company, and was honorably discharged after nine months' service. He afterward served eighteen months as cash clerk in the quartermaster's department, district of Central Kentucky, with headquarters at Camp Nelson.

Digitized by Google

In February, 1865, he entered the First national bank of Scranton as teller, and three months later, on his twenty-fifth birthday, was promoted cashier, and served in that capacity twenty-six years. In November, 1891, he was elected president of the bank, in which office he still continues. Mr. Linen possesses remarkable executive ability, a fine appearance and pleasing manners.

CONNER, James, type-founder, was born at Hyde Park, Dutchess county, N. Y., Apr. 22, 1798. He first learned the printer's trade, and then, entering the employ of an English stereotyper, Watts, he became skillful in that also, and obtained employment in Boston. Later he returned to New York and established a type foundry, at which he cast the first plates of a folio Bible ever made, selling them to Silas Andrews of Hartford, Conn., for $5,000. He afterward stereotyped a number of other books, including "Maunders' Treasury of Knowledge," the works of Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott, and a polyglot Bible, and published them himself. He did much for the art of printing, inventing, among other things, a new kind of type called agate, and a process for producing matrices for casting type by chemical precipitation. He was the county clerk for New York during nine years, beginning with 1844. He died in New York city in May, 1861.

MEYERS, Benjamin Franklin, was born near New Centreville, Somerset county, Pa., July 6, 1833. His ancestry were Germans, who settled in Lancaster county, Pa., before the revolutionary war, with the exception of one ancestor, who was a native of northern Ireland. His father, Michael D. Meyers, was a farmer, and the son lived on the farm until he was fifteen years of age. He was educated at an academy in Somerset, Pa., and at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa.; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. In 1857 he became editor of the Bedford (Pa.) "Gazette," with which he was connected until 1873. In 1868 he became editor-in-chief of the Harrisburg "Daily Patriot," in which capacity he continued until April, 1891. Later he was proprietor and editor of the Harrisburg "Star-Independent." He represented Bedford county in the legislature in 1864, and in 1870 went to congress. He was nominated for re-election in 1872, but went down in the general disaster which overtook his party that year. Although his congressional district was largely republican in politics, Mr. Meyers was elected as a democrat. In 1874 he became state printer, his contract expiring in 1877. In 1875 he was elected president of the Pennsylvania editorial association, and re-elected for the centennial year. In April, 1887, he was appointed postmaster at Harrisburg, and held office until May, 1892, when he was elected president of the Wilkesbarre and Wyoming valley traction company, of the Citizens' passenger railway company of Harrisburg and Steelton, and of the Riverton water company, and the South Harrisburg chain works. Although a busy man, he finds time for literary pursuits, and writes more or less every day for the public press. He has delivered many public addresses, and in presidential campaigns responds to his party's call for his services on the stump. At the celebration of "Columbus day" in Harrisburg in 1892, he was the orator of the day, and his oration was praised by all who heard or read it. Mr. Meyers is a member of the Episcopal church, and warden of St. Stephen's church, Harrisburg. He was married in 1854 to Susan C. Koontz of Somerset, Pa.

RICKSECKER, Peter, Moravian missionary, was born at Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 5, 1791. He taught at Nazareth Hall 1811–21, then at Graceham, Md., and at Lancaster, Pa., 1822–26. In 1822 he was ordained deacon and sent to the West Indies, where he labored for twenty-one years, chiefly in Tobago, Jamaica and St. Kitts. He was pastor at Hopedale, Pa., 1849–54, and a missionary to the Indians in Kansas 1854–57. He did much to develop church music, and was highly esteemed in his communion. His last years were spent at Bethlehem, Pa., where he died July 13, 1873.

CASHEN, Thomas Valentine, manufacturer, was born at Pictou, N. S., Feb. 14, 1835. His father, Simon Cashen, was a native of Thomastown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, and his mother, born Elizabeth Byrne, of County Down, Ireland. Both removed to Nova Scotia in the early part of the nineteenth century, and were married there, Mr. Cashen becoming prominent in the maritime circles of the province, and commanding vessels sailing from there for many years. The son was educated at private schools and the Pictou academy, and on leaving school went to New London, Conn., to learn the carpenter's trade. After serving three years at it, he worked as a journeyman in the western and southwestern states for several years. When the civil war broke out he was in Louisiana, but he left there for Cuba, where, after working for several months, he went to New York, and became attached to the quartermaster's department of the 10th corps as a mechanic, but not as an enlisted man. He was employed in building pontoons and other military structures at Hilton Head, Morris and Folly islands, being frequently detached for service to the engineer corps to construct the bridges and pontoons required in warfare. After the close of the war he came to Jacksonville, Fla., and for nine years engaged in the business of contracting and building. He constructed several of the finest houses in the state, and made a reputation for himself that any man might be proud of. In 1874 he became a partner of Alexander Wallace in the Alligator steam saw and planing mills, which are among the largest in the state, having a capacity of 35,000 feet of lumber a day. Mr. Cashen handles almost 7,000,000 feet of lumber a year, and of this amount three-fourths is sent along the coast, and the remainder to foreign ports. He employs from 170 to 200 men, and turns out all kinds of building materials. He bought his partner's interest in the mills in 1884, and subsequently ran them in his own name. His success in life is due to probity, hard work, and enterprise, for he had to win his way upward unaided. He was married Aug. 18, 1868, in Jacksonville, Fla., to Isabel Frances Vandergrift, and has two children, a daughter and son. His family are members of the Episcopal church and actively interested in the charities connected therewith, and he is a member of the

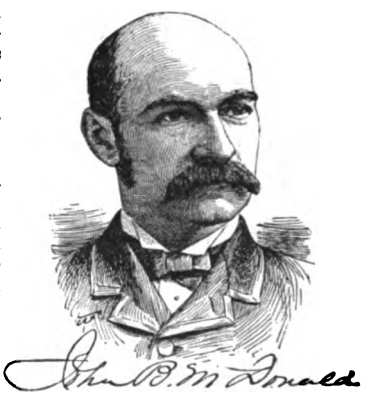
Digitized by Google

Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent order of elks, and of the Seminole club, the leading social organization of Jacksonville.

KIRKLAND, Joseph, author, was born at Geneva, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1830, the grandson of Gen. Joseph Kirkland, first mayor of Utica, who was nephew to Samuel Kirkland, the famous missionary to the Oneida Indians. William Kirkland, the father of Joseph, was a professor in Hamilton college, where, in 1816, he had received his degree in the first graduating class of that institution. His wife was Caroline M. Stansbury, who, as "Mary Clavers," was well known as the author of "A New Home" (1840), the first book to give a realistic picture of rural western life. The son's education was principally gained at home through contact with his brilliant and cultured mother. In 1835 the family emigrated to Michigan, where, in 1846, the father died. Ten years later, Joseph Kirkland took up a permanent residence in Chicago and engaged in the coal-mining business. In 1861 he enlisted in the U. S. army as second lieutenant, Company C, 12th Illinois infantry. Later he became aide-de-camp to Gen. McClellan and served under him in the West Virginia campaign. Resigning from his regiment, he was appointed aide-de-camp on the general's staff (with the rank of captain in the regular service), in the reorganization of the army of the Potomac. During the siege of Yorktown he was transferred (at his own request) to the staff of Gen. Fitz John Porter, when he gained his majority. He took an active part in the battles of Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, the "Seven Days' fight," and Antietam. Upon Gen. Porter's retirement he resigned his commission and returned to citizen's life. In the commercial disaster that followed the great fire of Chicago, Maj. Kirkland failed in business. After settling with his creditors he took office (1875) in the internal revenue service, during which occupation he read law, and in 1880, at fifty years of age, was admitted to the bar. He at once formed a partnership with Mark Bangs, ex-judge of the circuit court, and pursued a long and successful practice. In the midst of his legal career, Maj. Kirkland carried out a purpose, long dormant in his mind—the writing of a novel of western rural life. "Zury, the Meanest Man in Spring County," was published in 1885 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and immediately gained a marked and unusual acceptance at the hands of reviewers and the public. Following thus, at an interval of forty-five years, the path marked out by his mother in her "New Home," he found that his life-work was shaping itself in the way he would have been happy, during all his career, to foresee. He, therefore, gradually dropped his law practice and devoted himself to literature. "Zury" was followed (1887) by "The McVeys," and (1889) "The Captain of Company K," a war novel, which took first prize in the competition (anonymous), wherein the Detroit "Free Press" offered $1,600, $900, and $500, for the three best stories submitted. Later it was published in book form by the Dibble publishing company of Chicago and had a large sale. Maj. Kirkland has also written "The Story of Chicago," a short history of the Chicago massacre of 1812, and several short stories and bits of verse. In 1868 he was married to Theodosia Burr Wilkinson, of Syracuse, N. Y., daughter of John Wilkinson, one of the founders of that city. They have four children. Of "Zury," Mr. Howells has said: "There are few passages in fiction more simple and truly touching than those in which Mr. Kirkland portrays the hard beginnings of pioneer life in Illinois. . . . Those gaunt, sallow, weary, world-worn women, those tireless, rude, independent and mutually helpful men belong to a period now driven to the farthest frontier. Their look and speech are caught here with a certainty that can come only of personal knowledge. But personal knowledge alone does not suffice in such a case, and we are to be glad of an artist with clear eyes and an honest hand in the author of 'Zury'—one incapable of painting life other than he has found it." The "Literary World" thus characterizes "The McVeys": "The leading personages who figure in 'The McVeys' appeared, several of them, in 'Zury,' but they play different parts and they come to new destinies. The author has displayed great discrimination, nay, subtlety, in tracing the evolution of these primitive, eager, passionate men and women through the swiftly transforming conditions of frontier life." Maj. Kirkland died at his home in Chicago Apr. 29, 1894.

Joseph Kirkland

McDONALD, John Bart, railroad contractor and builder, was born in Ireland, Nov. 7, 1844, the son of Bartholomew and Mary McDonald. His parents emigrating from Ireland to the city of New York when he was a little over three years of age, he received his education in the public schools of that city. His business career began on public works, where his mind and habits were formed and disciplined in the severe but useful school of labor. He began with Boyd's Corner reservoir, Croton water works, New York city. Then on the Fourth avenue improvement, the Vanderbilt tunnels, north of Forty-second street, New York, he worked as a contractor under the firm of Dillon, Clyde & Co. He next had contracts on the High bridge branch of the New Jersey central, the Georgian bay branch of the Canada Pacific, and the Boston, Hoosac, and Western railroad, building that company's bridge across the Hudson river. His other enterprises included an extension of the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad to Buffalo, a very large share of the West Shore railroad, an extension of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from Baltimore to Philadelphia, an extension of the Illinois central railroad from Elgin, Ills., to Dodgeville, Wis., the Akron and Chicago railroad from Akron, O., to Chicago Junction, O., the Norristown work of the Trenton cut-off, Pennsylvania railroad, and the Potomac valley railroad from Williamsport, Md., to Cherry run, W. Va. In 1889 he originated the project of the Baltimore belt railroad, to connect the Baltimore and Ohio railroad lines by a tunnel under the city of Baltimore, the charter being granted in 1890. As Ryan & McDonald, he undertook the contract, and completed the work in January, 1894. In 1869 he married Georgia A. Strang of Dutchess county, N. Y. To them a son was born in 1870, and a daughter in 1878. In 1883 Mr. McDonald took up a permanent residence in Baltimore, where he is prominently interested in the following business enterprises: Ryan



John B. McDonald

Digitized by Google

& McDonald, contractors, president of the South Baltimore car works, president of the Ryan-McDonald manufacturing company, president of the Maryland bolt and nut company, president of the Eastern Ohio railroad company, president of the Ryan & McDonald construction company.

BAUER, Louis, physician, was born in Stettin, the provincial capital of Pomerania, in July, 1814. He began the study of medicine in 1833, and attended successively the universities of Germany at Greifswald, Brelsau and Berlin. In 1838 he passed the state examination as physician, surgeon, obstetrician and in forensic medicine, and entered private practice on the island of Rügen in the Baltic Sea. He soon received an appointment from the German government as county (Kreiss) medical officer in East Prussia; was subsequently, by his own request, transferred to Pomerania with official residence at Stolpe, holding this until the year 1849. As a democrat, he took an active interest in the revolution of the time, became a leader in his party, and was elected a member of the lower branch of the Prussian legislature. On the dissolution of parliament, prosecution was employed against all who had opposed the crown, among whom he was numbered. Suspension from office, imprisonment upon the charge of high treason, crime against his majesty, the king, and similar suppositious charges followed. The high court failed to find a true bill; he was temporarily discharged after imprisonment of ten weeks. Liberty lasted but a few days, when, mutterings reaching him through a confidential friend that the district court would the next day take his case under consideration upon new charges of a similar character, he left Germany and embarked for England. While in London he became a member of the London medical society, and by examination a member of the Royal college of surgeons of England. In 1853 he arrived in New York, settled in Brooklyn, and soon secured a successful practice. He co-operated in the establishment of the Long Island college hospital, and was appointed professor of anatomy and surgeon to the new institution. In 1862 he was elected health officer of the city of Brooklyn, and held that position for nearly two years. In 1866 he was sent to Europe to take charge of a patient. During his four months' sojourn he studied the character and management of medical institutions. In 1869 he left Brooklyn and went to St. Louis, where he founded the St. Louis college of physicians and surgeons, was its dean for twelve consecutive years, and the professor of the principles and practice of surgery, a position which he has long held. Dr. Bauer devotes special attention to the culture of orthopedic surgery, of which specialty he was undoubtedly the father in the United States. He has extended the domain to joint diseases, and rendered his knowledge and experience on the subject the common property of the profession by writing a treatise which rendered several editions necessary, and which has been translated into the German, Swedish, and Italian languages. His contributions to medical literature are numerous.

SALTONSTALL, Nathaniel, councilor, was born at Ipswich, Mass., in 1639; son of the second Richard. He was graduated from Harvard in 1659, and was a governor's assistant or member of the council 1679–86 and again from 1689. He displayed the spirit of his father and grandfather in refusing to retain this post under Sir E. Andros, 1686–89, or to act in 1692 as one of the judges in the trial of the alleged witches at Salem; wiser than many of his time, he would be the minister neither of official tyranny nor of religious persecution. He died at Haverhill, Mass., May 21, 1707.

RANKIN, Jeremiah Eames, clergyman, was born in Thornton, Grafton county, N. H., Jan. 2, 1828, the eldest son of Rev. Andrew and Lois Eames Rankin. His great-grandparents were among the first settlers of Littleton, N. H., and came from Scotland when Boston was blockaded, landing at Salem. They were sturdy Scotch covenanters. On his mother's side, he is of English descent, his grandfather, whose name he bears, being among the early

settlers of Coos county, N. H. He was graduated from the academy at Middlebury, Vt., in 1848, taught school, studied theology, and was graduated from Andover theological seminary in 1854; was pastor successively in Potsdam, N. Y.; St. Albans, Vt.; Lowell, Mass.; Boston, Mass., and Washington, D. C., in which latter city he preached fifteen years. He was afterward pastor five years in Orange, N. J. In January, 1890, he became president of Howard university, Washington, D. C. He received the degree of D.D. from Middlebury in 1869, and in 1889 that of LL.D. He has published several volumes of sermons, a volume of hymns, "Hymns Pro Patria," and "Ingleside Rhymes," a collection of poems in the Scottish dialect. He writes articles for "The Congregational Review," of which he was for a time an assistant editor; for "Christian Thought," and for "Our Day," of which he is also an associate editor, and his name is familiar to the public as a frequent contributor to "The Independent," "The Congregationalist," "The Sunday-School Times," and other religious papers. Of his ministry in Washington, Prof. Austin Phelps of Andover, one of his instructors, said, "It is the coronation of us all." During this ministry, his church was attended by the leading representatives of the nation, among them Fred. Douglas, who said of him, "He has done more to secure the rights of my race than all the legislation of congress." Many of Dr. Rankin's lyrical pieces, religious and secular, have been set to music. "God be with You" has been translated into many languages, and is everywhere sung as a benediction hymn. He has written several secular songs that caught the public ear: notably, "The Maestro's Daughter," and "Droop Low, To-day, Thou Banner Fair," and "Why Art Thou Silent, Bethlehem?" During Dr. Rankin's presidency of Howard university, it has advanced in number of students, enlargement, popularity, and influence.

Digitized by Google

CODY, William Frederick, scout, was born in Scott county, Ia., Feb. 26, 1845. His father, Isaac Cody, was one of the early pioneers of Kansas, having emigrated west and settled in Salt Creek valley, five miles west of where Leavenworth now stands, in the year 1853. He formed one of the company who laid out the city of Leavenworth and was then chosen as representative in the first Lecompton legislature. He took an active part in making Kansas a free state at a period when the political situation was heated and bitter, and firearms were freely used at political meetings, at one of which he was stabbed and taken to his home in a dying condition.

After this he was obliged to flee from his home and family, sheltering himself where he could. He finally died from exposure in March, 1857. At this time, Russell, Majors & Waddell were employed by the government in carrying stores across the plains, and young Cody hired out to them and in their employ was obliged to visit every military fort and post west of the Missouri river. He became a great favorite among the plainsmen and soldiers, and it was during this period that he had his first experience of Indian fighting, having shot an Indian dead when he was only eleven years old. This kind of a life he led until June, 1861, when he received a message announcing the serious illness of his mother, who had been keeping a wayside inn in Salt Creek valley, called "The Valley Grove House," and which was greatly respected and liked by those who frequented it. She died during his visit, and, as the civil war had then begun and Cody had some record as a plainsman, he was employed as an Indian scout, and served to the close of the war with the 7th Kansas cavalry. Cody had become a dead shot with the rifle, and after the war, when he was employed as hunter by Shoemaker, Miller & Co., constructors of the Kansas Pacific railroad, he showed most remarkable skill and dexterity in killing buffaloes. He entered into a contract with Shoemaker, Miller & Co., for a monthly compensation of $500, to supply their force of laborers with buffalo meat, and in eighteen months he killed 4,280 buffaloes, on which account he received the title of "Buffalo Bill." In the spring of 1868 he re-entered army life and was appointed by General Sheridan chief of scouts for the department of the Missouri and the Platte. He was scout and guide for the 5th cavalry against the Sioux and Cheyennes. He then served with the Canadian river expedition 1868–69, and continued to act in the capacity of scout until 1872, making his headquarters at Fort McPherson, Neb. It was at this time that he was elected representative from the twenty-sixth district of Nebraska in the state legislature. After his term of office expired, Cody was offered the position of guide for the Russian Grand Duke Alexis and his party, who were going out on the plains on a hunting expedition. He accepted the offer and piloted the entire party through their excursion, bringing them safely back without a single accident and loaded down with game. Cody was richly rewarded, receiving in particular from the grand duke a scarf-pin of precious stones as a souvenir. In 1876 the Sioux war was begun, and Cody, who had at this time first started in his theatrical experience with a company of Indians and scouts, disbanded them, joined the 5th cavalry, and in the battle of Indian creek killed, in a hand-to-hand fight, Yellow Hand, a Cheyenne chief. Cody had been initiated into the art of stage performance by Ned Buntline, the well-known author, and, after the Indian war was over, he again turned his attention to the possibility of making for himself a life of excitement which should at the same time prove profitable while surrounding him with the elements which had gone to the construction of his western experience. So he proceeded to collect Indians, cow-boys, scouts, trappers, buffaloes, etc., and produced the Wild West show for the first time in Omaha, Neb., on May 17, 1883. It is said that over 5,000 people paid to witness the mimic representation of scenes and incidents which but a few years before they could have witnessed in reality. The great success of his show and its original character soon gave it a tremendous vogue and he was besieged by applications from all the principal cities of the country. He continued to enlarge his exhibition and improve it, associating with him Nate Salsbury, already experienced and successful in theatrical production, and together they brought into existence a combination such as never was seen before. After exhibiting in all parts of the United States, in 1887 the American exhibition company, which was then making an exhibition of American products and manufactures at Earl's court, London, England, made an offer to Cody and Salsbury, by which they took their show to England and produced the Wild West in connection with the American exhibition, or "Yankeries," as it was called. If it had not been for the Wild West show, the American exhibition would have been a complete failure. As it was, it was patronized by the royal family, including the queen, and became the rage in London, so that the entire experiment proved a great success. After the London exhibition was closed, Cody went on to the continent and played with success in France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Germany, Belgium, returning to America some months later and making a tour through the country. He was at this time worth nearly a million dollars, the most of which he invested in western real estate. Salsbury was worth about as much. Cody afterward again visited Europe and played with success in every principal city as far south as Rome. He was married in 1866 to Louisa Frederici of St. Louis, Mo., a bright, handsome woman. They have two children living.

GILMOR, Robert, merchant, was born at Paisley, Scotland, Nov. 10, 1748, the son of a wealthy manufacturer of that city. At seventeen years of age he became his father's partner. About a year later he landed in Baltimore, Md., with a cargo of goods, which he disposed of to good advantage, and, finding the country to his liking, he settled there, trading with great success. In 1782 he formed a business connection with Robert Morris and Thomas Willing, of Philadelphia, exporters of American products, which resulted in his going to Amsterdam to open a branch establishment. He returned to Baltimore as the head of the firm of Robert Gilmor & Co., a business which made him ultimately one of the millionaires of Baltimore. He died in that city.

DUNCAN, William Wallace, Methodist bishop, was born at Randolph-Macon college, Boydton, Va., Dec. 20, 1839, brother of James Armstrong Duncan, a prominent clergyman of the Methodist church, South, pastor of the Broad street church, Richmond, Va., during the civil war, and from 1868 until his death in 1877 president of Randolph-Macon college, and for many years edited the "Richmond Christian Advocate." Their father, David Duncan, was born in Donegal, Ireland, educated in Scotland; was graduated from the University of Glasgow; entered the English navy in 1810 as midshipman in the coasting service between France and Norway, and in 1817 was engaged in a classical school in Norfolk, Va. When Randolph-Macon college, then located in Boydton, Va., was founded, he was called to the

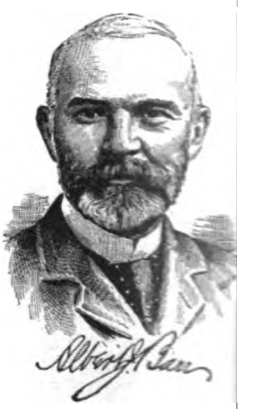
Digitized by Google

chair of ancient languages. The son was educated at Randolph-Macon and Wofford college, Spartanburg, S. C., where he was graduated in 1858. His father left Randolph-Macon college, and went to Wofford in 1854. The son spent one year in Richmond, Va., preparing for the ministry under the direction of his brother, Rev. James A. Duncan, D. D., president of Randolph-Macon, and joined the Virginia conference in 1859. He received appointments in that conference, being confined to station work until December, 1875, when he was assigned work at Wofford college, being elected to the chair of mental and moral science. During his stay at Wofford he was appointed a delegate to the ecumenical conference, London, and had conferred on him by Emory college, Ga., and Central college, Mo., the degree of D.D. In 1886 he was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. His residence is at Spartanburg, S. C.

LONG, Edward Henry, educator, was born in Livonia, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1838, the son of John and Elizabeth (Bean) Long. His father was a farmer, and a descendant of one of the soldiers hired by the British government of one of the German principalities (not Hessian), and brought to this country during the revolution. His grandparents were among the early settlers of western New York, removing to that state from Pennsylvania in 1806. In his early youth he was taught the rudiments of reading, arithmetic and geography by his mother, who, previous to her marriage, had been a teacher. He was educated in the public schools, at New York conference seminary, Charlotteville, N. Y., and at Genesee college, Lima, N. Y. The early death of his father made it necessary for him to provide for himself, and he taught his first country district school during the winter of 1855–57 at the age of eighteen. He taught and attended school alternately for the next six years, when he began teaching as a permanent occupation. He married Elvira J. Wilcox of Mumford, N. Y., July 13, 1864; taught in the Heathcote school, Buffalo, N. Y., during the year 1867; in Briggs' classical school, Buffalo, in 1868, and was principal of one of the public schools of Buffalo from April, 1869, to October, 1870. He then went to St. Louis, and was appointed principal of one of the public schools; was elected, in 1874, assistant superintendent of the St. Louis public schools, and in 1880 was made its superintendent. Prof. Long is a member of the Philosophical club of St. Louis, and has been a close student of psychology and speculative philosophy for many years. He is the author of several papers on educational topics, the most valuable of which are: "Intellectual Training in the Schools," "The Relation of the Kindergarten to the Primary Schools," "The Relation of the School to the Family," and "The Universality of Kindergarten Principles." These papers all treat the subjects from a philosophical standpoint. He has published thirteen annual reports on the St. Louis schools (St. Louis, 1879–80 to 1891–92), several of which contain valuable discussions on educational topics.

TWEEDDALE, William, civil and hydraulic engineer, was born in Boith, Ayrshire, Scotland, May 18, 1823. His parents were Edward Tweeddale and Janet Kerr. He arrived in New York in 1832; was brought up on a farm near Albany, N. Y. In 1850 he entered as a student at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy, N. Y., and was graduated as civil engineer in the class of 1853. After one year's practice in railroad construction, he returned to the institute as instructor in field work. In 1855 he removed to Chicago, where he engaged as a bridge engineer and contractor, and, as such, made some important improvements in wooden lattice bridges. In the fall of 1861 he raised a company in Dubuque, Ia., for the engineer regiment of the west volunteers, and was mustered in at St. Louis as first lieutenant, Company F. Subsequently Lieut. Tweeddale was successively promoted to captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and, for services in the so-called "March to the Sea" campaign, brevet colonel of volunteers. In the New Madrid campaign he was in command of the expedition, designed the appliances, and conducted to successful completion the "New Madrid Canal," the construction of which resulted in the reduction of Island No. 10. After the evacuation of Corinth, he had charge under Gen. McPherson of the opening and maintenance of military railroads. At Vicksburg he cut a canal by cutting down trees and sawing off the stumps 4½ feet below the surface of the water, through bayous for the passage of transports from Ducksport to New Carthage, a distance of twenty-five miles. During the siege he was, at Haines's Bluff, in charge of the construction of fortifications in the rear of the army, and in the campaign from Atlanta to Washington had charge of the bridge train for the army of the Tennessee. In 1867 he removed to Topeka, Kan., where he engaged in the practice of engineering and as contractor for public buildings. Mr. Tweeddale made a special study of the sources and character of the water supply.

BARR, Albert James, journalist, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 12, 1851, son of James P. Barr, a well-known newspaper publisher in western Pennsylvania, and who was born in Greensburg, Pa., Sept. 4, 1822. As a boy and man the father was engaged on the Pittsburg "Post" for his lifetime. He died in 1886, and at that time was the sole editor and proprietor of that influential journal. He was a very prominent democratic politician, and was elected surveyor-general of the state in 1863, the only democrat on the ticket elected. The son was educated at private schools and at the Western university. On leaving school he served for a time as clerk in a bank and as secretary of the Artisan's fire insurance company from 1872 to 1886, when he was elected to the presidency. He withdrew from the active duties of the office on the death of his father, to take the presidency of the "Post" printing and publishing company, and soon became proprietor and manager of the "Post" newspaper. He was a commissioner from Pennsylvania to the Columbian world's fair in



Digitized by Google

1893. He is a director of the Associated press, president of Mercy hospital board, a member of the Duquesne club, and of the New York reform club. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic, and in political faith a democrat.

YOUNG, Charles Elisha, physician, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1858. His father was a successful lawyer of New York city who died in 1863. Through the maternal branch of his family he is connected with Longfellow, Whittier, the Greenleafs, and other distinguished New England families. His grandfather's brother, Simon, was professor of law at Harvard university. His maternal grandfather, Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf, D.D., an eminent divine, founded the Franklin avenue Presbyterian church of Brooklyn after he was fifty years of age. Dr. Young, continuing in the religious belief of his ancestors, was ordained deacon by the Central Presbyterian church of New York in December, 1885. Being left fatherless at the age of five years, and through the mismanagement of his father's estate at an early age largely dependent on his own resources, he removed, with his mother, in 1877, to Amherst, Mass., where he received two years' tuition at the State agricultural college. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Charles S. Cahoon, of Lyndon, Vt., in 1879, and entered the medical department of the University of Vermont in March, 1880. He was beset with many difficulties in trying to acquire an education, and in September, 1880, he found himself in New York, a total stranger, with limited resources. He soon afterward entered the medical department of the University of the city of New York, from which he was graduated in March, 1882. He was appointed on the staff of attending physicians at the Northeastern dispensary, Dec. 13, 1883, continuing until Apr. 5, 1886. He soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, married, and is well and favorably known among the profession. He became a resident Fellow of the New York academy of medicine in March, 1888, of the County medical society in March, 1890, and was elected a member of the New York physicians' mutual aid association Dec. 13, 1888, and vice-president of the Massachusetts agricultural college club of New York in December, 1890. His specialty in practice is obstetrics and diseases of women and children. Dr. Young is known also as an author, among his writings being "Anti-partum Hæmorrhage," "Hydatiform Pregnancy," and various contributions to the subject of medical charity.

CAMMERHOF, John Christoph Frederic, Moravian bishop, was born near Magdeburg, Russia, July 28, 1721. While a student at Jena he met Zinzendorf, and in 1743 entered the seminary at Mariendorf, and adopted the extreme views which then prevailed in Wetteravia. In 1746, when but twenty-five, he was made a bishop and sent to America as assistant to Bishop Spangenburg, who was no supporter of the enthusiastic school, feeling that its sensuous expressions (which may be found abundantly in the great English hymn-book of 1754) were likely to injure the cause. The new bishop plunged into his work with ardent zeal, writing long reports to Zinzendorf and taking a deep and active interest in the work among the Indians. He crossed the wilderness to Shamokin in January, 1748, and was adopted into the Oneida nation in April. In 1750 he undertook an embassy to the Grand council of the Iroquois confederacy at Onondaga, N. Y., ascending the Susquehanna in a canoe with Zeisburger, and crossing the country on foot to the capital of the Senecas. Some of the natives received him warmly and long cherished his memory, but these labors were too much for his strength, and he died at Bethlehem, Apr. 28, 1751. Although not yet thirty, he had baptized eighty-nine Indians in the four years of his ministry in America. (See the "Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society," series II., pp. 175-183.)

RANSOM, Truman Bishop, educator and soldier, was born at Woodstock, Windsor county, Vt., in 1802. His education was completed under Capt. Alden Partridge (q. v.), in whose military school, situated at Norwich, Vt., then at Middletown, Conn., and again at Norwich, he taught until the school was in 1834 incorporated as Norwich university, when he took the chair of natural philosophy and engineering: in 1843 he succeeded to the presidency. He was also major-general of Vermont militia, and democratic nominee for congress in 1840 and for the post of lieutenant-governor in 1846. He was commissioned colonel of the 9th U. S. infantry in March, 1847, led his regiment in the attack on Chapultepec, Mexico, and was killed there Sept. 13, 1847.

PHINIZY, Charles H., railroad president, was born on the Eve plantation near Augusta, Ga., Jan. 16, 1835. His grandfather, Ferdinand Phinizy, an Italian, came to America with Count Rochambeau in 1780 and settled in Pennsylvania, marrying Miss Condon, an Irish woman, and they moved to Georgia. His father was John Phinizy, and his mother, Martha Cresswell, was of Scotch descent, and first-cousin of John A. J. Cresswell. The son was graduated from the Georgia state university in 1853, and then studied engineering under Prof. D. H. Mahan of the West Point U. S. military academy, serving three years as civil engineer constructing the Blue Ridge railroad. He entered the war as lieutenant 10th Georgia infantry and fought gallantly to the end, acting on the staff of Gen. Alfred Cummings, and becoming in 1865 colonel 39th Georgia infantry. After the war he conducted a successful cotton factorage business in Augusta, from 1865 to 1879, when he was elected president Georgia railroad and banking company. In 1881, on the lease of the road, he was made one of the six commissioners in charge, continuing president of the banking company. From 1882 to 1887 he was president of the Augusta cotton factory, and in 1888 became president of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, and of the Western railroad of Atlanta. He was first vice-president of the Augusta national exposition and is director of the Central railroad and banking company, the Port Royal and Augusta railroad, Port Royal and Western Georgia railroad, and of the Augusta factory. Col. Phinizy bravely won his spurs as a soldier, sharing in the bloodiest battles of the war, including Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Sharpsburg, Missionary Ridge, and Vicksburg, surrendering at Greensboro, N. C. He has had a conspicuously successful career in business as a cotton merchant and manufacturer and a railroader and banker, taking the lead in all of these important roles. To enterprise and energy he adds a strong conservatism and wise business judgment, winning his marked success by honorable methods in legitimate lines. Col. Phinizy was married in 1885 to the daughter of Col. Ben C. Yancey.

Digitized by Google

BIDDLE, Nicholas, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 10, 1750. Very early in life he manifested a partiality for the sea, and before the age of fourteen made a voyage to Quebec and in the following year to the West Indies. The vessel in which he sailed was wrecked upon a desert island, and the only life-boat saved being too small to carry all the crew, lots were cast to determine who should remain, and young Biddle was among the number. It was nearly two months before he and his companions were rescued, after suffering extreme hardships. His father, William Biddle, was a son of one of the first settlers and proprietors of the state of New Jersey, from whom he inherited a very large fortune. The wealth and high social position of his family secured for young Nicholas an appointment in the British navy, with the rank of midshipman, in 1770. Extremely anxious to join the Arctic expedition, under the command of Capt. Phipps, afterward Lord Musgrave, and owing to the peculiar dangers of the undertaking, extreme precautions were taken in the fitting out of the vessels and selection of the crews; a positive order being given that no boys should be received on board such an expedition, young Biddle applied to his captain for permission; being refused, he absented himself without leave, and shipped as a seaman on the Carcase. He found among his messmates young Horatio, afterward Adm. Nelson, who had solicited and obtained leave to accompany the exploring party. These youthful adventurers are both said to have been appointed coxswains, a station always assigned to the most active and trusty seamen. The results of this expedition are well known to the public. It penetrated to the latitude of 81° 39′ north, and at one time the vessels were for five days enclosed with mountains of ice, at the peril of instant destruction. A journal of the voyage, kept by Capt. Biddle, was afterward lost with him. At the commencement of the war for independence he enlisted under the standard of his country, and in December, 1775, was appointed a captain in the Continental navy. He commanded the Camden galley, fitted for the defense of the Delaware, but finding this too inactive a service, applied for a command in the fleet under Com. Hopkins in his expedition against New Providence. He was immediately assigned to the Andrew Boria, a brig of fourteen guns and 130 men. New Providence surrendered without opposition, and after refitting at New London, Capt. Biddle was ordered to cruise off the coast of New Foundland to intercept transports and storeships bound for Boston. Two ships from Scotland, with 400 Highland troops on board, were captured before reaching the Banks; and such was his success in taking other prizes, that when he returned to the Delaware, all but five of the crew that had sailed with him from New London had been distributed among the captured vessels, their places being filled by men from the prizes. In 1776 Capt. Biddle was placed in command of the Randolph, a frigate of thirty-two guns, and the first ever launched in America. It was difficult to procure American seamen at this time, and in order to man his ship, he was obliged to take a number of British seamen prisoners of war, who had requested to be taken on. She was not long at sea when all her masts were carried away by a heavy gale, and the English sailors plotted to capture the ship, but their design was frustrated by the resolute and intrepid conduct of Capt. Biddle and his officers. After this episode he put back into Charleston for repairs, then sailed away again and within a fortnight he sailed into the harbor of Charleston, S. C., with four vessels, which proved to be very valuable prizes. Impressed by his success, and encouraged by his spirit and prowess, the state of South Carolina made exertion to fit out an expedition under his command, and four vessels were soon equipped. These were the ship General Moultrie, and the brigs Fair American, Polly, and Notre Dame. So great was the personal attachment to him, and the confidence inspired by his professional conduct and valor, that there was a general emulation in the corps for the honor of serving under him. The Randolph was refitted, and with a consignment of fifty additional men from the 1st regiment of South Carolina Continental infantry, who had been ordered on board to act as marines, she sailed out of Rebellion Roads with her little squadron. They cruised eastward, expecting to fall in with British ships, but finding they had left the coast, proceeded to the West Indies. On the night of March 7, 1778, the fatal accident occurred which ended the life of this worthy officer. Cruising in the West Indies, Capt. Biddle encountered the British ship Yarmouth, a two-decker of sixty-four guns, and Lieut. Barnes of the Randolph immediately hoisting her colors, called out, "This is the Randolph," and fired a broadside into the enemy. Capt. Biddle was wounded soon after the action began, which occasioned some confusion, as at first it was thought he was killed. He was, however, but slightly hurt, and ordering a chair to be brought, was carried forward and encouraged the crew. The Randolph kept up a constant and well-directed fire, and while the contest lasted, appeared to be in a continual blaze, pouring three broadsides into the enemy to one from them. It was about twenty minutes after the action began, and while the surgeon was examining Capt. Biddle's wound, that the magazine of the Randolph exploded, blowing up the ship. Thus prematurely perished, at the age of twenty-seven, as brave an officer as any country could ever boast. In private life his many virtues endeared him to a wide circle of friends. His character was frank and manly, and his manners amiable and modest.

OTEY, James Harvey, first P. E. bishop of the diocese of Tennessee, and thirtieth in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Liberty, Bedford county, Va., Jan. 27, 1800, son of Isaac Otey, a member of the house of burgesses of Virginia, and well-to-do farmer. Of a family of twelve children, James was one of the younger. His advantages for acquiring a school education were superior, and he had his latent love of study fully gratified. He was prepared for college at an excellent school in his neighborhood, entered the University of North Carolina in 1817, and was graduated in the class of 1820, with honors, in *belles-lettres*. Upon graduation, he was made tutor in Latin and Greek, remaining at the university as instructor for three years, when he took charge of a private school at Warrenton, N. C. While conducting this school he took up the study of theology, and fitted himself for orders in the P. E. church under Bishop Ravenscroft, who ordained him both as deacon and priest. In 1827 he removed to Tennessee, locating first at Franklin, then, in 1835, at Columbia, and afterward at Memphis. He was elected bishop of Tennessee, receiving consecration Jan. 14, 1834. In his duties as priest and bishop he never lost interest in his early calling as a pedagogue, and

Digitized by Google

the cause of Christian education, especially in the direction of preparing young men for the ministry, was a constant subject of thought and theme of discussion. With the assistance of Rev. Leonidas Polk he projected and established a school for girls at Columbia, Tenn., and continued the agitation of the subject of his ideal of a southern institution for the education of young men, until it became a reality in the establishment of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn. In this work, also, he was ably seconded by Bishop Polk. Bishop Otey's life was one of hard work and unceasing anxiety. As the pioneer bishop of his church in the Southwest, he had a scattered membership in Arkansas, Louisiana and Indian territory (where he was acting ministering bishop), and in Mississippi and Florida (over which he was provisional bishop), as well as his own diocese of Tennessee. He came to be known as the "Good Bishop," and lived to see each of the sections named organized into dioceses, and placed under the charge of devoted bishops. He was strongly opposed to secession, especially after a reply he received from Secretary Seward in answer to an appeal he made early in 1861, remonstrating against the coercion of the states. He refused to attend the convention of southern bishops held in Georgia, and and took no part in the secession movement. The bishop was a large man, of commanding presence and genial temperament. He published numerous addresses, sermons and charges, and one volume, "The Unity of the Church." He died in Memphis, Tenn., Apr. 23, 1863.

QUINTARD, Charles Todd, second P. E. bishop of Tennessee, and seventy-fifth in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Stamford, Conn., Dec. 22, 1824, son of Isaac Quintard, of Huguenot descent, who was born in Stamford, and died there, in the ninetieth year of his age. Being a prominent citizen, and a man of education and wealth, he gave his son a liberal education, sending him to the celebrated Trinity school in New York city. He afterward studied medicine with the two noted practitioners of the day, James R. Wood and Valentine Mott, and was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1847. He began the practice of his profession at Athens, Ga. In 1851 Dr. Quintard accepted the chair of physiology and pathological anatomy in the medical college at Memphis, Tenn. Here he became one of the editors of the "Medical Recorder." His mind was directed at this time toward the ministry, and he took orders in 1855 as a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, under the direction of Bishop Otey. The next year he was advanced to the priesthood, becoming rector in 1857 of Calvary church, Memphis. At the end of the year he, at the request of Bishop Otey, resigned his charge, and was made rector of the Church of the Advent, Nashville, Tenn. He was elected chaplain of the 1st Tennessee regiment at the beginning of the civil war, uniting with his duties as chaplain those of surgeon and physician. At the close of the war he returned to his parish at Nashville. In the meantime, Bishop Otey having died, Dr. Quintard was, on Sept. 7, 1865, elected bishop of the diocese of Tennessee, and was consecrated at St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1865. He re-established and placed upon a sound financial basis the University of the South at Sewanee, and was its first vice-chancellor. In the interests of the university he visited England several times, and received large gifts of money and books from members of the Established church in Great Britain. He reorganized the institution for girls at Columbia, founded by Bishop Otey, and labored untiringly to promote schemes for the advancement of Christian education in his diocese. Fairmount college, Mont-Eagle, St. Mary's cathedral school, Memphis, St. James's hall, Bolivar, and St. Luke's school, Cleveland, each received help and encouragement at the hands of the bishop. His labors have since been continuous, and his diocese is now (1894), in point of educational advancement, directed by the guiding hand of church organization, a living example to the results to be obtained by persistent and continuous work directed to one end. The inspiration and labor of Bishop Otey have been ably seconded by Bishop Quintard. Columbia college conferred on Bishop Quintard the degree of D.D. in 1866, and Cambridge, Eng., that of LL.D. in 1867.

BALLOU, Hosea, clergyman, was born in Richmond, N. H., Apr. 30, 1771. His father was the Rev. Maturin Ballou, a Baptist clergyman, who had six sons, the youngest of whom, Hosea, became a Universalist. Three of the sons, like their father, were Baptist clergymen, but two, probably influenced by Hosea, became Universalist preachers. The father received no salary for preahcing, and the large family were so poor that they all had to labor with their own hands, and were frequently without food or clothing. Hosea early evinced an ardent desire for knowledge, as did also all his brothers. At that time there were no schools in his native town, and in his father's family neither pen, ink, nor writing paper was to be found. He was his own teacher, and used birch bark as a substitute for paper, and a bit of charcoal in lieu of pen and ink. Nevertheless by the time he was sixteen, he read fluently and wrote decently. The family Bible comprised the entire stock of literature, and from its pages he imbibed his first love of philosophy and poetry, of history and logic, of grammar and rhetoric. He persevered in the pursuit of knowledge, until in the end he ranked with the most gifted and discriminating preachers of his time; and in his own denomination was long esteemed as a father and an oracle. When about eighteen, he was admitted to the Baptist church, under the pastoral care of his father, but soon becoming an avowed Universalist, he was excommunicated from the former society. He began to preach when a little over twenty-one. For two or three years he lived in Rhode Island, teaching school week days, and preaching Sundays, after which he was called upon so often to preach, that he relinquished teaching altogether. In 1794 he settled in the town of Dana, Mass., where he remained seven years, preaching also in the neighboring towns of Oxford and Charlton. At the age of thirty, he removed to Barnard, Vt., officiating also in Woodstock, Hartland and Bethel. While at this place, he wrote and published his "Notes on the Parables" and also his "Treatise on the Atonement." In 1807 he became pastor of the Universalist church at Portsmouth, N. H., where he distinguished himself by his controversial writings, which contributed largely to his fame. In 1815 he removed to Salem, Mass., where he gave utterance to his distinctive opinions on religion. Near

Digitized by Google

the close of 1817, he removed to Boston, where he labored for thirty-five years. Preaching to his own society, however, was only a part of his labor. He answered calls from the adjacent towns and from a distance. In 1819 he established the "Universalist Magazine," which for years he conducted solely by himself, although afterward assisted by the Rev. Thomas Whittemore. Later this magazine became the "Universalist Expositor," and still later the "Universalist Quarterly Review." Up to Mr. Ballou's birth the Universalists were not known as an organized denomination, but he lived to see over a thousand societies established. He was impressed with the importance of providing a denominational literature, to meet the growing demands of the sect which he had done so much to inaugurate, and to this purpose he scattered hymns, essays and controversial papers broadcast. The amount of labor performed by Mr. Ballou is surprisingly great. He preached over 10,000 sermons, and it is estimated that his published writings would make over one hundred volumes. He died in Boston, Mass., June 7, 1852.

TATTNALL, Josiah, naval officer, was born in Bonaventura, near Savannah, Ga., Nov. 9, 1795, son of Josiah Tattnall, governor of Georgia. (See Vol. I., p. 221.) The son was educated in England under the care of his grandfather, who had on the outbreak of the revolutionary war left Georgia and settled in England, remaining loyal to the king, and by reason of such action had his vast estates in Georgia confiscated, but afterward partially restored to his son, George Tattnall, in consideration of his patriotic support of the American cause. His stay in England extended from 1805 till 1811, when he returned to the United States and entered the navy as a midshipman, Jan. 1, 1812. He served throughout the war of 1812, first in the seaman battery on Craney island, Va., and in the battle of Bladensburg, near Washington. He was with Decatur's squadron in the Algerian war. Upon his return to the United States, he was promoted lieutenant Apr. 1, 1818. He served on frigate Macedonian, Pacific station, from 1818 until 1821, and was with Porter's Mosquito fleet on board schooner Jeckall, during 1823 and 1824. In October, 1828, he was promoted first lieutenant on sloop Erin, where he cut out Spanish cruiser Federal, which had confiscated American property during the struggle of the Spanish-American republics for independence. In 1829 he surveyed the location for erecting government fortifications on the Dry Tortugas, Florida. He was employed in protecting American commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, and his vigilance was recognized by the merchants of Vera Cruz and New Orleans in the gift of a service of silver. In December, 1832, at his own request he was relieved of his command, and made experiments with ordnance, and was also interested in the court tidal survey. In November, 1835, he commanded the U. S. bark Pioneer, which carried Santa Anna to Mexico after his surrender by the Texans, who had captured him in battle, to the authorities of the United States. In carrying out this service, Tattnall personally defended Santa Anna from his own countrymen, who had formed a mob to do him bodily harm. Feb. 25, 1838, Capt. Tattnall was made commander, and given charge of the Boston navy yard. In 1843, when in command of the Saratoga, *en route* to the African station, his vessel encountered a hurricane off Cape Ann, Mass., and Tattnall by his skill in cutting away the masts and bringing the ship to anchor, won great professional reputation. In the war with Mexico he commanded the Mosquito division of the squadron, covered the landing of Gen. Scott's army at Vera Cruz, and assisted in the bombardment of the city, and afterward at the forts at Tuspan, where he was severely wounded. For his part in this war the state of Georgia voted him thanks and a sword. On Feb. 5, 1850, he was raised to the rank of captain, and during the Cuban insurrection contributed largely toward preserving peace between the United States and Spain. On Oct. 15, 1857, he was made flag-officer of the Asiatic squadron, and while the allied French and English naval fleets were operating against China, he was a spectator with his flagship, which in the manœuvering, grounded, and was towed off the shoals by the English boats. Tattnall subsequently actively participated in the attack on the Chinese, thus violating the neutrality between the United States and China. His explanation that "blood was thicker than water," was accepted by public opinion and finally by the government. In February, 1861, he resigned his commission in the U. S. navy, and offered his services to the governor of his native state. He was commissioned by Gov. Brown senior flag-officer of the Georgia navy, Feb. 28, 1861. Upon the formation of the Confederate navy in March, 1861, Tattnall was made captain and given command of the naval defences of Georgia and South Carolina. He defended Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 7, 1861, and conducted attacks on the blockading squadron at the mouth of the Savannah river, constructed batteries, and materially hindered the operations of the Federal naval forces. He in March, 1862, relieved Franklin Buchanan, who was wounded on board the Merrimac in its encounter with the Monitor in Hampton Roads, and afterward commanded the Merrimac and the naval defences of Virginia waters. In April, 1862, he steamed to Hampton Roads with gunboats and the Merrimac, cutting out three merchant vessels and retiring to the navy yard at Norfolk. On May 11, 1862, he was forced to abandon the navy yard and evacuate Norfolk and the peninsula, and in order to prevent the Merrimac falling in the hands of the Federal forces he destroyed her near Craney island, and he resumed command of the naval defences of Georgia. A court of inquiry, convened at his request to investigate the loss of the Merrimac, censured him for destroying the vessel without offering battle to the Federal fleet, and for not using her further in the defence of the James river. On July 5, 1862, a regular court-martial met in Richmond at his demand, and after thorough investigation, honorably acquitted him. To his defence of the Savannah river he brought all his experience and skill, but in January, 1865, was obliged to destroy all his fleet to prevent their capture. He then repaired to Augusta, where he was included in the parole of the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army. In June, 1866, he left Augusta for Nova Scotia, having obtained permission from the war department to leave the country. He took up a residence at Halifax, but upon exhausting his limited resources he in 1870 returned to the United States and located in Savannah, where he was appointed inspector of the port, an office created for him. He served for seventeen months, when he died, and the office was abolished. The date of the death of Com. Tattnall is June 14, 1871. Charles C. Jones, the historian, assisted by J. R. F. Tattnall, the commodore's son, prepared "The Life of Commodore Tattnall," published in Savannah, Ga., in 1878.

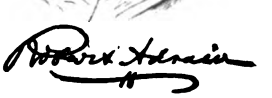
Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

ROWLAND, William, shipjoiner, was born at Long Bridge farm, now called Monmouth Junction, South Brunswick township, Middlesex county, N. J., Apr. 28, 1828, the oldest son of James Rowland and Elizabeth McDowell. His ancestors on his father's side were of Welsh extraction. His mother's ancestors emigrated to this country from Ireland in the early part of the seventeenth century. Thirteen of the family sailed on the same ship. The captain becoming aware that they were possessed of a large amount of money, and were bringing it with them, kept the ship out for many weeks with the intention of starving them to death and securing the treasure. He actually succeeded in killing ten of their number in this way, but the crew and the few remaining passengers finally discovered his intentions, brought the vessel in themselves, and baffled his purpose. Andrew McDowell, his grandfather, was a soldier of the Continental army and fought at Monmouth, Trenton and other battles of the revolutionary war, retiring with the rank of lieutenant. William Rowland obtained his education at the country school of his native place during the winter seasons, and at other times assisted his father on the farm. At eighteen years of age he went to New York and was apprenticed to Youngs & Cutter, the leading shipjoiners of the city, and served his time—three years—with them, thoroughly mastering the trade by practical work at the bench. He then commenced the business for himself with little capital, and was moderately successful, but in 1852 concluded to go to the Pacific coast and sailed for San Francisco. After reaching there he worked for a short time as a shipjoiner on the steamer Brother Jonathan, and on her completion accepted the position of carpenter of the same vessel, but after two or three trips to the Isthmus of Panama returned to New York. During these trips, however, he supplemented his mechanical skill by a knowledge of the actual requirements of a ship, which could be learned in no other way, and thus prepared himself for the work which has made his name famous among the shipbuilders of this country, as well as of Europe, so that ships of his finishing are found on every sea, and it is conceded that in his line he has no superior. On returning to New York he commenced work for William Collier, a prominent shipbuilder of that day, his first work being the making of a model of the steamship Black Warrior of the New Orleans and New York line. This model attracted much attention at the exhibition at the Crystal palace in New York in 1856. Soon after this he again began business for himself in New York. Making the drawings and designs himself, as well as personally superintending the work, with a knowledge acquired by years of such varied experience as few men have, his work was accepted as a standard of excellence, and orders came in faster than he could fill them. Among the noted vessels of his earlier finishing may be mentioned the brig Handy King, the steamers De Soto and Bienville of the New Orleans and New York line, the John P. King of the Charleston line and the Mississippi of the Savannah line. All these steamers were afterward sold to the U. S. government, by whom Mr. Rowland was employed to transform them into men-of-war for service during the rebellion, and also to do much other work of that nature. He also did all the designing and finishing of the steamers Narragansett, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island of the Stonington line. In 1871 he became connected with John Roach in the Delaware river iron shipbuilding and engine works at Chester, Pa. During the life of that famous man he designed and superintended the finishing of all the ships built at these works, about 180 in number, including the well-known Dolphin, Atlanta, and Chicago of the U. S. navy, the City of Pekin and the City of Tokio of the Pacific Mail line, and the Kansas City, City of Augusta, Tallahassee, Chattahoochee, and Nacoochee of the Savannah line. When the City of Rome was in course of construction in England, Mr. Rowland was offered strong inducements to superintend her finishing, but Mr. Roach, who depended on him for designs and superintendence for all the ships built at their great works at Chester, would not listen to the proposition, nor did Mr. Rowland desire to discontinue, even for a season, his labors in this country, so that the position was declined. During the entire period that he was connected with Mr. Roach in the works at Chester, he carried on a separate business of his own in East Ninth street, New York, and among many other vessels finished the Pilgrim, Puritan, and Priscilla, of the Fall river line. The latter was completed in 1894 and acknowledged to be the finest vessel afloat. He also finished all the ships owned by the Old Dominion line of steamers. Mr. Rowland was for many years a director in the Atlantic coast line, known as the Livingston and Fox line of steamers, and in the Charleston line. He is now (1894) a director in the Old Dominion line, in the Cuba Mail (Ward line) and in the Morgan iron works. Mr. Rowland resides in New York city, and has a very handsome country-seat at New Brunswick, N. J. He married Jane de Gau of New York city, Jan. 15, 1852. They have had six children, three of whom, two daughters and one son, are living (1894). Their eldest child, Jennie, married Col. Robert Adrain of New Brunswick, president of the senate of New Jersey, 1891–93. (See index.) Their daughter, Grace, married Dr. Ferdinand Riva, a practicing physician of Milltown, N. J. William Ross Rowland, the son, is engaged in business in New York and resides with his parents.

ADRAIN, Robert, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 17, 1853, the only son of Garnett Bowditch Adrain, a prominent lawyer of that city, and an alumnus of Rutgers college, who represented his district in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses, during the exciting period that closed with the outbreak of the rebellion. He was distinguished in congress for his graceful oratory, and as a pronounced anti-Lecompton democrat. In January, 1861, he offered the resolution of thanks to Maj. Anderson for his defence of Fort Sumter. His grandfather, Dr. Robert Adrain (see Vol. I., p. 347), a native of Ireland, was one of the ablest mathematicians of his day, and intimately associated with Prof. Bowditch. He was professor of mathematics at Columbia and afterward occupied the same chair at Rutgers. The grandson was educated at Rutgers college, and was graduated in 1873. He then entered his father's office at New Brunswick, and studied law under his direction, being admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1876, and as counselor at law a few years later. On his father's



Digitized by Google

death he succeeded to his business, and has also built up a large practice himself. Being from boyhood in contact with public men, he naturally took an interest in politics, and became an ardent supporter of the democratic party, in which his ability and genial disposition combined to make him popular. In 1888 he was elected state senator from Middlesex county for the full term of three years, and was re-elected in 1891 by an increased majority. Senator Adrain was elected president of the senate of New Jersey in 1891, and successively re-elected in 1892 and 1893. At the close of each session he was complimented by both parties for the ability and efficiency with which he had discharged the duties of his position. In 1890 he was appointed by Gov. Abbett as a member of his personal staff with the rank of colonel, and Gov. Werts conferred the same honor on him in 1893. Col. Adrain was appointed prosecutor of the Pleas of Middlesex county, in 1890, and continued to hold the position for several years. On Dec. 25, 1884, he was married to Jennie, daughter of Wm. Rowland of New York city. (See Vol. V., p. 449.)

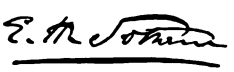
SOTHERN, Edward Askew, comedian, was born in Liverpool, Apr. 1, 1826, the son of a ship-broker in good circumstances. He received his education under the instruction of a private tutor, and later studied in London, it being the intention of his family that he should become a surgeon. His work in the dissecting room of the hospitals proved most distasteful to him, and he next turned his attention to the study of theology. After three years spent as a theological student, he decided that he was best fitted for the career of an actor, and after appearing several times as an amateur, made his *début* as Othello at the Theatre Royal in the island of Jersey. He declined an engagement offered him by the management at a salary of thirty-five shillings a week, but soon afterward was glad enough to accept one at a salary of fifteen shillings a week. For several years he was a member of stock companies in different provincial towns, gaining training and command of his art through the wide range of parts assigned him at different times. He came to the United States in 1852, and made his American *début* in Boston as Dr. Pangloss. "My failure," he wrote later, "was complete, although the audience was kind enough, because I was a stranger, to call me before the curtain; but the papers cut me up mercilessly and unanimously, and I had common sense enough to know that their remarks were strictly true. I was in the end dismissed for incapacity. I then went to the Howard athenæum to play juvenile parts at a reduced salary, but I was again dismissed for incapacity." Leaving Boston, Sothern was successively a member of stock companies playing in New York, Washington and Baltimore, appearing in the latter city under the management of Laura Keene. In 1854 he became a member of the company of James W. Wallack, of New York city. He studied hard during the four years that he remained with Wallack, and availed himself of every opportunity for his advancement. His waiting and working were finally abundantly rewarded, and when in January, 1857, he was called, on three days' notice, to play Armand Duval to the Camille of Matilda Heron, he played with such brilliancy and finish that he was several times called before the curtain on the opening night. Sothern left Wallack's in 1858, and became a member of Laura Keene's company at her New York theatre, and in the first American production of Tom Taylor's "American Cousin," he was cast for the part of Lord Dundreary. The part was so small that at first he refused to undertake it, but in the end he reconsidered his resolution, and having obtained permission to re-write the part to suit himself, played it with so much satire and exquisite humor that it was mainly due to his efforts that the piece enjoyed a long run. He continued for a number of years to elaborate and expand the part until he made it the most distinctive success of his career. In 1861, he visited London, and for 496 nights was seen at the Haymarket as Lord Dundreary, being greeted with large and delighted audiences until the last. During the next twenty years, he appeared with success and profit as a star in the United Kingdom, America and Australia. Lord Dundreary was the character in which he was most frequently seen, but his David Garrick, his Fitz-Altamont in the "Crushed Tragedian," and his Sidney Spoonbill in the "Hornet's Nest," were bits of acting, masterly in their delicacy, finish and effervescent humor. He was a man of fine intellect and cultured taste, and his range of reading was wide and discriminating. As a companion, he was brilliant and fascinating. He was a noted practical joker, but his pranks, as one of his friends remarked, never made an enemy or left a sting behind. He is represented in the illustration in his favorite character of Dundreary. He died in London on Jan. 20, 1881, after a long illness, and was buried in the cemetery at Southampton.

SOTHERN, Edward Lytton, comedian, was born in the United States on June 27, 1856, the eldest son of Edward Askew Sothern. He went on the stage in 1862 with his father. His *début* as an adult actor was made at Drury Lane theatre, London, on July 24, 1872, as Capt. Vernon in "The American Cousin." On Sept. 16th following, he appeared as Bertie in "Home" at the Walnut street theatre in Philadelphia. In 1873 he played Veandore in "The Marble Heart." In 1874, after organizing a company for his father in the United States, he played juvenile-rôles at the Theatre Royal in Birmingham, England. The following season he appeared as Bertie in "Home," at the Haymarket and Olympic theatres in London. He then sailed for Australia and traveled as a star in that country, playing Lord Dundreary, David Garrick and other favorite rôles of his father. On Apr. 14, 1879, he came forward at the Royal theatre, London, as Cecil Leighton in "Crutch and Toothpick," a comedy written by George R. Sims. When E. A. Sothern died, the son traveled through the English provinces in his father's repertoire; in 1883 he made a tour of the United States in the same pieces. He returned to London in 1884 and played for a time at the Criterion. Among other characters in which he was seen was Adolphus Birkett in "Betsey." He died in London on March 11, 1887, of peritonitis. His death cut short what would doubtless have proved a distinguished career, as his powers were fast ripening and maturing when he died.

SOTHERN, Edward H., actor, was born in New Orleans, La., Dec. 6, 1859. He was the second son of Edward Askew Sothern, famous as Lord Dundreary, and like his father he had a natural predilec

Digitized by Google

tion for the stage. He was taken to London when he was a child of five years and received his education there. His father desired that he should become a painter, and in furtherance of this design he studied drawing for some time, He accompanied his father on the latter's visits to the United States in 1875 and 1879, and during his two visits, despite his father's objections, he decided to become an actor, and made his first appearance as the Cabman in "Sam," at the Park theatre, New York city. The story of his first appearance is amusing. "My father was a severe stage manager. He was on the stage when I made my entrance on that memorable occasion, and I walked toward him. I could not utter a word, and I shall never forget my sensations when I heard my father exclaim, 'Why don't you say something? can't you speak?' It never occurred to me that people could talk to one another on the stage and not be overhead, and I supposed the entire audience heard what my father said. My chagrin was intolerable, and I got off the stage as quickly as possible." Following his *début*, he was for some months a member of the stock company playing at the museum in Boston, and then joined his father's company and returned to England, John McCullough, while playing a London engagement, invited him to become a member of his company, and he returned with Mr. McCullough to America. At the end of his season's engagement, he went back to England and for two seasons was seen at the Criterion, Standard, Royalty and other London theatres. In 1882 he traveled in company with his brother, Lytton Sothern, playing low comedy parts in the various cities of England. In August, 1883, he returned to America, and became the leading comedian in the company of John McCullough. After this he took part in the production of the "Fatal Letter," at the Union Square theatre, New York city. In 1884 he produced "Whose are They?" a farce written by himself, in Boston, Brooklyn and New York, and in the following year traveled with this play under the management of J. P. Smith. Attracted by his clever work Charles Frohman engaged him for a production of "Nita's First." After this he appeared in "Three Wives to One Husband," and later supported Estelle Clayton in "Favette," at the Union Square theatre, New York, and on tour in the country. In 1884 he appeared with Helen Dauvray in "Mona," at the Star theatre. He remained a member of Miss Dauvray's company after that lady assumed the direction of the Lyceum theatre, and during her two seasons at that house played Capt. Gregory in "One of Our Girls," Prosper Courmant in "A Scrap of Paper," Dr. Lee in "Met by Chance," Ernest Vane in "Peg Woffington" and Wildrake in "The Love Chase." At the close of his engagement with Miss Dauvray, Mr. Sothern was engaged by Daniel Frohman for the part of Jack Hamilton in "The Highest Bidder," a play which had a long and profitable career in New York city and on tours. More recently Mr. Sothern has been seen in the principal rôles of "The Maister of Woodbarrow," "Editha's Burglar," "The Great Pink Pearl" and "Lord Chumley." His professional training has been an adequate one, and he is master of his art. Among the younger comedians no one has done better or more creditable work than Mr. Sothern. His "Captain Letterblair" was received with great favor.



BIENVILLE, Jean Baptiste le Moyne, Sieur de, founder of New Orleans, and French governor of Louisiana, was born in Montreal, Canada, Feb. 24, 1680, the son of Charles Le Moyne, Sieur de Longueuil, the French pioneer, who lived among the Huron tribe of Indians, and whose three other sons, Iberville, Serigny, and Châteauguay also played important parts in the early history of Louisiana. Bienville at an early age served in the French navy, and while on board the ship Pelican, was severely wounded in an action off the coast of New England. In 1699 his brother Iberville was despatched from France to explore the country adjacent to the mouth of the Mississippi river, and to build a fort there, and Bienville accompanied the expedition. They founded a settlement at Biloxi, and Sauvolle was left in command, while Bienville constructed a fort fifty-four miles above the mouth of the river. Meanwhile Iberville returned to France where he obtained a commission appointing Sauvolle governor of Louisiana, but the following year Sauvolle died, and Bienville succeeded him and transferred the seat of government to Mobile. In 1704 his brother Châteauguay brought seventeen settlers from Canada, and a number of French women were sent from France by the king to be married to the settlers. Iberville soon after died and dissensions arose among the settlers, and Bienville quarreled with La Salle, the royal commissioner, who accused him of serious misconduct, and secured his recall, but his successor died upon the voyage from France, and Bienville remained in power. Attempts at cultivation of the land by Indian labor failed, and he asked the home government to send negroes from the Antilles in exchange for the Indians. The colony suffered many vicissitudes from disease and famine, owing to inability to get labor in the fields. In 1712 a royal charter was given by the king of France to Antoine Crozat, which granted the exclusive right to trade with Louisiana for fifteen years, and also to introduce slaves from Africa. In 1713 Cadillac was sent out as governor, with a commission for Bienville as lieutenant-governor, but being unable to agree, the governor sent Bienville upon an expedition to the Natchez tribe of Indians, in the hopes that he would lose his life. He, however, secured the Indians' friendship. The next year Epinay superseded Cadillac, and Bienville was restored to favor, and was given the decoration of the cross of St. Louis. This same year Crozat surrendered his charter, and a new colony was founded by Law's Mississippi company, which brought over a new commission appointing Bienville governor. In 1718 he established a new settlement in the Mississippi river which was named New Orleans, to which he transferred the seat of government in 1723. Being accused of malfeasance in office he was summoned to France in 1724, and he was removed, together with his brother, Châteauguay. Before leaving he established a code of laws known as the "code noir," which regulated the condition of slaves, banished the Jews, and prohibited every form of religion except the Roman Catholic. This code remained in force until Louisiana was purchased by the United States, and much of it still exists. Bienville was reinstated in 1733, but was again removed in 1740 in consequence of being unsuccessful in his expeditions against the Chickasaws, and returned to France in 1743, where he died in 1765.

Digitized by Google

WELLS, William, soldier, was born in Waterbury, Vt., Dec. 14, 1837, the son of William W. Wells, who was a prominent business man in Waterbury, being a member of the eleventh council of censors of Vermont, and holding many responsible local offices. He was of a good English family, being the seventh in direct descent from Hugh Wells, who came to New England from Essex, England, in 1635. Of his ten children, nine of whom were boys, William was the third. He received his academic education at Barre, Vt., and Meriden, N. H. From the age of nineteen until the spring of 1861, he was his father's assistant in his extensive business. After the outbreak of the rebellion he, with three brothers, became soldiers of the army of the Union. On Sept. 9, 1861, William Wells enlisted as a private soldier and assisted in raising Company C of the 1st regiment, Vermont cavalry; was sworn into the United States service, Oct. 3, 1861; promoted first lieutenant, Oct. 14, 1861, and captain, Nov. 18, 1861; promoted major, Oct. 30, 1862; colonel, June 4, 1864; appointed brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, Feb. 22, 1865, and May 19, 1865, upon the personal solicitation of Gens. Sheridan and Custer, he was commissioned a brigadier-general; appointed brevet major-general of volunteers, March 30, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service," having received more promotions than any other Vermont officer during the war. He distinguished himself repeatedly in action: was in the thickest of the fight at Orange Court House, Va., Aug. 2, 1862, and commanded the 2d battalion, 1st Vermont cavalry, in the repulse of Stuart's cavalry at Hanover, Pa., June 30, 1863. In the famous and desperate cavalry charge on Round Top, Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, he commanded the leading battalion, rode by the side of Gen. Farnsworth, the brigade general, and, almost by a miracle, came out unharmed, while his commander fell in the midst of the enemy's infantry. Eight days later in the savage cavalry melée at Boonsboro, Md., he was wounded by a sabre cut. At Culpeper Court House, Va., Sept. 13, 1863, he charged the enemy's artillery with his regiment and captured a gun, and was again wounded by a shell. After the return of the regiment from Kilpatrick's raid in March, 1864, Maj. Wells was detached, and placed in command of the 7th Michigan cavalry (which had lost its commander) for a month. He commanded a battalion in Sheridan's cavalry battle of Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864, in which Gen. Stuart, the greatest Confederate cavalry general, was killed. In the cavalry fight at Tom's Brook, Va., Oct. 9, 1864, Gen. Wells commanded a brigade of Custer's division; and at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, his brigade took a foremost part in turning the rout of the morning into a decisive victory at nightfall, capturing forty-five of the forty-eight pieces of artillery taken from Early's fleeing army. He served under Gens. Kilpatrick, Sheridan and Custer; was with the former in his famous raid on Richmond, and with Wilson in his daring foray to the south of that city. At Appomattox on the morning of the surrender of the army of northern Virginia, his brigade had started on its last charge and was stopped by Gen. Custer in person. From Sept. 19, 1864, to Apr. 9, 1865, he was several times in command of the 3d cavalry division. The departure of Sheridan and Custer for Texas left him as the ranking officer and last commander of the cavalry corps.

At the grand review of the army of the Potomac in Washington, D. C., May 22, 1865, he commanded the 2d brigade, Custer's division of the cavalry corps, which led the advance. A medal of honor was awarded Gen. Wells by congress "for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863." His military career may be summarized by saying that he participated in seventy cavalry engagements, in eighteen of which he led a brigade or division, and his service in the field was continuous, from the date of his muster in, until the close of the war. Jan. 15, 1866, he was honorably mustered out of the United States service. The official record speaks for itself, and Gen. Wells's military career throughout four years and a half in the war of the rebellion evinces the highest personal qualities of a cavalry commander, combining coolness, promptness, and daring intrepidity with most thoughtful consideration for his men. Soon after Gen. Wells's return to civil life he became a partner in a firm of wholesale druggists at Waterbury. In 1868 they transferred their business to Burlington, which was thereafter his residence. He represented the town of Waterbury in the legislature of 1865–66, being chairman of the military committee, and an influential legislator. In 1866 he was elected adjutant-general of Vermont and held the office until 1872, when he succeeded Gen. Stannard as collector of customs for the district of Vermont, a position which he filled with efficiency and credit for thirteen years. At the end of this time he resumed his active connection with the business house known the world over as the Wells and Richardson company. In 1886 he was state senator from the county of Chittenden. He was active in veteran soldiers' societies; was one of the presidents of the Reunion society of Vermont officers, and president of the Society of the 1st Vermont cavalry. He was one of the trustees, and first president of the Vermont soldiers' home, and was a member of the Gettysburg commission in 1889–90. He was the first commander of the Vermont commandery of the Loyal legion, and would have been re-elected had he lived until the coming annual meeting of the commandery. He was a member of Stannard post No. 2, G. A. R., department of Vermont, and would have been made department commander several years ago, had he been willing to accept an election as such. He was a member of the Vermont society of the Sons of the American revolution. Gen. Wells was identified with many important business enterprises in this city, being president of the Burlington trust company, president of the Burlington gas light company, president of the Burlington board of trade; director in the Burlington cold storage company, director in the Rutland railroad company, director in the Champlain transportation company. He was a member and a vestryman of St. Paul's church: he was one of the trustees of the Young men's Christian association of Burlington, and one of its most liberal supporters. Few men, if any, touched the life of the community in which he lived, in so many important capacities. He was married in January, 1866, to Arahannah Richardson, of Fitchburg, Mass., and leaves her, with a son, Frank R., and a daughter, Bertha R., to mourn the loss of a loving husband and father. His sudden death from *angina pectoris* removed, while in the prime of active life, a most genial, courteous and kind-hearted man, a gallant soldier and one of the most respected citizens of the Green Mountain state. He died Apr. 29, 1892, in New York city.

PECK, Theodore Safford, soldier, was born in Burlington, Vt., March 22, 1843, son of Theodore A. Peck and Delia H. S. Peck. His early education was acquired at the public schools, preparatory to entering the University of Vermont. He was but

Digitized by Google

eighteen years of age when the civil war opened, and at once enlisted as a private in the 1st regiment Vermont cavalry, Sept. 1, 1861. He was mustered into the U. S. service Nov. 1, 1861; promoted regimental quartermaster-sergeant, 9th Vermont infantry, June 25, 1862; second lieutenant Jan. 7, 1863; first lieutenant June 10, 1864; acting regimental quartermaster and adjutant, also acting assistant adjutant-general, aide-de-camp, and brigade quartermaster, 2d brigade, 2d division, 18th army corps; appointed captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. volunteers, March 11, 1865, and assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 24th army corps. He served on the staffs of Gens. Stannard, Wistar, Joseph H. Potter, Donohue and E. H. Ripley. Present in action at Middletown and Winchester, Va., May 24 and 25, 1862, with the Vermont cavalry; at Winchester in August, and at Harper's Ferry, September, 1862, with the 9th Vermont infantry. At the latter place, with his regiment, he was captured and paroled; at the siege of Suffolk, Nansemond, Edenton Road, and Blackwater, May, 1863; Yorktown and Gloucester Court House, Va., July and August, 1863; Young's Cross Roads, N. C., December, 1863; Newport Barracks, Feb. 2, 1864, where he received a medal of honor from congress for distinguished gallantry in action; Swansboro and Jacksonville, N. C., May, 1864; Fort Harrison, Va., Sept. 29, 30, 1864, where he was wounded; Fair Oaks, Va., Oct. 29, 1864; special duty commanding a battalion of the 9th Vermont regiment, Nov. 1, 1864, in New York city; in the trenches at the siege and capture of Richmond, winter and spring of 1864–65, and with the 3d brigade, 3d division, 24th army corps, entered Richmond, Va., at the surrender, Apr. 3, 1865. He was mustered out of the service June 23, 1865. He was offered two commissions in the regular army at the close of his volunteer service, which were declined. Upon his return to his home in Vermont he was appointed chief-of-staff with rank of colonel by Gov. John W. Stewart, and afterward for eight years colonel of the first and only regiment of infantry of the National guard of the state. In 1869 he was made assistant adjutant-general of the G. A. R., department of Vermont; in 1872 was elected senior vice-commander, and in 1876–77 department commander. In 1881 he was appointed adjutant-general of the state, with rank of brigadier-general, which office he has since held, having received the unanimous vote of the Vermont legislature at its several biennial sessions. He is a charter member of the Vermont commandery, military order of the Loyal Legion, and was vice-president-general of the national society, sons of American revolution. Gen. Peck was appointed by President Harrison a member of the board of visitors of the U. S. military academy at West Point, N. Y., in 1891. In private life he is engaged in the general insurance business.

HARRIS, Townsend, first U. S. minister to Japan, was born at Sandy Hill, Washington county, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1803. His ancestors were Welsh, and emigrated to America with Roger Williams. Townsend was educated partly by his mother, a woman of noble character and stately presence, and partly at the district school. At the age of fourteen he removed to New York city; was employed as clerk in a drug store, and, by industry and skill, became, subsequently, a prominent dealer in crockery and earthenware. He studied French, Spanish and Italian, systematically read the best literature, was a close student of natural history, and an observer of stars, plants and animals. He was a democrat, but always refused to accept a salaried office; was one of the founders of the New York free college (now the College of the city of New York) and of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals; served for several years on the board of education, and was its president in 1846–47. In 1848 he sailed as supercargo on one of his own vessels to the South Pacific ocean, visiting all the Asiatic countries on the Indian ocean. In 1854 he was American consul at Ning-Po, China, when he was summoned home by Secretary-of-state Marcy, who wished him to undertake the formidable task of making a treaty with Japan. Com. Perry had just opened Japan, and President Pierce decided that Mr. Harris was the best person to finish up the work. Mr. Harris went to Japan in 1856, taking with him his interpreter, Mr. Henokery, and resided at Shimoda for nearly two years before he could induce the Japanese emperor to conclude the treaty, which was finally signed July 29, 1858, at 8 P. M. On Jan. 1, 1859, three ports were open to foreign residents. Mr. Harris subsequently resigned his position as minister to Japan, and returned to New York city. He also made, in 1856, a new treaty for the United States with Siam. He was a man of wide culture, of sterling integrity, of great moral strength, and of singularly upright character. Mr. Harris never married. He died in New York city Feb. 25, 1878.

GRIFFIN, Charles P., legislator, was born in Henrietta, Lorain county, O., Sept. 3, 1842, third son of Robert W. and Harriet (Beach) Griffin. His early years were spent on his father's farm, and attending district school. In 1856, when fourteen years old, he began a course at Oberlin college, which was interrupted by teaching to gain means to defray his expenses. In April, 1861, at the first call for troops, he enlisted as a private in the famous 7th Ohio infantry, but his health failed by reason of exposure incident to the service, and after a few months he returned home, and resumed his studies at Oberlin, taking the teacher's course. He then became one of the proprietors of the Oberlin business college, and continued his connection with that institution until 1866, when he established and took charge of the Hillsdale business college at Hillsdale, Mich. He was one of the trustees of Hillsdale college, and took an active part in rebuilding that institution after it was destroyed by fire in 1875, one of its largest buildings, Griffin hall, being named in his honor. In 1868 he removed to Toledo, O., which has ever since been his home, and engaged in the real estate and insurance business. From 1874–79 he made New York his business headquarters, and from 1879–83 Chicago. Since 1883 he has been profitably engaged in real estate and farming at Toledo. In 1887 he was nominated by acclamation, and was elected by 500 majority to the legislature, was re-elected in 1889 by a majority of 1,000, and again elected in 1891 by over 1,500 majority. In this body Mr. Griffin is the republican leader. In his six years' service as a legislator he has introduced and carried through to a successful issue more measures of a general nature that have become laws for the benefit of the whole people than any other member. Among the measures introduced by him was the bill to establish a marine force to protect the cities on the lake against invasion in case of an attack

Digitized by Google

by foreign foes. In 1891 he was a prominent candidate for gubernatorial honors, and has been frequently mentioned as a candidate for congress. On March 8, 1870, he married Isabella, daughter of Dr. H. L. and Eliza (Purdy) Harris of Bellevue, O., and has three children.

TAYLOR, George H., physician, was born in Williston, Vt., Jan. 4, 1821. His early educational advantages were limited. He learned the alphabet from the letters upon the family cook-stove, and was grounded in arithmetic by his father. He attended the common school and the select school of the village. The main part of his education was acquired through the reading of such books as fell in his way. He early developed a strong liking for chemistry, and with the most primitive apparatus performed the rudimentary experiments of the science. He possessed himself of Liebig's works, which were to him a revelation, and this class of subjects thereafter became of vital import to him. Before he was eighteen he engaged in teaching in the common schools of his native town. One year later a large class of young men and women, most of whom were his seniors, availed themselves of his wider knowledge to fit themselves for a higher standard of teaching. He was chosen the first superintendent of the town schools. While thus engaged, his health broke down, and before he reached his majority he was a confirmed invalid. All attempts to discover some remedy for his ailments proved unavailing. Mistrust of both the science and the practitioners of medicine led him to investigate for himself. He was early convinced that as the constitutions of the lower animals evidently possessed the conditions required for maintaining uninterrupted health, and as the human species had evidently the same organism, there must be some law of conduct by which the latter might secure the immunity from disease enjoyed by the former. In order to become thoroughly equipped for these researches he first applied himself to the regular study of medicine, graduating from the New York medical college in 1852, after a preliminary course in the medical department of Harvard. Dr. Taylor then began practice in the city of New York, at the same time continuing his investigation of physiological science. He first devoted much time to hydropathy. The use of compressed air, and the remedial effects of electrolysis, next claimed his attention. His researches impressed the one fact, that of the effective use that the human organism makes of oxygen, and that the most simple and natural solution of the fundamental problem was the development of the systemic oxidizing functions as the means by which the organism is relieved of its incompletely used, its extraneous and its injurious ingredients. This effect could be secured, not merely by increasing the capacity and motory power of the chest, which only supplies the required elements, but by causing a wholesome increased demand for oxygen from the bodily fluids and tissues, the two purposes co-operating, either being insufficient alone. He found, by many measurements taken of the chests of the invalid class, that the elasticity and power of adaptation of the chest to the physiological exigencies of the vital system is in every case diminished, often to an alarming extent. To remove this defect Dr. Taylor, by means of very simple methods of training, increased the circumference measure of the chests of the feeblest chronic invalids, and proved that by the use of such means good health is capable of restoration, even in instances supposed beyond the reach of remedies. He was convinced that oxidation, coupled with remedies whereby nutrition is strengthened, is nature's only way of overcoming disease. Patients who were able to indulge in physical exercise were readily cured, but the many patients who were completely incapacitated for exertion of any sort, were debarred. Having heard of institutions at Stockholm, Sweden, which successfully maintained a system similar to his, Dr. Taylor in 1858 went thither, and spent some time in the practical study of the Swedish operations. He found, however, that the Swedish cure concerned itself almost wholly with merely weakly individuals, whereas he purposed to cure chronic invalids of long standing. He amplified and improved upon the Swedish system, with the gratifying result of granting renewed health, or marked relief, to every sort of chronic invalid who consulted him. Finding that the massage, so beneficial to the patient, exhausted the operator, and that skillful operators were difficult to train, Dr. Taylor in 1864 introduced mechanical massage which, put into practice, was found to produce all the effects of the manual form, and to a much greater extent, also producing effects of a highly remedial character, not discernible in the manual form. Dr. Taylor in his researches discovered that in the numerous affections, within and without the pelvis, both of men and women, and variously manifested, were traceable to one nearly uniform cause, and that easily and painlessly removed or remedied, his method being simply to induce a wholesome circulation of the blood throughout the afflicted parts. Dr. Taylor has embodied his researches in this direction in two volumes: "Health for Women," and "Pelvic and Hernial Therapeutics." He places the cure of even the most intractable cases in the hands of the sufferers themselves, and enables them to do what no physician, however ably equipped, can do for them. Dr. Taylor has embodied his investigations in "An Exposition of the Swedish Movement Cure, Including an Historical Sketch;" "Paralysis and Affections of the Nerves, and Their Treatment by Vibratory Motion;" "Health for Women: Describing Methods of Self-cure;" "Health by Exercise;" "Massage: Principles and Processes of Manual Treatment;" "Massage: Principles and Processes for Mechanical Applications, and the Diseases for Which These are Appropriate;" "Pelvic and Hernial Therapeutics: Radical and Permanent Cure of Diseases of the Pelvis and Its Contents, Superseding Gynæcological Procedures, and the use of Both Instruments and Surgery, in Hernia," also numerous monographs on physiological and medical subjects.

Geo. H. Taylor

HARWARD, Thomas, shipbuilder, was born at Bowdoinham, Me., March 15, 1789, the son of Thomas Harward and Hannah Patten. His father was a farmer of English descent, and Thomas was one of a family of twelve children—six sons and six daughters, who were very early in life thrown upon their own resources. Thomas was reared upon his brother's farm, and drove a logging-team until he had accumulated enough money to purchase 100 acres of timber-land. He then began his career as a shipbuilder in his native town. He first built three vessels for the coasting trade and the West Indies. The Hamilton was the second ship that he built, and without having any previous nautical experience, he commanded the vessel as captain in seven successful voyages between Salem and Boston. He married Miss Bates, of Bath, Me., and purchased the large Patterson shipyard and docks of that city, which are historic from the fact that before the revolution they were known as the "king's docks." Maj. Harward here made his

Digitized by Google

reputation as a shipbuilder, and laid the foundation of his fortune. He built in all twenty-two ships, which he owned entirely, with the exception of a small share held by the captain of each. He never borrowed money, and his vessels were all paid for before they went to sea. The ships were principally engaged in the cotton-carrying trade. The last one he built, the Thomas Harward, of 12,000 tons, cost $54,000. Maj. Harward was a member of the Maine militia, and brevetted major at the close of the war of 1812. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest living Americans—having very nearly attained the phenomenal age of 103 years. He always managed his own business, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, his mental vigor was unimpaired. He died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1891.

BRUCE, Charles Eli, physician, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of New York, and at the College of the city of New York, and having a strong predilection for the medical profession, he entered Bellevue hospital medical college in 1868 under James R. Wood, as preceptor, and was graduated in 1873, when he began the practice of medicine in the city of New York, and at once achieved a reputation as a successful general practitioner. In 1872 he became house physician to the Epileptic and paralytic hospital, and in 1873 was appointed surgeon to the schoolship Mercury. In 1880 he was made clinical assistant in the post-graduate school. Dr. Bruce was made visiting physician to the workhouse and almshouse hospitals, and during 1893–94 was president of the medical board. He was also commissioned surgeon in the 8th battalion, N. G. S. N. Y., Apr. 28, 1879. He was appointed inspector of the public schools of New York city for 1886–89. He is also a member of the Medical society of the state of New York, the Academy of medicine of New York, the Pathological society, and the County medical society. He is one of the trustees of the Physicians' mutual aid association, also chairman of the committee on hygiene, State medical society. He was married in 1877 to Emma M., daughter of Avery Worden of Vermont, and has one son, Charles Arthur Bruce, born in 1878.

AMUNDSON, John A., lawyer, was born at Madison, Wis., Apr. 2, 1856. He comes of good American ancestry. His parents were pioneer settlers in Wisconsin. His early education was limited by circumstances to such training and instruction as his personal determination and willing self-sacrifice enabled him to secure. While denied the advantages of school privileges to any considerable extent, he made use of such as were offered, and almost self-instructed, he matriculated at Yale college without a condition. His career at college was but a repetition of his previous determination, and naturally his career was brilliant, and his progress was marked by unusual proficiency in all branches of study. He was graduated with honor in the class of 1880, and it fell to his privilege to deliver the De Forest prize oration. He at once entered the Yale law school, and after serving the prescribed period of clerkship in a law office, was admitted to the bar, and very soon to a place among the successful few among the struggling many who make the law a profession. His sterling integrity, thorough preparation, and distinguished talents as an advocate and as learned in the law, made him sought out by corporations and managers of estates, and he had among his first clients notable corporations, prominent mercantile houses, and influential citizens. In the management of estates he has been especially successful, and in the millions of dollars involved in these trusts he has largely prevented litigation, conciliated differences, and adjusted disputed claims upon the reasonable basis of right under the law, rather than might by reason of law. Mr. Amundson is distinguished for pluck, self-reliance, energy and thoroughness, attributes that come from an early training incident to the necessity of their early practice in the struggle for a place high in the scale of professional life. He furnishes an example for young men, and, coming as he did, from the great West, to the overcrowded East, he demonstrates that even in New York city there is room at the top for the determined and industrious. Mr. Amundson is an ardent republican and a member of several associations and clubs. He was married in September, 1884, to Carrie, daughter of Curtis J. Monson of New Haven, Conn., and has his home at Bedford Park, New York city.

GIBSON, Charles Hopper, senator, was born in Queen Anne's county, Md., Jan. 19, 1842, of ancient and honorable ancestry. His father, Woolman J. Gibson, was descended from Col. John Woolman, of Scotch-Irish stock, an early settler, a large land-owner, and an influential whig. His mother, Anna M. Hopper, was the daughter of Daniel C. Hopper, of Queen Anne's county. The son received his early education at Centreville academy, afterward attending the Archer school in Harford county, and completed his studies at Washington college, Chestertown. He then served two years in the insurance office of his uncle in Baltimore, and beginning the study of law in Easton, in 1862, was admitted to the bar in 1866, when he began practice with Col. Samuel Hambleton. A remarkable incident early attested to the legal capacity of young Gibson, and gave him immediate success. At the trial of a man named McGinn, who was charged with a brutal murder, his counsel, Mr. Martin, a celebrated criminal advocate, withdrew from the defence, whereupon the accused chose for his lawyer young Gibson, who was seated at the bar table taking notes of the case. The identity of a torn fractional note, sworn to by the clerk of the murdered man, Roberts, was chief proof of the murderer's guilt. The life of the prisoner was saved, and the punishment modified to imprisonment by young Gibson's adroitly breaking the force of the witness' testimony to the identity of this note, thus creating a reasonable doubt of guilt. Ten years later, the man whose life he had spared sent his preserver a set of harness—made in prison. In 1867 Mr. Gibson was appointed by President An-

Digitized by Google

drew Johnson collector of internal revenue for the eastern shore district, the senate rejecting his confirmation, however, by one vote. In 1869 he was appointed commissioner in chancery, and in 1870, auditor, but resigned both positions in the latter year to accept the appointment by the circuit court for the three years' unexpired term of the states attorney for Talbot county. This office he held for three terms, being the only one elected on his ticket the second term, and declining renomination for the fourth term, preferring to devote himself to his practice. He also became prominent as a political leader, was elected in 1884 to the forty-ninth congress, re-elected in 1886 to the fiftieth congress, and in 1888 broke the rule of two terms in his district by a third election to the fifty-first congress. In 1891 on the death of Senator E. K. Wilson he was appointed U. S. senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by Gov. E. E. Jackson, which term expires in 1897. As a prosecuting law officer and lawyer, Senator Gibson has been especially distinguished in criminal law, taking high rank as an advocate, being employed in many notable murder cases. As a representative he served on the important committees of rivers and harbors, militia printing and government printing. His most valuable service, especially to his district, was on the first, the committee on rivers and harbors, in which he did great benefit to the port of Baltimore, securing large appropriations for its harbor. In the senate he is chairman of the committee on manufactures, and a member of the committees of naval affairs, fisheries, and the District of Columbia. Throughout his career Senator Gibson has displayed ability, sincerity, and independence. Upon public questions his opinions have been marked by a fearless conservatism, and an unquestionable regard for the public interest. He has both capacity for the speaking warfare on the floor, and the solid labor of the committee room. On the great silver and tariff issues he has been practical, seeking to harmonize the executive and legislative action, working for prompt relief for the country, ready to use the true statesmanship of these economic questions in a just conciliation of conflicting views, and avoiding the sharp antagonisms over policies. In 1889 Senator Gibson was married to Mrs. Marietta P. Hollyday, daughter of Col. Humphrey P. Powell of Virginia, and widow of Col. Richard C. Hollyday, secretary of state of Maryland.

LEXOW, Clarence, lawyer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1852, son of the founder and for many years the editor and proprietor of the "Belletristisches Journal," a German weekly literary periodical, established in 1852. The father had emigrated from Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, in early life, and settled in Brooklyn, engaging in literary pursuits. The son was educated at the German-American collegiate institute of Brooklyn, and when sixteen years of age went alone to Europe in order to equip himself thoroughly in art, literature, and languages, that he might as a journalist succeed his father in the journal established by the latter. To this end he entered the University of Bonn, and for several years enjoyed all the advantages of that celebrated institution of learning. He had as a fellow-student Herbert Bismarck, son of the great chancelor. While pursuing his studies, young Lexow realized that his taste inclined toward the law rather than journalism, and he determined to bend his future study to meet the requirements of that profession. He returned to America, entered the law school of Columbia college, and was graduated in 1872. After serving the necessary apprenticeship, incident to admission to the bar, in the offices of Vose & McDaniel, and afterward as managing clerk for Charles Wehle, he was duly admitted and entered upon the practice of his profession. He opened an office with Wm. H. Haldane, and the law firm of Lexow & Haldane remained in existence until 1892, when he formed a partnership with T. Tillotson Wells under the firm name Lexow & Wells. In his law business he soon found a large German-American patronage, and rapidly placed himself in the rank of the successful lawyers of his time, being retained in some of the most important litigations before the New York courts. He resided in New York city up to 1882, when he removed his family to Nyack-on-the-Hudson. Here he established them in a beautiful home, and found rest from the incessant strain he had forced upon himself in his gallant struggle for a place at the New York bar, where to win a place means merit coupled with untiring zeal. Always a republican in politics, upon his removal to Rockland county Mr. Lexow particularly interested himself in party affairs, and in 1887 was the unsuccessful nominee for county judge. In 1890 he received the nomination to represent his district in the U. S. congress, and largely lowered the usual democratic majority of the district. In 1889, and also in 1891, he declined the nomination of his party as state senator, and in 1892 declined a second nomination for congress. In 1893, however, he accepted the nomination as state senator for the new senatorial district, comprising the counties of Orange, Dutchess, and Rockland, and carried the election by a majority of 3,890. In the state senate he at once assumed a place as leader, and his worth was recognized. He was made chairman of the committees on internal affairs and on literature. In the senate he introduced his historical bi-partisan police bill, which called for the investigation of the New York police department, and led to the appointment of the committee bearing his name, which promises to make radical improvements in the administration of the affairs of the metropolitan police force. Mr. Lexow is an able, persuasive and eloquent speaker, and promises to be a notable and illustrious legislator.

PORTER, W. Evelyn, physician, was born in Hartford, Conn., the son of Dr. William Porter, a prominent specialist in insanity, for many years connected with the asylums for the insane of Utica and Hartford, and for ten years prior to his death resident physician and superintendent of the New York institution for the instruction of deaf-mutes. His ancestors came to this country from England, there having been a continuous line of physicians in the family, dating back to the court physician of Queen Anne. Following the traditions of the family, the son's professional career seemed determined, and, after passing through the schools of his native town and an academic course in New York city, he went to France and Germany to perfect his education. Returning to this country he entered Harvard university and the College of physicians and surgeons in New York, from which he was graduated in 1880. His early surgical training was under the direction of his preceptor, Dr. William T. Bull, and his later work in gynæcology, under Dr. W. Gill Wylie. He began

Digitized by Google

practice in New York city, and was appointed to a position on the staff of Bellevue hospital, where he served for two years, completing his service as house physician and gynæcologist in 1890. After leaving the hospital, he was appointed instructor in gynæcology in the New York polyclinic, and assistant surgeon in the New York cancer hospital. Subsequently, he was made attending surgeon in the Demilt dispensary, and attending gynæcologist in the Northern dispensary, from which position he resigned to take charge of the department of diseases of women in the New York church hospital and dispensary. Dr. Porter has devoted himself to the study of diseases of women, in which specialty he has achieved distinction. He is the author of a notable article on "Malignant Diseases of the Uterus" to the New York "Medical Journal," and has contributed various papers to the medical press of the country. He is a fellow of the Academy of medicine, a fellow of the New York obstetrical society, and a member of the New York county medical society, the society of the alumini of Bellevue hospital, and the Manhattan club.

CHAPIN, Chester William, railroad president, was born at Ludlow, Mass., Jan. 16, 1797, son of Ephraim Chapin, a prosperous farmer and a descendant of Samuel Chapin, deacon, who emigrated to New England prior to 1636, and removed to Springfield in 1642. He spent his early life on his father's farm, his education being received at the public schools and at Westfield academy. Later, he made his permanent home at Springfield, Mass., where he has held various term offices. He was president of the Connecticut river railroad, president of the Boston and Albany railroad company, and of the Western railroad corporation. The esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens is shown by his being made president of their chief financial institution, the Agawam bank. Before the opening of the Connecticut river railroad, he was stage proprietor and mail carrier for several years. Mr. Chapin was a member of the constitutional convention of 1853, and in 1874 was elected a representative from Massachusetts to the forty-fourth congress. During his long and active life, Mr. Chapin was able to amass a comfortable fortune. The last years of his life were spent at his home in Springfield, Mass., where he died June 10, 1883, honored and respected by all who knew him.

C. W. Chapin

TAYLOR, Henry Genet, physician, was born July 6, 1837, at Charmantot, Rensselaer county, N. Y., at the residence of his uncle, Gen. Henry James Genet, the eldest son of "Citizen" Genet, who, as the first ambassador of France to the United States, married the daughter of Gov. Clinton of New York. His father, Dr. Othniel Hart Taylor, was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and for twenty-five years one of the leading physicians of southern New Jersey, was one of the founders of the Camden county and Camden city medical societies, and in 1852 was president of the New Jersey medical society. His mother, Evelina C. Burrough, belonged to a prominent New Jersey family, whose ancestors came from England to Long Island, and from thence to West Jersey as early as 1693. She was a woman of fine accomplishments, possessing many rare qualities of mind and heart. The son was educated in the primary schools of Camden and Philadelphia, and in the Protestant Episcopal academy of Philadelphia. He then studied medicine under his father, and upon his graduation from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1860, began practice in Camden, N. J., the same year. The day after the first battle of Bull Run, July 22, 1861, Dr. Taylor went to Washington, D. C., and for a time assisted in taking care of the wounded brought there from the battle-field. On Sept. 14, 1861, he was commissioned assistant-surgeon of the 8th New Jersey regiment, and during the peninsula campaign, in 1862, he was the only medical staff officer of his regiment on field duty. After the second battle of Bull Run he remained for ten days within the Confederate lines, where he showed most efficient service by bringing the wounded under his charge safely into Washington. Soon after the battle of Antietam he was detailed to the artillery brigade of the 3d army corps, as brigade-surgeon of artillery, and served on the respective staffs of Major-Generals Hooker, French, and Sickles. On March 15, 1864, he resigned on account of the serious illness of his father, and resumed the practice of his profession in Camden. In June, 1864, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the board of enrollment of the first congressional district of New Jersey, to assist in examining recruits and drafted men for the army, holding this office until the close of the war. From 1869 to 1882 he was surgeon of the 6th regiment of the national guard of New Jersey and during the strike of railroad employees in 1877, he was surgeon of the provisional brigade of the national guard, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. William J. Sewell. Dr. Taylor was appointed secretary of the Camden county medical society in 1861, and served as its secretary until 1888, with the exception of the periods during his absence in the army and when he was elected its president in 1865—the office then being filled temporarily—making his term of office over twenty-five years. Upon his resignation in 1888, the society presented him with an engrossed set of resolutions, accompanied with a valuable service of silver. He was one of the founders and is one of the consulting physicians of the Camden dispensary and has been also its secretary for many years. He was elected president of the New Jersey medical society in 1889, and the same year Rutgers college conferred upon him the degree of A.M. He is also a member of the American medical association, Pennsylvania historical society, New Jersey sanitary society, and New Jersey academy of medicine, and from 1884 to 1886 was president of the Board of pension examining surgeons in Camden. He is physician-in-chief to the Camden home for friendless children, and from its establishment in 1886, has been chairman and secretary of the board of physicians and surgeons of the Cooper hospital in Camden. He is also president of the New Jersey training school for nurses. On Oct. 23, 1879, Dr. Taylor was married to Helen, daughter of Alexander and Hannah C. Cooper of Haddonfield, N. J., and grand-daughter of Capt. James B. Cooper, U. S. N., a valiant soldier of the revolution who afterward entered the navy and during the war of 1812, had charge of the gun-boats of the U. S. navy along the New Jersey coast, and was subsequently superintendent of the Naval asylum at Gray's Ferry. Dr. Taylor has two children living—Henry Genet Taylor, Jr., and Richard Cooper Taylor.

H. Genet Taylor

Digitized by Google

KEY, Francis Scott, lawyer and author, was born in Frederick county, Md., Aug. 1, 1779. He was the son of John Ross Key, a revolutionary officer, and nephew of Philip Barton Key, a noted lawyer. His early education was under the immediate supervision of his father, who sent him to St. John's college, where he was graduated in 1798. After his graduation he studied law in the office of his uncle at Annapolis. In 1801 he began practice in Fredericktown, Md., but in a few years removed to Washington, where he became district attorney for the District of Columbia. He was an eloquent advocate, and was known and admired as one of the best poetical writers, although his poems were not written with any view to their preservation, being apparently off-hand productions. In 1814, when the British attacked Washington, the commanding officers, Gen. Ross and Adm. Cockburn, made their headquarters in Upper Marlboro, Md., at the residence of Dr. Wm. Beanes, who was a friend of Key, and whom they captured and held as prisoner. Key matured a plan to release his friend, and secured the co-operation of President Madison, who placed at Key's disposal a vessel, and instructed John S. Skinner, the agent for the exchange of prisoners, to accompany him. Upon the arrival of the force under Skinner, Gen. Ross consented to release Dr. Beanes, but stipulated that the whole party should remain where they were during the attack upon Baltimore. Skinner and Key were sent on board the Surprise, commanded by Sir Thomas Cockburn, the admiral's son, though they were soon restored to their own vessel, from which they witnessed the bombardment. From their position, the flag on Fort McHenry could be seen, though it was obscured by the smoke and darkness. Just before dawn the firing ceased, and the prisoners looked anxiously to see which flag floated over the fort, and were rejoiced to find that the American flag was still there. Key immediately wrote the draft of a song, "The Star Spangled Banner," which became popular at once, and gave him everlasting fame. When he arrived in Baltimore he wrote out the song and gave it to Capt. Benjamin Eades, stating that it was to be sung to the tune "Anacreon in Heaven." Eades immediately had it set up in type, and carried the first proof to an old tavern next to the Holliday street theatre, where actors and literary people were wont to congregate. Here the verses were read, and Ferdinand Durang, being appealed to by the crowd, mounted a chair and sang them for the first time. The song was immediately popular, and in every mouth. In 1857 a collection of Key's songs was published in New York. James Lick, a California millionaire, bequeathed the sum of $60,000 to build a monument in honor of Key, in Golden Gate park, San Francisco, Cal. The work was intrusted to W. W. Story, and was completed in 1887. The monument is fifty-one feet high, in the form of a double arch, under which a bronze statue of Key is seated. The arch supports a bronze figure representing America, with an unfolded flag. It is built of travertine, a calcareous stone of great durability. Key died in Baltimore Jan. 11, 1843.

F S Key

COSBY, Fortunatus, Jr., poet and editor, was born near Louisville, Ky., May 2, 1801. His father, Fortunatus Cosby, was an eminent lawyer and jurist, and was a graduate of William and Mary college. The son was educated at Yale college and Transylvania university. He studied law, but never practiced his profession. He was a lover of books, and his whole life was devoted to literature. In early manhood, through the influence of his relative, Thomas Jefferson, he was offered the post of secretary of legation at London, which appointment he declined. Mr. Cosby was a member of the first board of school trustees of the city of Philadelphia, and, later, superintendent of public schools. He was a frequent contributor to "Graham's Magazine," and other leading periodicals of the day. His poems have never been published in collected form, but may be found in Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America;" Coggeswell's "Poets and Poetry of the West;" Piatt's "Art and Poetry in America;" and Collin's "History of Kentucky." In 1846 Mr. Cosby edited the "Examiner," the first Kentucky paper devoted to the cause of negro emancipation. He was the friend of William Cullen Bryant, George D. Prentice, and other eminent poets and scholars. In 1860 he was appointed consul to Geneva. He traveled extensively through Europe, and returned to America in 1868. William Prentice pronounced him the best song writer in America. Rufus Griswold in his "Poets and Poetry of America," says: "Mr. Cosby is known as a lover of literature and a poet, though too careless of his fame to collect the many waifs he has from time to time contributed to the periodicals, some of which have been widely published under the names of other writers. Mr. Cosby has sung with natural grace and genuine feeling of domestic life and the charms of nature as seen in the luxuriant West, where, in his own time, forests of a thousand years have disappeared before the axe of the settler, and cities with all the institutions of cultivated society have taken the place of wigwams and mining camps." Among his best-known poems are: "Ode to the Mocking Bird," "The Traveler in the Desert," "A Dream of Long Ago," and "Fireside Fancies." Mr. Cosby died in Louisville, Ky., June, 1871.

COOPER, James, senator, was born in Frederick county, Md., May 8, 1810. He was prevented by the pecuniary embarrassments of his parents from obtaining an education higher than that afforded by the public schools, until 1829, when he entered St. Mary's college at Emmitsburg, but soon removed to Washington college, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1832. He then entered the law office of Thaddeus Stevens at Gettysburg, and in 1834, on his admission to the bar, began to practice in that year. In 1838 he was representative in congress as a whig, and re-elected in 1840. In the autumn of 1843 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1844, 1846 and 1848 was re-elected. In 1847 he served as speaker, and in 1848 was appointed attorney-general of Pennsylvania. In 1849 he was elected to the U. S. senate by the whigs, and held the office until March 3, 1855, although feeble health prevented him from taking as active a part in the senate as he wished. He was one of the committee of thirteen which formed the compromise measures. After leaving congress he resided in Philadelphia for a time, and then removed to Frederick, Md. Soon after the civil war broke out, he took charge of the Maryland volunteers, organizing them into regiments, and was made a brigadier-general in the volunteer service May 17, 1861. Subsequently, he was placed in command of Camp Chase at Columbus, O., and died there, March 28, 1863.

James Cooper

Digitized by Google

MUHLENBERG, Henry Melchior, patriarch of the Lutheran church in America, was born at Eimbeck, Hanover, Germany, Sept. 6, 1711. He entered the University of Göttingen in 1735, where he distinguished himself for his rapid progress in the classics, and for his industry and application was voted by the council of his native town a yearly stipend while in college. Together with other students of theology, he originated the Göttingen orphan home which is now a large institution. Noted for the brilliancy of his intellect and his fervent piety, he was asked to catechise children, preach in the university church, and conduct household devotions in the mansion of Count Reuss. Upon the completion of his theological studies at Göttingen he went to Halle to give instruction in the Orphan home there and to continue his theological studies. In 1739–41 he was assistant in a Lutheran church and inspector of an orphan home in Upper Lusatia. Having thoroughly imbibed the true spirit of the Lutheran faith, and being specially adapted by nature and training for missionary work, he accepted a call to three imperfectly organized Lutheran congregations among the Pennsylvania German immigrants, at New Hanover, The Trappe and Philadelphia, arriving in America Sept. 22, 1742. His field of labor soon extended to New York, New Jersey, and Maryland, and included a close supervision of all the Lutheran congregations in eastern Pennsylvania, from York and Tulpehocken to Philadelphia. Being a man of great versatility of talent and acquirements, he was able to preach in German, English, Dutch, and Latin, and frequently conducted public religious services every day in the week as he journeyed from one settlement to another. As early as 1748 he had brought together in a joint organization or synod, all Lutheran churches and pastors, and instituted a renewed spiritual life among them. He thus laid the foundation, broad and firm, for the grand organic structure of Lutheranism which America presents to-day. Muhlenberg induced trained and educated young Lutheran clergymen to come from Germany to America and take charge of the congregations under his supervision. He made his home at The Trappe in Montgomery county, Pa., the remainder of his life. He held frequent interviews and friendly relations with the Swedish Lutherans who began settlement in Philadelphia as early as 1688. In 1752 he labored among the Dutch and Germans in New York city and continued this work 1759–60. He spent the year 1774–75 in Georgia, re-establishing peace and order among pastors and people there. During the revolution he ardently favored the cause of the colonies, and one of his sons rose to distinction as an American officer. Muhlenberg carried on an extensive correspondence with his church people in this country and his patrons in Halle and elsewhere in Germany, which is published in the "Hallische Nachrichten." The University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of D.D. in 1784. Muhlenberg accomplished a great work among his people. He was a man of dauntless courage, sound judgment, indomitable energy, and ably fitted to be a leader of men. He accepted the symbolical books of the Lutheran church, and on this basis organized congregations and synods, and thus became the patriarch of the Lutheran church in America. He was married, Apr. 23, 1745, to a daughter of Conrad Weiser, the famous Indian interpreter of Tulpehocken, by whom he had eleven children. At the centennial of his death exercises were held at his grave. "Life and Times of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg," an authentic account of his successful career by William J. Mann, was published in Philadelphia in 1887. His son, John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, was a major-general in the American army during the revolutionary war, and a member of the first congress. Another son, F. Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg, was a member of the continental congress and twice speaker of the U. S. house of representatives. G. Henry Ernst Muhlenberg, a third son, became a noted clergyman and a distinguished botanist. Dr. Muhlenberg died at The Trappe, Pa., Oct. 7, 1787.

MUHLENBERG, Frederick Augustus, first president of Muhlenberg college (1867–1876), was born at Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 25, 1818. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Cannonsburg, Pa., in 1836, and from Princeton theological seminary in 1838. He filled a chair in Franklin college, Lancaster, Pa., from 1838 to 1850, and was professor of Greek in Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg from 1850 to 1867, when he became president of Muhlenberg college at Allentown, Pa., named in honor and established as a monument to the memory of his distinguished great-grandfather, Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the patriarch of the Lutheran church in America. The fine scholarship, successful experience as an educator, and high character of Dr. Muhlenberg gave prominence and influence to the new institution when he assumed its presidency, Sept. 1, 1867. During the first year there were twenty-five students in the college department and 136 in the academical department. The first faculty, together with the branches each member taught, was as follows: Dr. Muhlenberg, mental and moral science, Greek, and evidences of Christianity; Rev. Edward J. Koons, A.M., vice-president, mathematics, astronomy, and physics; Rev. William R. Hofford, A.M., Latin; Rev. Samuel Phillips, A.M., rhetoric, logic, English literature, and political economy; Rev. Joseph F. Fahs, A.M., history; Rev. Harris Riis, German; T. C. Yeager, M.D., chemistry, physiology, and botany, and Rev. Theodore L. Seip, A.M., principal of the academical department and assistant professor of Greek. The college curriculum covered a four years' course with a high standard for graduation. The property of the new institution embraced five acres of land in the city of Allentown. The building used and situated on these grounds was originally the Livingstone mansion, in which, with needed improvements, Allentown classical seminary had been conducted from 1848 to 1864, and the Collegiate institute from 1864 to 1867. When the college was founded, important additions and improvements were made to the buildings. President Muhlenberg entered upon his duties with zeal and earnestness and successfully administered the affairs of the institution for nine years. During part of this period financial support was wanting, and the college passed partly under the control of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, from which source important help and encouragement were obtained. The prosperity of this institution was regarded as necessary to the success of the Lutheran theological seminary, established in 1864 at Philadelphia. An endowment fund of $42,000 was raised, but the financial panic, general throughout the country in 1873, impaired the success of the college. The fol-

Digitized by Google

lowing year the trustees transferred the ownership of the property to the Ministerium, which assumed the entire management with the design of making it a synodical college. Prof. Theodore L. Seip, as financial agent, soon raised $33,000 for endowment purposes and current expenses, and renewed the confidence and interest in the college and increased its prospects for usefulness and success. Dr. Muhlenberg continued his faithful and devoted services as president until Sept. 11, 1876, when he resigned to accept the professorship of Greek in the University of Pennsylvania, a position to which he was called on account of his eminence as a Greek scholar. In 1891 he became the president of Thiel college at Greenville, Pa. Among the noted graduates of Muhlenberg college under President Muhlenberg, may be mentioned: Revere F. Weidner, D.D., author of numerous theological text-books, and professor in the Lutheran theological seminary in Chicago, Rev. William Frick of Milwaukee, Wis., Rev. Samuel A. Ziegenfuss of Philadelphia, Rev. Jeremiah F. Ohl, author of several excellent works on church music, Rev. William Beates of Lancaster, O., formerly president of Thiel college, Rev. John Bauman, professor of sciences in Muhlenberg college, Congressman G. F. Kribbs of Clarion, Pa., Rev. William Myers of Reading, Pa., pastor and author, Rev. John Nicum, statistician and historian, of Rochester, Pa., Rev. Luther Roth, author, Milton C. Henninger, of Allentown, Pa., and Rev. William A. Passavant, superintendent of home missions for the General council of the Lutheran church in North America.

SADTLER, Benjamin, D.D., second president of Muhlenberg college (1877–85), was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 25, 1823. He was graduated from Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg in 1842, and from the theological seminary there in 1845, when he became pastor of a parish at Pine Grove, Pa., serving until 1849. He was pastor of a church at Shippensburg, Pa., from 1849 to 1853, at Middletown, Pa., from 1853 to 1856, and St. John's Lutheran church at Easton, Pa., from 1856 to 1862, when he was chosen principal of the Female college at Lutherville, Md., where he did most efficient work as teacher and pastor fourteen years. In January, 1877, he was chosen president of Muhlenberg college. In his inaugural address he earnestly invited the hearty co-operation and support of the Ministerium, urged the establishment on a permanent basis of a synodical college of a high literary and religious standard in which young men could be trained in the spirit of the Lutheran church for the seminary at Philadelphia, for the learned professions, and for various pursuits in life. The Ministerium elected the board of trustees and assumed entire responsibility for the maintenance of the college. It was a valuable acquisition to the Lutheran church, as it was now a Lutheran college with the following trustees: Revs. E. Greenwald, D.D., J. A Seiss, D.D., E. A. Bauer, W. Rath, B. M. Schmucker, D.D., Jacob Fry, D.D., Reuben Hill, A. Spaeth, D.D., J. K. Plitt, F. J. F. Schantz, J. B. Rath, J. B. Schindel, G. A. Hinterleitner, R. F. Weidner, C. J. Cooper, J. F. Ohl, J. F. Wampole, and John W. Early; Messrs. C. Pretz, H. Weinsheimer, R. E. Wright, C. W. Cooper, J. Reichard, A. W. Potteiger, A. S Ulrich, E. S. Shimer, H. Lehman, C. H. Schaeffer, F. G. Bernd, and H. A. Grim. There were few changes in the faculty or in the executive management of the college during Dr. Sadtler's presidency. Prof. M. H. Richards returned to his professorship in 1874, Prof Seip succeeded to the chair of Greek in addition to Latin, and Rev. A. R. Horne became principal of the academic department with normal, academic, and commercial courses of study. The college still had a large debt, but in 1879 Asa Packer, president of the Lehigh valley railroad company and the munificent benefactor of Lehigh university, left a bequest to Muhlenberg college of $30,000, with which the Packer professorship of natural and applied sciences was founded. Prof. Seip secured from J. K. Mosser and Thomas Keck of Allentown, a cash endowment of $30,000, and the Mosser-Keck chair of Greek language and literature was established in 1880. Rev. W. Wackernagel was elected to the chair of German in 1881, and E. F. Smith, to the Packer professorship in 1881. Dr. William Herbst resigned the chair of botany the same year. Rev. John Kohler became principal of the academic department in 1882, and N. W. Thomas succeeded Prof. Smith in the chair of science in 1883. Jonathan Reichard resigned as treasurer of board of trustees in 1883 after sixteen years of service, and Rev. C. J. Cooper succeeded him and also became financial agent of the college. In 1885 Dr. Sadtler sustained severe injuries from a fall on the ice, and resigned the presidency after nine years of faithful and devoted services.

SEIP, Theodore Lorenzo, D.D., third president of Muhlenberg college (1886–), was born at Easton, Pa., June 25, 1842, son of Reuben L. and Sarah A. Seip. He was educated at Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg, was graduated in 1864, and completed the theological course at the Lutheran seminary in Philadelphia in 1867. During the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863 he joined the college company, entered the Federal army in the 26th Pennsylvania regiment, serving on the staff of Gen. Couch, who commanded the department of the Susquehanna until after the armies had returned into Virginia. He spent the spring of 1864 as a delegate of the U. S. Christian commission in Tennessee and Georgia with Gen. Sherman's army, in charge of the office and work of the commission at the hospitals in Murfreesboro, Tenn. While there he secured from a dying German soldier under his care, a bequest for the Orphans' home at Germantown, Pa. From Murfreesboro' he proceeded to Chattanooga and from thence to the front where Sherman was fighting his way to Atlanta. After the battle of Resaca, Ga., he ministered to the wounded and dying of both armies. Upon his return to college he was graduated with his class in 1864. The following spring he was appointed agent for the U. S. sanitary commission to inspect its work and stations in the armies under Gen. Grant on the James and Appomattox rivers, rendering valuable service to humanity and showing patriotic devotion to the cause of his country. Soon after his graduation from the seminary in 1867, he was ordained to the ministry in the Lutheran church and the same year was elected the first principal of the academic department of Muhlenberg college and assistant professor of Greek in the college. He was secretary of the faculty 1867–85, professor of Latin, 1872–76; financial agent of the college, 1876–77; professor of Greek and Latin, 1877–81,

Digitized by Google

and Mosser-Keck professor of Greek, 1881–86, when he became president. As financial agent he awakened renewed interest, restored confidence in the permanency of the institution, and averted the ruin that had threatened it on account of lack of financial support, by raising in all $50,000. Together with President Sadtler he labored faithfully and devotedly for the success of the college. Possessing rare executive and administrative abilities, as well as being an accomplished scholar and teacher, Dr. Seip, upon the resignation of Dr. Sadtler in 1885, was unanimously chosen president, which position, on account of his long connection with the institution, he was eminently qualified to fill. He reorganized the affairs of the institution in co-operation with all persons interested in it, and an era of renewed prosperity, greater activity, and wider influence soon arrived. The number of students increased, the financial resources were enlarged, and needed improvements were made to the buildings. The financial agent, Rev. C. J. Cooper, with characteristic energy and zeal, raised sufficient money to reduce the debt from $75,000 to 40,000, and the endowment fund was increased to $150,000. Three professorships were added in 1892, the quadra-centennial being celebrated with imposing ceremonies the same year. The efficient management now enables the college to meet all current expenses, and the outlook for the future is encouraging, there being a larger attendence of students than at any time in its history. The 325 young men who have been graduated are now occupying positions of honor and trust in the professions and business enterprises all over this country. About one-half of them are ministers of the gospel in the Lutheran church, and hence Muhlenberg college is the just pride of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania. One highly commendable feature is the liberal Christian training which young men get here at the formative period of their lives. Widely known as a successful educator, Dr. Seip occupies an influential position among college presidents. He was active in organizing the College association of the middle states and Maryland at Lancaster, Pa., in 1887, has served as its vice-president and has taken a prominent part in its discussions. A recent report of the U. S. commissioner of education designates Muhlenberg as a progressive institution, and specially strong and thorough in the classics.

FORBES, William Amariah, clerk of Kalamazoo county, Mich., was born in Kalamazoo, then a village, Jan. 12, 1853. His father, James P. Forbes, was a native of New Hampshire, but made Michigan his home in 1837, and followed the business of contractor and builder. His mother, Amanda E. Bennett, was the daughter of Elisha Bennett, one of the earliest settlers to reach Kalamazoo from New York. William was the third son. His education was received in the public schools. He completed the course of study in the Kalamazoo high-school in 1874, and for the next two years was in the employ of the Kalamazoo handle manufacturing company. In 1877 he engaged as bookkeeper for J. L. Sebring & Co., shippers of grain, with whom he remained for seven years. He then formed a partnership with A. Webster, and carried on the business of buying and shipping grain till he assumed the duties of his present office Jan. 1, 1891. He was re-elected in November, 1892. Mr. Forbes is a republican and made his first venture in politics in 1887, when he was elected supervisor of his ward in Kalamazoo, an office to which he was re-elected four times. On the 25th of March, 1875, he married Adella V., daughter of John Sebring, of Kalamazoo. Mr. Forbes is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and an energetic worker for the advancement of his city's interests.

Wm. Forbes

PLATT, Henry Clay, U. S. attorney for the southern district of New York, was born in New York city Oct. 22, 1840, the son of David Platt, who for many years was a member of the old firm of Platt Brothers, refiners and jewelers, in Maiden Lane. His father retired from business in 1846, and removed to his farm and country seat at Huntington, L. I., where his ancestor, Isaac Platt, had settled in 1663, being one of the original patentees of the town of Huntington, under the old English charters of 1664 and 1688. It is said of Isaac Platt that "he held every office of consequence in the gift of his townsmen." The family is descended from Sir Hugh Platt, who was a noted agriculturist in England, and of whom a sketch may be found in Donald G. Mitchell's "Wet Days at Edgewood." During the revolution the family was well represented in the Continental army, both as officers and as privates. Henry was educated at Ashland Hall, West Bloomfield, N. J., and afterward at Princeton college, where he was graduated in 1858 as the youngest member of his class. He studied law in the office of Van Winkle & Halsey, 48 Wall street; was admitted to the bar in New York city in 1863; was elected to the New York state assembly from Suffolk county in 1864, and re-elected in 1865. After his services in the legislature, he practiced law in New York city in partnership with ex-State Senator Christie of Richmond county until the death of his father, when he took up his residence at Huntington, and had thereafter an extensive general practice, civil and criminal, in the state courts. He delivered the centennial address at Huntington on July 4, 1876, which was published by order of the trustees of the town, and contains valuable historical matter. He was, during his residence on Long Island, a well-known stump-speaker for the democratic party in presidential campaigns, and took an active part in the first election of President Cleveland, contributing largely to the democratic vote of Suffolk county (usually republican), which gave Mr. Cleveland the handsome majority of 555. In 1886 he removed to New York city, and, receiving the appointment under Mr. Cleveland's first administration of assistant U. S. attorney, he devoted his energies to the service of the government as chief assistant in charge of the customs and civil cases, in which branches of the law he is an expert. He was appointed U. S. attorney on Jan. 29, 1894. He is a member of the Princeton club, of the Chi Phi Greek letter society, of the Cliosophic society and of the Reform club. After 1886 he took no public part in politics, but has devoted his whole time to the duties of his position in looking after the interests of the treasury department in the U. S. courts in the southern district of New York. In 1864 he married a granddaughter of the late Judge Munson of Connecticut, a most estimable and accomplished lady.

Henry C. Platt

Digitized by Google

BARRON, James, naval officer, was born in Virginia in 1769. He became a sailor in his youth, gradually rose to the rank of master, and after commanding various merchantmen, was in 1798 commissioned a lieutenant in the U. S. navy. He was raised to the rank of captain in 1799, to that of commodore in 1806, and when war with France threatened in 1807 was assigned to the command of the Chesapeake. The latter left Washington with a hastily collected crew and poorly prepared in every way for effective operations. Soon after sailing she encountered the British frigate Leopard, whose commander demanded the return of certain British deserters, who he alleged were on board the Chesapeake. Com. Barron refused to comply with this demand, and the Leopard opened fire, killing three of the Chesapeake's crew, and wounding eighteen. Barron, after firing one of his guns, lowered the U. S. flag and the British commander boarded the Chesapeake and carried away the sailors of whom he was in search. The Chesapeake carried thirty-eight and the Leopard fifty guns. Later the British government condemned the action of its representative, returned the sailors taken from the Chesapeake, and paid a considerable indemnity. Barron, however, was severely censured by the public and his fellow-officers (though he contended, with justice, that, owing to the negligence of the navy department, he had been powerless to resist the demand of the Leopard); was tried by court-martial and suspended from duty for five years, and never again held a responsible command at sea. In 1820, regarding Com. Decatur as the head of a cabal, which he believed existed against him, he challenged the latter to mortal combat. Decatur accepted the challenge and in the encounter that followed near Bladensburg, Md., Decatur was killed and Barron badly wounded. Decatur was a popular idol, and the result of the duel only served to increase the ill-feeling that already existed against Barron. The latter in 1839 reached the rank of senior officer of the navy, but, until his retirement from the service, passed his time in the performance of shore duty or on waiting orders. Time has acquitted him of the charge of cowardice, and it is now believed that he was in large measure the victim of circumstances. He died in Norfolk, Va., Apr. 21, 1851.

JULIAN, George Washington, congressman, was born near Centreville, Wayne county, Ind., May 5, 1817. His parents were pioneer settlers of the state, and his early education was acquired in the common schools. He afterward taught school, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He entered politics and in 1845 was chosen a representative to the state legislature by the whig party. He became warmly interested in the slavery question, and in 1848 severed his party relations and gave zealous support to Van Buren and Adams. In 1849 he was elected a representative to congress by the free-soilers and democrats of the fourth Indiana district. In 1852 he was a candidate for the vice-presidency on the free-soil ticket. He took a leading part in the formation of the republican party, was re-elected to congress in 1860, and became one of the most active members during the ensuing ten years. He served on the joint committee of the conduct of war and on that which prepared the articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson. Both in congress and out he strenuously opposed the monopoly and plunder of the public domain. He pleaded for the vigorous prosecution of the war and the policy of striking at slavery as its cause. In 1868 he proposed a constitutional amendment forbidding the denial of the ballot to any citizen on account of race, color or sex. In 1872 he joined the liberal republicans and supported Horace Greeley for president. In May, 1885, he was appointed surveyor-general of New Mexico. His latter years have been devoted mainly to literary work. A volume of his speeches was published in 1872, and in 1884 appeared his "Political Recollections."

EASTON, Carroll Francis, banker, was born in Lowville, Lewis county, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1857. His father, a merchant of that place, died, leaving a young family without resources. Carroll worked on a farm for several years for his board and three months' yearly schooling. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a straw hat manufacturer in Philadelphia. The proprietor failing in business, he became a clerk in a dry-goods store; then went to Lanesboro', Minn., in 1874, and at the age of eighteen was cashier of the bank at that place. When the first railroads were being built in Dakota he moved to Sioux Falls, and in 1880 was engaged in banking there, in Yankton and in other points of the fast developing territory, as well as in Minnesota. He handled large sums of money, running at times into the millions, for Eastern investors, with never a breach of trust or failure in judgment, and thereby contributed greatly to the improvement of Dakota's resources. June 7, 1883, he married Eva Burns, of Caledonia, Minn., and since the time when Aberdeen was first planted on the prairies of the James river valley, now in South Dakota, has made that place his home. In 1885 Mr. Easton was one of the promoters of the first building association in Aberdeen, and later became general manager of the building and loan association of Dakota. He has devoted much attention to the system of co-operative loaning, believing that the rural sections of the West might be benefited to the same extent as the laboring classes have been in many cities in the East, notably in Philadelphia, by a properly applied system. He obtained the adoption of important changes in the laws—in fact, might be considered the author of the present efficient statutes of South Dakota relating to building association corporations, under which it has been possible to conduct the business of building associations on lines conforming to the rules generally adopted by other financial institutions of the country, and to build up one of the largest loan companies of the state. At the same time he has contributed largely to the current literature of the day on the subject, and has been an enthusiast for homes owned by the occupants instead of the landlord; the conditions given being: necessity of shelter for the family, limited income, payment to the association of the same or less amount than rent of a similar property to that required, and the results accruing to the home-getter. On the one hand, there is a bundle of receipts for money spent, on the other a home in the near future. Mr. Easton merits the reputation of being one of the ablest financiers of the Northwest.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

NOTE.—The Editors invite inspection to the Index of the first five volumes of the National Cyclopædia of American Biography. As it covers but a portion of the set, names not found here are not necessarily omitted from the work, but they would be thankful for the suggestion of names of prominent persons, living or deceased, of national or local repute, especially those not found in previous works, of which any one has knowledge, and considers entitled to a place. Such suggestions may be the means of discovering valuable biographies that might have escaped notice, and even if already known to them, may bring out additional facts which will make the biographies more complete.

INDEX.

A

Abbett, Leon, governor, I. 458.
Abbot, Ezra, scholar, IV. 384.
Abbott, Austin, lawyer, II. 342.
Abbott, Benjamin V., lawyer, V. 107.
Abbott, Emma, III. 258, Wetherell, E. A.
Abbott, Frank, physician, II. 359.
Abbott, Joseph Carter, journalist, V. 48.
Abbott, Lyman, clergyman, I. 473.
Abbott, Russell B., educator, II. 50.
Abell, Arunah S., journalist, III. 263.
Abercrombie, James, 1706, I. 102.
Abercrombie, James, 1732, I. 102.
Abercrombie, John J., IV. 333.
Abert, Byron D. L., soldier, I. 284.
Abert, Charles E., business man, I. 284.
Abert, George, pioneer, I. 284.
Abert, George A., business man, I. 284.
Abert, James William, soldier, IV. 395.
Abert, J. B., machinist and soldier, I. 284.
Abert, John James, engineer, IV. 380.
Abert, William Stone, lawyer, IV. 216.
Abert, William S., soldier, IV. 396.
Abolition Society, I. 336, Franklin, B.
Abraham, W., business man, III. 308.
Acken, William H., merchant, IV. 469.
Acker, David D., merchant, I. 179.
Acton, Thomas Coxton, banker, I. 275.
Actors' Fund of America, I. 129, Palmer, A. M.
Adair, G. W., real estate operator, II. 425.
Adair, James, Indian trader, IV. 240.
Adair, John, soldier, II. 249.
Adams, Abigail Smith, II. 4.
Adams, Allen W., merchant, III. 248.
Adams, Charles B., geologist, V. 311.
Adams, Charles Follen, author, I. 279.
Adams, Charles H., banker, V. 259.
Adams, Charles K., educator, IV. 477.
Adams, Edwin, actor, V. 110.
Adams, Elmer B., lawyer, V. 385.
Adams, Hannah, author, V. 459.
Adams, Henry H., merchant, II. 177.
Adams, John, second president, II. 1.
Adams, John, soldier, IV. 397.
Adams, John, I. 20, Jay, J.
Adams, John D., commissioner, V. 407.
Adams, John Milton, journalist, I. 214.
Adams, John Q., sixth president, V. 73.
Adams, Louisa C., V. 76.
Adams, Nehemiah, clergyman, II. 318.
Adams, Samuel, governor, 1722, I. 104; attempt to arrest by the British, I. 103, Hancock, J.
Adams, Samuel, I. 104, Adams, S.
Adams, Stephen, senator, III. 418.
Adams, W. I., manufacturer, II. 14.
Adams, William Taylor, author, I. 203.
Adler, Felix, reformer, I. 378.
Adrain, Robert, college vice-provost, I. 347.
Adrain, Robert, lawyer, V. 489.
Agar, John Girard, lawyer, III. 325.
Agassiz, Alexander, scientist, III. 98.
Agassiz, Jean L. R., naturalist, II. 360.
Agnew, Alex. McL., merchant, I. 199.
Agnew, Daniel, jurist, IV. 28.
Agnus, Felix, soldier and publisher, I. 200.
Agricultural Bureau, illus., I. 147, Rusk, J. M.
Aikens, A. J., editor and mfr., I. 476.
Aikman, Hugh, IV. 343.
Ainsworth, Frank B., educator, V. 85.
Akerman, Amos T., att'y-general, IV. 21.
Alabama, Capture of, II. 102, Winslow J. A.
Alabama Confederate cruiser, IV. 340, Semmes, R.
Albaugh, John W., actor, II. 167.
Alberger, F. A., business man, IV. 186.
Albion College. Principals of Seminary:
  Hinman, C. T., second, V. 471.
  Mayhew, I., third, V. 471.
  Stockwell, C. F., first, V. 471.
Presidents:
  Fiske, L. R., fifth, V. 473.
  Jocelyn, G. B., second, V. 472.
  McKeown, J. L. G., fourth.
  Silber, W. B., third, V. 473.
  Sinex, T. H., first, V. 472.
Albright, Andrew, inventor, IV. 446.
Alcott, Amos B., author, II. 218.
Alcott, Louisa May, author, I. 204.
Alden, H. M., author and editor, I. 153.
Alden, James, rear-admiral, II. 104.
Alden, James, naval officer, IV. 203.
Aldrich, James, jurist, III. 434.
Aldrich, J. C., philanthropist, V. 66.
Aldrich, Thomas Bailey, author, I. 283.
Aldrich, Wm. F., philanthropist, V. 65.
Aldridge, George W., contractor, IV. 171
Alexander, A., college president, II. 22.
Alexander, Barton S., soldier, IV. 471.
Alexander, Edmund B., soldier, IV. 225.
Alexander, Joseph A., orientalist, I. 242.
Alexander, Matilda G., author, IV. 67.
Alexander, Nathaniel, governor, IV. 421.
Alexander, William, clergyman, V. 44.
Alexander, William (Lord Stirling), I. 44.
Alford University, V. 231, Kenyon, W. C.
Alger, Russel A., governor, V. 276.
Alison, F., college vice-provost, I. 346.
Allaire, Anthony J., soldier, II. 188.
Allen, Edward C., farmer, II. 427.
Allen, Ethan, rev. soldier, I. 45.
Allen, Ethan, statue of, I. 278, Mead, L. J.
Allen, George Murdock, editor, V. 40.
Allen, Henry Watkins, soldier, IV. 38.
Allen, Ira, secretary, IV. 29.
Allen, Jere. Mervin, insurance, V. 137.
Allen, Joel Asaph, scientist, III. 100.
Allen, John, congressman, II. 400.
Allen, John, inventor, II. 427.
Allen, John Beard, senator, I. 297.
Allen, Paul, editor, V. 126.
Allen, Robert, soldier, IV. 285.
Allen, Solomon, soldier, IV. 416.
Allen, Stephen, merchant, IV. 256.
Allen, Stephen, sachem, III. 384.
Allen, Thomas, artist, V. 318.
Allen, Thomas B., soldier, IV. 366.
Allen, Thomas Hampton, V. 89.
Allen, William, college president, I. 418.
Allen, William, governor, III. 142.
Allen, William, jurist, V. 414.
Allen, Wm. Henry, naval officer, V. 225.
Allen, William T., clergyman, III. 392.
Allen, Wm. Vincent, senator, V. 217.
Allison, William B., senator, I. 296.
Allston, Washington, painter, V. 383.
Almy, John Jay, naval officer, IV. 283.
Alsop, John, merchant, I. 496.
Alsop, Richard, poet, IV. 437.
Alston, Willis, congressman, II. 118.
Alston, Willis, Jr., congressman, II. 118.
Alt, Gustav Adolf F. W., physician, V. 37.
Alvord, Benjamin, soldier, IV. 51.
Alvord, Thomas Gold, lawyer, II. 413.
Ambler, William E., lawyer, I. 327.
America, yacht, illustration, I. 448.
America's cup, I. 447, Stevens, J. C., Schuyler, G. L.
American Anti-slavery Society, I. 413, Purvis, R.
American Independence first conceived, I. 17, Otis, J.
American Scott, I. 399, Cooper, J. F.
Ames, Adebert, soldier, IV. 354.
Ames, Fisher, statesman, II. 382.
Ames, Oakes, congressman, II. 199.
Ames, Oakes A., manufacturer, II. 200.
Ames, Oliver, governor, I. 122.
Amherst College. Presidents:
  Gates, M. E., sixth, V. 309.
  Hitchcock, E., third, V. 308.
  Humphrey, H., second, V. 308.
  Moore, Z. S., first, V. 307.
  Seelye, J. H., fifth.
  Stearns, W. A., fourth, V. 309.
Amherst, Jeffery, rev. soldier, I. 101.
Ammen, Daniel, naval officer, IV. 393.
Ammen, Jacob, soldier, IV. 391.
Ammidown, E. H., merchant, III. 246.
Amory, Thomas J. C., soldier, IV. 283.
Amundson, John A., lawyer, V. 495.
Andersen, C., attorney-general, III. 191.
Anderson, Galusha, college pres., I. 303.
Anderson, George B., soldier, IV. 418.
Anderson, James B., clergyman, IV. 62.
Anderson, James P., soldier, IV. 129.
Anderson, Joseph, senator, II. 11.
Anderson, Mary, actress, I. 243.
Anderson, Richard H., soldier, IV. 295.
Anderson, Robert, soldier, IV. 179.
Anderson, Robert H., soldier, IV. 130.
Anderson, Thomas McA., soldier, IV. 410.

Digitized by Google

Anderson, William, soldier, IV. 352.
Andover first named, I. 18, Osgood, S.
Andre, John, British soldier, I. 48.
Andrew, James Osgood, bishop, I. 521.
Andrew, John Albion, governor, I. 116.
Andrew, S., rector and college pres., I. 164.
Andrews, A. B., railroad president, II. 482.
Andrews, E. B., college president, I. 303; I. 308.
Andrews, Garnett, lawyer, IV. 184.
Andrews, Geo. Leonard, soldier, V. 46.
Andrews, John, college provost, I. 342.
Andrews, Newton L., educator, V. 429.
Andrews, Timothy P., soldier, IV. 321.
Angell, James Burrill, educator, I. 251.
Angell, William G., inventor, II. 392.
Angier, Nedom L., physician, II. 349.
Ansbacher, A. B., manufacturer, II. 515.
Ansorge, Chas., musical conductor, V. 260.
Anthony, Susan B., reformer, IV. 403.
Apostle of the Indians, II. 422, Eliot, J.
Appleton, Daniel, publisher, II. 509.
Appleton, Daniel & Co., II. 509.
Appleton, Daniel S., publisher, II. 510.
Appleton, George S., publisher, II. 510.
Appleton, J., father of prohibition, V. 433.
Appleton, Jesse, college president, I. 417.
Appleton, John A., publisher, II. 510.
Appleton, Samuel, merchant, V. 127.
Appleton, William H., publisher, II. 510.
Archibald, G. D., college president, II. 125.
Arkell, James, manufacturer, I. 367.
Arkins, John, journalist, I. 268.
Armistead, Lewis Addison, soldier, V. 15.
Armstrong, G. W., business man, II. 152.
Armstrong, Jas. F., naval officer, IV. 315.
Armstrong, John, sec'y of war, I. 48.
Armstrong, P. B., insurance pres., I. 256.
Armstrong, Samuel C., educator, I. 436.
Arnett, Benjamin W., bishop, III. 499.
Arnold, Benedict, rev. soldier, I. 53.
Arnold, Benedict, suspected of treachery, I. 45, Brown, J.; treachery, I. 49, Andre, J.
Arnold, Lewis G., soldier, IV. 297.
Arnold, Richard, IV. 399.
Artemus Ward, pen-name, I. 425, Browne, C. F.
Arthur, C. A., president of U. S., IV. 247.
Ashboth, Alexander S., soldier, IV. 413.
Ashburn, George W., soldier, IV. 399.
Ashby, Turner, soldier, IV. 296.
Ashe, Samuel, governor, IV. 421.
Ashmead, Henry G., author, IV. 93.
Asia, capture of the sloop, I. 51, Hale, N.
Associated Press, origin of, I. 127, Beach, M. Y.
Atkinson, Byron A., merchant, III. 68.
Atkinson, Henry Morell, banker, V. 223.
Atkinson, J. M. P., college president, II. 26.
Atkinson, William Elrie, lawyer, V. 183.
Atlantic Monthly, The, illus. Publisher, I. 281, Houghton, H. O.; Editors, I. 282, Howells, W. D., Fields, J. T.; I. 283, Aldrich, T. B., Scudder, H. E.
Attwood, Julius, banker, II. 343.
Aubry, Leander J., manufacturer, II. 239.
Audenried, Joseph C., soldier, IV. 327.
Augur, Christopher C., soldier, IV. 327.
Austell, Alfred, financier, I. 536.
Austin, Moses, pioneer, V. 157.
Austin, Samuel, college president, II. 39.
Authors' club, I. 367, Boyesen, H. H.
Averell, William W., soldier, IV. 331.
Avery, Alphonso C., jurist, III. 424.
Avery, Benjamin Park, journalist, I. 319.
Avery, Elroy, McKendree, educator, V. 18.
Avery, Henry Ogden, architect, I. 157.
Avery, Isaac Wheeler, lawyer, III. 238.
Avery, Samuel P., art connoisseur, I. 157.
Ayres, Romeyn B., soldier, IV. 255.

B

Babbitt, Edwin B., soldier, V. 31.
Babcock, George H., engineer, V. 304.
Babcock, Orville E., soldier, IV. 411.
Bache, Alex. Dallas, educator, III. 348.
Bache, Franklin, chemist, V. 346.
Bache, Theophylact, merchant, I. 496.
Bachman, Solomon, merchant, III. 421.
Backus, Truman Jay, educator, V. 375.
Bacon, Delia Salter, authoress, I. 477.
Bacon, George A., agriculturist, V. 382.
Bacon, Edward P., merchant, II. 234.
Bacon, F., piano manufacturer, II. 447.
Bacon, James Terrill, merchant, III. 218.
Bacon, Joel Smith, educator, III. 152.
Bacon, Leonard, clergyman, I. 176.
Bacon, Nathaniel, colonial leader, V. 337.
Bacon, Sherman J., merchant, III. 256.
Bacon, Thomas Scott, clergyman, V. 305.
Bacone, Almon C., president, III. 310.
Badger, Geo. E., secretary, III. 40, 305.
Badger, Oscar C., naval officer, V. 333.
Baer, William Jacob, artist, V. 469.
Bagley, John Judson, governor, V. 274.
Bailey, Gamaliel, journalist, II. 417.
Bailey, George M., journalist, V. 354.
Bailey, Guilford D., soldier, IV. 364.
Bailey, Jacob, rev. soldier, I. 46.
Bailey, James S., manufacturer, III. 150.
Bailey, Joseph, soldier, V. 394.
Bailey, Silas, college president, I. 302.
Bailey, Theodorus, rear-admiral, II. 106.
Baird, Andrew D., soldier, IV. 154.
Baird, George W., inventor, I. 415.
Baird, Henry Carey, publisher, V. 314.
Baird, John Faris, clergyman, II. 478.
Baird, Spencer F., naturalist, III. 405.
Baker, Alfred, banker, II. 381.
Baker, Alpheus, soldier, IV. 410.
Baker, Bernard N., business man, II. 200.
Baker, Edward D., senator, II. 92.
Baker, Francis A., priest, IV. 442.
Baker, James H., soldier, IV. 412.
Baker, James M., jurist, V. 88.
Baker, Lafayette C., soldier, V. 331.
Baker, Lewis, journalist, I. 246.
Baker, Luther E., V. 477.
Baker, Philip Pontius, senator, V. 302.
Balbach, Leopold, metallurgist, II. 264.
Balboa, Vasco M. de, discoverer, V. 431.
Balch, George Beall, V. 30.
Baldwin, Abel Seymour, physician, V. 184.
Baldwin, Abraham, senator, II. 208.
Baldwin, Chas. H., naval officer, IV. 35.
Baldwin, George Van Nest, lawyer, I. 510
Baldwin, Henry, associate justice, II. 469.
Baldwin, Henry Porter, governor, V. 274.
Baldwin, Roderick, lawyer, I. 353.
Baldwin, Thomas, clergyman, V. 35.
Ball, Thomas, sculptor, V. 199.
Ballantine, W. G., col. president, II. 465.
Ballard, Addison, clergyman, III. 345.
Ballard, Bland W., pioneer, V. 124.
Ballou, Hosea, clergyman, author, V. 487.
Balsley, Alfred H., journalist, II. 478.
Baltimore, Archdiocese of. Archbishops:
Bayley, J. R., eighth, I. 487.
Carroll, J., first, I. 480.
Baltimore, Archdiocese of—*Con.*
Eccleston, S., fifth, I. 484.
Gibbons, J. (cardinal), ninth, I. 488.
Kenrick, F. P., sixth, I. 485.
Marechal, A., third, I. 482.
Neale, L., second, I. 482.
Spaulding, M. J., seventh, I. 486.
Whitfield, J., fourth, I. 483.
Baltimore Board of Trade of, I. 252, Frick, F.
Baltzer, Herman R., merchant, IV. 72.
Bancroft, Aaron, clergyman, IV. 306.
Bancroft, George, historian, III. 160.
Bancroft, Hubert Howe, historian, V. 112.
Bancroft, Lucius W., clergyman, V. 269.
Banes, Charles H., soldier, IV. 434.
Bankard, Henry N., merchant, II. 258.
Bankhead, John P., naval officer, V. 366.
Banks, Nathaniel P., governor, IV. 222.
Banneker, Benj., mathematician, V. 36.
Banvard, John, artist, V. 326.
Barber, Amzi L., contractor, III. 183.
Barber, Francis, rev. soldier, I. 43.
Barber, Gershom M., jurist, II. 158.
Barber, Ohio C., manufacturer, II. 430.
Barbour, George H., manufacturer, V. 462.
Barbour, James, governor, V. 446.
Barbour, James, secretary, V. 82.
Barbour, Lucius A., manufacturer, V. 161.
Barbour, P. P., associate justice, II. 470.
Barboza, Mary G., missionary, V. 400.
Barger, Samuel F., lawyer, II. 117.
Barhydt, Theodore W., banker, II. 37.
Barker, Fordyce, physician, IV. 157.
Barker, Jacob, I. 368, Barker, W.
Barker, Wharton, financier, I. 368.
Barksdale, William, soldier, IV. 486.
Barlow, Joel, educator, III. 186.
Barlow, Samuel L. M., lawyer, III. 259.
Barnard, Henry, college president, I. 505.
Barnard, John G., soldier, IV. 183.
Barnes, Alfred C., publisher, IV. 378.
Barnes, Alfred S., publisher, IV. 378.
Barnes, Amos, III. 418.
Barnes, Catharine Weed, artist, I. 409.
Barnes, George T., lawyer, II. 166.
Barnes, James, soldier, IV. 281.
Barnes, Joseph K., surgeon, IV. 359.
Barnes, William, lawyer I. 469.
Barnett, Edward H., clergyman, II. 479.
Barnett, James, soldier II. 30.
Barnett, Samuel, author, II. 61.
Barney, Everett H., inventor, III. 89.
Barney, Joshua, naval officer, IV. 167.
Barnhart, Jacob, lawyer, IV. 29.
Barnum, Henry A., soldier, IV. 36.
Barnum, Phineas T., showman, III. 258.
Barr, Albert J., journalist, V. 484.
Barr, Amelia E., author, IV. 485.
Barr, Charles E., educator, V. 475.
Barr, Samuel Davis, educator, V. 474.
Barr, Thomas C., capitalist, IV. 441.
Barrett, Edward, naval officer, V. 364.
Barrett, George H., actor, IV. 447.
Barrett, John E., journalist, IV. 93.
Barrett, Lawrence, actor, I. 379.
Barron, Ernest R., inventor, III. 328.
Barron, James, naval officer, V. 502.
Barron, Samuel, naval officer, IV. 367.
Barron, Samuel, naval officer, IV. 417.
Barron, Walter J., inventor, III. 318.
Barrow, David, clergyman, IV. 161.
Barrows, Charles C., physician, III. 105.
Barry, Henry W., soldier, IV. 413.
Barry, John, naval officer, IV. 190.
Barry, John, naval officer, II. 18.
Barry, John S., governor, V. 272.

Digitized by Google

Barry, Wm. Farquhar, soldier, V. 363.
Barry, Wm. T., postmaster-gen., V. 296.
Barstow, Amos C., manufacturer, III. 305.
Bartholomew, Miles M., inventor, III. 323.
Bartlett, Clarence, physician, III. 488.
Bartlett, David L., manufacturer, I. 414.
Bartlett, Homer L., physician, II. 450.
Bartlett, Joseph J., soldier, IV. 335.
Bartlett, Washington, governor, IV. 113.
Bartlett, William F., soldier, IV. 358.
Bartley, Mordecai, governor, III. 140.
Barton, Clara, humanitarian, III. 83.
Bartol, Cyrus A., clergyman, IV. 94.
Barton, William, rev. soldier, I. 74.
Bashford, James W., president, IV. 160.
Bass, Josiah L., merchant, II. 505.
Bass, William C., educator, V. 397.
Bassett, Allan Lee, soldier, V. 282.
Bassett, Carrol P., civil engineer, V. 283.
Bassett, Richard, senator, II. 412.
Bastin, Edson Sewell, botanist, V. 351.
Batchelder, George C., merchant, IV. 347.
Batchelder, Samuel, inventor, V. 16.
Batcheller, George S., soldier, IV. 464.
Bate, Henry C., soldier, II. 246.
Bates, Edward, lawyer, II. 89.
Bates, Joshua, banker, V. 195.
Bates, William W., ship-builder, I. 502.
Battels, S. M. E., philanthropist, I. 380.
Batten, John Mullin, physician, V. 114.
Battey, Sumter B., surgeon, II. 419.
Battle Hymn of the Republic, author, I. 402, Howe J. W.
Bauder, Ezra, educator, I. 412.
Baudouin, Pierre, II. 488, Bowdoin, J.
Bauer, Louis, physician, V. 482.
Bawden, John, manufacturer, III. 503.
Baxter, G. A., college president, II. 24.
Baxter, Henry, soldier, IV. 334.
Baxter, William M., lawyer, III. 362.
Bayard, John, rev. soldier, I. 71.
Bayard, T. F., secretary of state, II. 404.
Bayard, William, merchant, I. 498.
Bayley, James R., archbishop, I. 487.
Baylor, Frances C., author, I. 366.
Beach, Charles Fisk, editor, I. 428.
Beach, John N., merchant, III. 307.
Beach, Moses Yale, journalist, I. 127.
Beach, Wm. Austin, lawyer, V. 281.
Beall, John Yates, adventurer, IV. 445.
Bean, I. M., soldier and bus. man, I. 211.
Bean, Mary T., educator, IV. 31.
Beard, Andrew, inventor, IV. 438.
Beard, Daniel C., artist, V. 317.
Beard, James H., artist, V. 420.
Beardsley, Alonzo, III. 326.
Beardsley, Morris Beach, judge, III. 179.
Beardsley, Nelson, lawyer, III. 326.
Beasley, Frederic, college provost, I. 342.
Beattie, Hamlin, banker, II. 507.
Beattie, John, contractor, II. 255.
Beauregard, P. G. T., soldier, IV. 178.
Beaver, James A., governor, II. 293.
Bebb, William, governor, III. 140.
Bechler, John C., bishop, IV. 256.
Bechtel, George, III. 119.
Beck, James Burrie, statesman, III. 418.
Beckley, John Newton, lawyer, V. 278.
Bedford, G. S., Jr., statesman, II. 391.
Bedle, Joseph Dorsett, governor, V. 210.
Beebe, Milton Earl, architect, III. 395.
Beecher, Catherine E., educator, III. 128.
Beecher, Charles, clergyman, III. 131.
Beecher, Edward, clergyman, III. 128.
Beecher, Eunice W. B., III. 130.
Beecher, George, clergyman, III. 128.
Beecher, Henry W., clergyman, III. 129.
Beecher, James C., clergyman, III. 131.
Beecher, Lyman, clergyman, III. 126.
Beecher, statue of, II. 364, Ward, J. Q. A.
Beecher, Thomas K., clergyman, III. 131.
Beecher, William H., clergyman, III. 128.
Begole, Josiah W., governor, V. 275.
Beguelin, Henry E., merchant, I. 317.
Belden, Albert Clinton, surgeon, III. 251.
Belding, Milo Merrick, mfr., I. 437.
Belknap, George E., naval officer, IV. 206.
Belknap, Robert L., business man, IV. 185.
Belknap, William W., secretary, IV. 23.
Bell, Charles H., rear-admiral, II. 104.
Bell, Frank Frederick, banker, V. 70.
Bell, Henry H., rear-admiral, II. 103.
Bell, John, secretary, III. 39.
Bellamy, Edward, author, I. 263.
Bellingham, R., colonial governor, V. 421.
Bellows, Henry W., clergyman, III. 261.
Belo, Alfred H., journalist, I. 205.
Beloit College. Presidents:
Chapin, A. L., III. 184.
Eaton, E. D., III. 185.
Benade, Andrew, bishop, V. 195.
Benedict, Erastus C., educator, V. 415.
Benedict, Le Grand, soldier, IV. 100.
Benedict, Lewis, soldier, V. 361.
Benezet, Anthony, philanthropist, V. 419.
Benham, Alex. E. K., rear-admiral, V. 425.
Benham, Henry W., IV. 277.
Benjamin, Dowling, physician, V. 90.
Benjamin, Judah P., statesman, IV. 285.
Benson, Egbert, jurist, III. 461.
Benton, James G., soldier, IV. 137.
Benton, Thomas H., statesman, IV. 400.
Bergh, Henry, philanthropist, III. 106.
Bergmann, C., musical director, V. 416.
Bernard, Francis, colonial gov., V. 432.
Bernheimer, Adolph, merchant, III. 205.
Bernheimer, S. E., manufacturer, V. 375.
Berrien, John M., attorney-gen., V. 298.
Berry, Hiram G., soldier, IV. 154.
Berry, James H., senator and gov., I. 317.
Beshoar, Michael, physician, II. 373.
Besson, Samuel Austin, lawyer, V. 96.
Best, Philip, III. 307.
Betts, B. Frank, physician, III. 482.
Betts, Frederic H., lawyer, II. 38.
Bicknell, Thomas Wm., educator, I. 421.
Biddle, Nicholas, naval officer, V. 486.
Bienville, Jean Baptist, pioneer, V. 491.
Bigelow, Asa, merchant, V. 476.
Bigelow, E. B., manufacturer, III. 20.
Bigelow, John M., physician, I V. 142.
Bigelow, Timothy, lawyer, V. 422.
Bigelow, Timothy, rev. soldier, V. 422.
Bigler, David, bishop, V. 421.
Bigler, John, governor, IV. 106.
Bigler, William, governor, II. 283.
Bigler, William H., physician, III. 485.
Bignon, Fleming G. du, lawyer, I. 126.
Bill Arp, pen-name, III. 308, Smith, C. H.
Billings, Charles Ethan, inventor, V. 408.
Billings, John S., surgeon, IV. 78.
Billings, William, hymn composer, V. 421.
Bingham, Joel Foote, educator, II. 163.
Bingham, Kinsley S., governor, V. 273.
Bingham, William, senator, II. 6.
Binney, Joseph G., educator, III. 152.
Birney, David Bill, soldier, IV. 272.
Birney, James G., statesman, II. 312.
Bisbee, Horatio, representative, V. 268.
Bishop, Anna, singer, III. 289.
Bishop, Richard M., governor, III. 143.
Bissell, Herbert Porter, lawyer, V. 25.
Bitter, Karl Theo. F., sculptor, V. 264.
Bittinger, John L., journalist, I. 187.
Bixby, Samuel M., manufacturer, V. 335.
Black, Jere. S., attorney-gen., V. 5.
Black, John Charles, soldier, II. 299.
Black, John Fisher, merchant, II. 56.
Blackburn, J. C. S., senator, I. 295.
Blackford, E. G., fish culturist, III. 394.
Blaine Amendment, I. 137, Blaine, J. G.
Blaine, Ephraim, I. 137, Blaine, J. G.
Blaine, J. G., secretary, I. 137.
Blair, Austin, governor, V. 273.
Blair, Chauncey B., banker, IV. 144.
Blair Common School Bill, I. 458, Blair, H. W.
Blair, Francis Preston, politician, IV. 268.
Blair, Francis Preston, soldier, IV. 223.
Blair, Henry William, senator, I. 458.
Blair, James, educator, III. 231.
Blair, James, banker, IV. 95.
Blair, John, justice, I. 23.
Blair, Montgomery, postmaster, II. 88.
Blake, Homer C., naval officer, IV. 208.
Blakeley, Johnston, commander, V. 440.
Blakslee, James I., R. R. president, V. 59.
Blanchard, Albert G., soldier, IV. 178.
Blanchard, James A., lawyer, II. 240.
Blanchard, N. C., congressman, IV. 498.
Blanchard, Noah F., manufacturer, V. 339.
Blatchford Richard, I. 36, Blatchford, S.
Blatchford, Samuel, justice, I. 36.
Bleckley, Logan E., jurist, II. 196.
Bleistein, George, journalist, I. 210.
Blennerhassett, H., III. 6, Burr, A.
Blish, George W., elocutionist, II. 178.
Blodgett, Rufus, senator, I. 217.
Bloodgood, D., med. director, IV. 333.
Bloodworth, Timothy, senator, V. 147.
Bloomfield, Joseph, governor, V. 202.
Bloomingdale, J. B., merchant, II. 250.
Blount, Thomas, soldier, II. 185.
Blount, William, governor, II. 215.
Blythe, James, college president, II. 123.
Boggs, Charles S., rear-admiral, II. 106.
Bogue, G. M., real estate broker, II. 155.
Boies, Henry M., manufacturer, V. 118.
Boies, Horace, governor, I. 411.
Bok, William John, publisher, II. 453.
Bolton, Channing M., engineer, II. 519.
Bolton, Charles Edward, lecturer, I. 212.
Bolton, Charles Knowles, poet, I. 212.
Bolton, James, physician, II. 518.
Bolton, Sarah Knowles, author, I. 212.
Bond, Frank Stuart, IV. 90.
Bond, Henry H., lawyer, II. 508.
Boner, John Henry, poet, II. 498.
Bonham, Milledge L., soldier, IV. 334.
Bonnell, John M., educator, V. 396.
Bonner, Robert, I. 154, Sigourney, L. H.
Bonsall, Henry L., journalist, IV. 230.
Bonwill, William G. A., dentist, V. 177.
Boone, Daniel, pioneer, III. 110.
Boone, William Jones, bishop, V. 16.
Booth, Agnes, actress, I. 465.
Booth, Edwin, actor, III. 180.
Booth, John Wilkes, actor, III. 182.
Booth, John Wilkes, II. 74, Lincoln, A.
Booth, Junius Brutus, actor, III. 180.
Booth, Newton, governor, IV. 110.
Borgfeldt, Georg, merchant, V. 278.
Borie, Adolph E., secretary, IV. 25.
Borland, Solon, senator, IV. 386.
Boston Massacre, I. 19, Quincy, J.
Boston Tea Party, I. 84, Revere, P.
Bostwick, William L., regent, IV. 489.
Boucicault, Dion, playwright, II. 376.

Digitized by Google

Bouck, William C., governor, III. 46.
Boudinot, E., pres. Bible Society, II. 274.
Boutwell, George S., statesman, IV. 382.
Bowdoin College, illus. Presidents:
Allen, W., third, I. 418.
Appleton, J., second, I. 417.
Chamberlain, J. L., sixth, I. 419.
Harris, S., fifth, I. 418.
Hyde, W. de W., seventh, I. 419.
McKeen, J., first, I. 417.
Woods, L., fourth, I. 418.
Patron, **Bowdoin, J.**, I. 419.
Bowdoin, James, philanthropist, I. 419.
Bowdoin, James, statesman, II. 488.
Bowen, Henry C., editor, I. 205.
Bowie, James, soldier, IV. 210.
Bowie, Oden, governor, III. 260.
Bowles, Samuel, journalist, I. 317.
Bowles, Samuel (2d), journalist, I. 317.
Bowles, Samuel (3d), journalist, I. 318.
Bowles, Thomas H., inventor, II. 478.
Bowman, Ed. Morris, musician, V. 237.
Bowman, Samuel, P. E. bishop, III. 471.
Bowne, Walter, sachem, III. 384.
Box, Henry W., lawyer, II. 37.
Boyd, James E., governor, I. 321.
Boyesen, Hjalmar H., author, I. 367.
Boynton, James S., governor, I. 230.
Boynton, John F., scientist, IV. 91.
Bracken, John, educator, III. 234.
Brackett, J. Q. A., governor, I. 123.
Bradbury, James W., senator, IV. 323.
Bradbury, Theophilus, jurist, II. 215.
Bradbury, William B., musician, V. 140.
Braddock, Edward, soldier, II. 59.
Bradford, Ellen K., author, II. 174.
Bradford, John, I. 470.
Bradford, Thomas L., physician, III. 492.
Bradford, William, senator, II. 6.
Bradford, William, I. 14.
Bradish, Luther, statesman, III. 463.
Bradlee, Caleb D., clergyman, IV. 79.
Bradley, Charles T., banker, II. 366.
Bradley, Francis, I. 33, **Bradley, J. P.**
Bradley, Joseph P., justice, I. 33.
Bradley, Stephen Row, senator, II. 11.
Bradley, William C., lawyer, II. 38.
Bradwell, Myra, lawyer, II. 137.
Brady, James T., lawyer, III. 387.
Brady, John R., lawyer, III. 119.
Bragg, Edward S., soldier, V. 33.
Bragg, Thomas, governor, IV. 427.
Brainard, David L., explorer, III. 286.
Brainard, John, clergyman, II. 493.
Braine, Daniel L., naval officer, V. 248.
Brainerd, David, missionary, II. 253.
Branch, Alpheus, merchant, IV. 237.
Branch, John, secretary, V. 295.
Branch, Lawrence O'B., soldier, IV. 314.
Brandreth, William, capitalist, II. 166.
Brannon, John M., soldier, IV. 316.
Braun, Christian, IV. 379.
Brearley, David, jurist, II. 38.
Breckenridge, J., attorney-general, III. 9.
Breckinridge, J. C., vice-president, V. 3.
Breckinridge, W. C. P., congressman, II. 110.
Breese, Samuel L., naval officer, IV. 438.
Breil, Joseph, lawyer, V. 143.
Brewer, David Josiah, justice, I. 37.
Brewer, Josiah, missionary, II. 228.
Brewer, Josiah, I. 37, **Brewer, D. J.**; I. 32, **Field, S. J.**
Brewster, B. H., att'y-general, IV. 251.
Brewster, Fred. Carroll, lawyer, III. 425.
Brewster, Henry C., banker, IV. 92.
Brice, Calvin Stewart, senator, II. 425.
Brice, John Jones, naval officer, V. 362.
Bricknell, William D., journalist, I. 259.
Bridge, Horatio, naval officer, IV. 358.
Bridges, Robert, professor, V. 346.
Bridgman, Frederick A., painter, II. 110.
Bridgman, Laura D., educator, II. 424.
Brigham, Mary Ann, educator, IV. 462.
Brightly, Fred. Charles, author, V. 392.
Briggs, George Nixon, governor, I. 114.
Bright, Jesse D., senator, III. 428.
Brignoli, Pasquale, tenor singer, II. 380.
Brinkerhoff, Roeliff, soldier, II. 246.
Brinkerhoff, William, lawyer, II. 122.
Brisbin, James A., soldier, IV. 224.
Bristol, John I. D., underwriter, III. 279.
Bristow, Benjamin H., secretary, IV. 23.
Britton, Alexander T., lawyer, I. 267.
Broadhead, James O., diplomat, V. 68.
Broadway, A. W., clergyman, IV. 169.
Brock, Sidney G., statistician, I. 364.
Broderick's duel, IV. 108, **Weller, J. B.**
Brodhead, Richard, senator, IV. 417.
Brogden, Curtis H., governor, IV. 428.
Bronson, Greene C., III. 387.
Brook Farm, illus., I. 127, **Dana, C. A.**
Brooke, Francis Mark, merchant, V. 282.
Brooke, John R., soldier, IV. 301.
Brooke, Robert, governor, V. 443.
Brookes, James Hall, clergyman, V. 62.
Brookfield, Wm., manufacturer, III. 122.
Brooklyn Bridge, erection of, IV. 406, **Roebling, W. A.**
Brooks, Byron A., inventor, III. 319.
Brooks, David, congressman, II. 173.
Brooks, Edward, educator, II. 294.
Brooks, Harry Sayer, journalist, V. 353.
Brooks, John, governor, I. 111.
Brooks, Peter Chadron, merchant, V. 245.
Brooks, Phillips, bishop, II. 304.
Brooks, William R., astronomer, V. 197.
Broom, Jacob, statesman, III. 85.
Broome, John, merchant, I. 497.
Broome, Lewis Henry, architect, V. 243.
Brough, John, governor, III. 142.
Brown, Aaron Vail, governor, V. 8.
Brown, Alexander, banker, I. 474.
Brown, Alexander, banker, I. 475.
Brown, Bedford, physician, V. 442.
Brown, Dyer D. S., capitalist, IV. 287.
Brown, Ethan A., governor, III. 138.
Brown, Frank, governor, II. 126.
Brown, Frederic Alden, banker, V. 45.
Brown, George, banker, I. 474.
Brown, George S., banker, I. 474.
Brown, Henry Billings, justice, I. 38.
Brown, Henry Kirke, sculptor, I. 511.
Brown, Henry S., pioneer, IV. 438.
Brown, Jacob, soldier, V. 400.
Brown, James, publisher, V. 421.
Brown, James H., clergyman, III. 77.
Brown, John, abolitionist, II. 307.
Brown, John, revolutionary soldier, I. 44.
Brown, John Henry, historian, IV. 438.
Brown, John H., inventor, IV. 381.
Brown, John Jackson, educator, II. 141.
Brown, John Young, governor, I. 238.
Brown, Joseph, pioneer, IV. 440.
Brown, Joseph Emerson, gov., I. 227.
Brown, Julius L., lawyer, I. 509.
Brown, Moses, merchant, II. 327.
Brown, N., patron of Brown Univ., I. 308.
Brown, Nathan W., soldier, IV. 458.
Brown, Oliver Huff, merchant, III. 275.
Brown, Orvon Graff, college pres., I. 421.
Brown, Philip Shelley, lawyer, IV. 123.
Brown, Robert, soldier, I. 362.
Brown, Robert C., merchant, IV. 93.
Brown, Thompson S., engineer, IV. 441.
Brown University. Presidents:
Andrews, E. B., eighth, I. 308.
Caswell, A., sixth, I. 307.
Manning, J., first, I. 305.
Maxcy, J., second, I. 306.
Messer, A., third, I. 306.
Robinson, E. G., seventh, I. 307.
Sears, B., fifth, I. 307.
Wayland, F., fourth, I. 306.
Patron, **Brown, N.**, I. 308.
Brown, Wolston R., banker, V. 112.
Browne, Charles F., humorist, I. 425.
Brownell, Henry H., author, V. 357.
Brownell, Thomas C., educator, III. 495.
Brownell, Walter A., educator, II. 111.
Browning, J. Hull, R. R. president, I. 210.
Browning, Orville H., secretary of the interior, II. 457.
Brownson, N., gov. of Georgia, II. 12.
Bruce, Alex. Campbell, architect, III. 361.
Bruce, Charles Eli, physician, V. 495.
Bruce, Dwight Hall, editor, V. 100.
Brush, Alex., manufacturer, III. 498.
Brush, Charles F., electrician, IV. 455.
Bryan, G., pres. of Pennsylvania, II. 280.
Bryan, Thomas Barbour, III. 170.
Bryant, Cushing, ship-builder, III. 167.
Bryant, John H., president, III. 346.
Bryant, N. C., naval officer, III. 167.
Bryant, Wm. Cullen, poet, IV. 80.
Bryant, William McK., educator, V. 129.
Bryce, Lloyd, author and editor, I. 252.
Bryson, John Paul, physician, V. 267.
Buchanan, F., naval officer, IV. 38.
Buchanan, Jas., fifteenth president, V. 1.
Buchanan, Robert C., soldier, IV. 410.
Buchanan, William I., manager, II. 271.
Buchtel, John R., philanthropist, II. 496.
Buck, Alfred E., U. S. marshal, I. 386.
Buckham, M. H., college president, II. 42.
Buckingham, Charles L., lawyer, II. 499.
Buckley, Morgan G., governor, I. 352.
Buckner, Simon B., governor, II. 377.
Buehrle, Robert Koch, educator, V. 132.
Buell, Don Carlos, soldier, IV. 263.
Buford, John, soldier, IV. 488.
Buford, Napoleon B., soldier, IV. 220.
Buffington, Adelbert R., soldier, V. 329.
Buffum, Arnold, philanthropist, II. 320.
Buist, Henry, lawyer, II. 108.
Bulkley, Edwin, merchant, IV. 73.
Bull, Ole Bornemann, musician, IV. 234.
Bullitt, John C., lawyer, I. 189.
Bullock, Alexander H., gov., I. 116.
Bullock, Archibald, governor, I. 492.
Bullock, Charles, educator, V. 344.
Bullock, Rufus Brown, governor, I. 229.
Bullock, Stephen, congressman, II. 145.
Bullock, Thomas Seaman, III. 429.
Bumstead, Horace, educator, V. 381.
Bunce, Oliver Bell, author, II. 512.
Bundy, Jonas M., author and editor, I. 202.
Bunker Hill, battle of, I. 88, **Putnam, I.**; I. 91, **Prescott, W.**
Bunker Hill monument, illus. Builder of monument, I. 184, **Willard, S.**
Burbeck, Henry, rev. soldier, I. 71.
Burden, Henry, inventor, II. 333.
Burden, James Abercrombie, mfr., I. 511
Burdette, Robert J., journalist, I. 235.
Burgess, E., yacht designer, I. 449.
Burgess, George, P. E. bishop, IV. 380.
Burgess, Neil, actor, II. 170.

Digitized by Google

Burke, Andrew H., governor, I. 320.
Burke, Charles H., mayor, I. 392.
Burke, John William, clergyman, II. 173.
Burleigh, Charles C., abolitionist, II. 320.
Burleigh, Edwin C., governor, I. 429.
Burleigh, Henry G., congressman, II. 192.
Burleigh, William H., journalist, II. 378.
Burleson, Rufus C., educator, III. 332.
Burnet, D. G., president of Texas, V. 147.
Burnet, Robert, soldier, I. 304.
Burnett, Edwin Clark, V. 150.
Burnett, Frances Hodgson, author, I. 439.
Burnett, Peter H., governor, IV. 105.
Burnett, Swan Moses, physician, I. 439.
Burnham, Frederick A., lawyer, V. 227.
Burnside, Ambrose E., soldier, IV. 53.
Burr, Aaron, educator and divine, V. 463.
Burr, Aaron, vice-president, III. 5; III. 378, Smith, M.
Burr, Alfred E., journalist, I. 243.
Burr, George L., educator, IV. 479.
Burr, Osmer S., manufacturer, III. 88.
Burr, Theodosia, III. 6, Burr, A.
Burroughs, John, author, I. 247.
Burrows, Lansing, clergyman, II. 167.
Burrus, John H., college president, I. 278.
Burt, William Austin, surveyor, V. 196.
Burton, Hutchings C., governor, IV. 423.
Burton, John E., miner, III. 279.
Burton, William Evans, actor, II. 351.
Burum, Peter Grove, merchant, II. 119.
Busch, Carl, musician, IV. 227.
Bush, Rufus T., merchant, I. 450.
Bush, Stephen, clergyman, II. 168.
Bushnell, William H., author, I. 431.
Bussey, Cyrus, merchant, I. 358.
Bute, George Hering, physician, III. 478.
Butler, Andrew P., senator, III. 414.
Butler, Benjamin F., governor, I. 119.
Butler, Benj. Franklin, secretary, V. 297.
Butler, Charles, philanthropist, V. 84.
Butler, Edward, rev. soldier, I. 44.
Butler, John George, clergyman, I. 384.
Butler, Matthew C., senator, I. 298.
Butler, Percival, rev. soldier, I. 44.
Butler, Pierce, senator, II. 162.
Butler, Richard, merchant, I. 352.
Butler, Richard, rev. soldier, I. 44.
Butler, Thomas, rev. soldier, I. 44.
Butler, Zebulon, rev. soldier, I. 52.
Butterfield, Daniel, soldier, IV. 128.
Butterworth, H., journalist, II. 111.
Button, Henry H., physician, III. 339.
Byford, Henry T., physician, II. 155.
Byford, William H., physician, II. 13.
Byrne, William, merchant, V. 303.

C

Cabaniss, Elbridge G., jurist, II. 137.
Cabaniss, T. B., representative, V. 283.
Cabell, Samuel J., congressman, II. 264.
Cabell, William H., governor, V. 444.
Cable, George W., author, I. 533.
Cable, the laying of the ocean, IV. 452, Field, C. W.
Cabot, George, secretary, II. 5.
Cadillac, Antoine de la M., explorer, V. 172.
Cadwalader, John, rev. soldier, I. 89.
Cady, Ernest, manufacturer, V. 227.
Cahill, LeRoy, inventor, V. 117.
Cake, Henry L., soldier, V. 352.
Caldwell, George C., chemist, IV. 482.
Caldwell, James, soldier, V. 91.
Caldwell, John Curtis, soldier, V. 248.
Caldwell, Samuel Lunt, educator, V. 235.
Caldwell, Tod R., governor, IV. 428.
Calhoun, Edmund R., naval officer, IV. 295.
Calhoun, Patrick, R. R. president, I. 528.
California, governors of:
Bartlett, W., sixteenth, IV. 113.
Bigler, J., third, IV. 106.
Booth, N., eleventh, IV. 110.
Burnett, P. H., first, IV. 105.
Downey, J. G., seventh, IV. 108.
Haight, H. H., tenth, IV. 109.
Irwin, W., thirteenth, IV. 110.
Johnson, W. N., fourth, IV. 107.
Latham, M. S., sixth, IV. 108.
Low, F. F., ninth, IV. 109.
Markham, H. H., eighteenth, II. 415.
McDougall, J., second, IV. 106.
Pacheco, R., twelfth, IV. 110.
Perkins, G. C., fourteenth, IV. 111.
Stanford, L., eighth, II. 129.
Stoneman, G., fifteenth, IV. 112.
Waterman, R. W., seventeenth, IV. 113.
Weller, John B., fifth, IV. 107.
Caloric engine invented, IV. 47, Emerson, J
Calvert, George H., author, V. 357.
Calvin, Delano C., lawyer, V. 151.
Call, Wilkeson, senator, II. 431.
Callender, Walter, merchant, III. 269.
Cameron, Alexander, lawyer, IV. 63.
Cameron, James, soldier, IV. 136.
Cameron, James Donald, secretary, IV. 25.
Cameron, James Donald, senator, I. 218.
Cameron, Robert A., soldier, IV. 296.
Cameron, Simon, secretary, II. 79.
Cameron, Wm. Ewan, governor, V. 455.
Camm, John, educator, III. 233.
Cammerhof, John C. F., bishop, V. 485.
Camp, David N., educator, II. 330.
Camp, E. C., lawyer, I. 478.
Campbell, Alexander, theologian, IV. 161.
Campbell, David, governor, V. 449.
Campbell, George T., physician, IV. 236.
Campbell, Geo. W., secretary, V. 372.
Campbell, James, postmaster-gen., IV. 251.
Campbell, J. A., associate justice, II. 472.
Campbell, James E., governor, I. 470.
Campbell, Jere. Rockwell, V. 68.
Campbell, Samuel L., educator, III. 164.
Campbell, T. J., college president, II. 268.
Campbell, W. H., clergyman, III. 402.
Campbell, William, rev. soldier, I. 62.
Canby, Edward R. S., soldier, V. 333.
Candler, Allen D., manufacturer, II. 121.
Candler, W. A., college president, I. 521.
Cannon, Henry W., banker, I, 158.
Capen, Francis L., meteorologist, V. 303.
Cardenas, Louis P., bishop, V. 423.
Cardinal, first Amer., I. 195, McCloskey, J.
Carey, Henry C., political economist, V. 24.
Carey, Joseph M., senator, I. 462.
Carhart, Henry Smith, electrician, IV. 455.
Carleton, Will, poet, II. 505.
Carlisle, John G., congressman, I. 461.
Carlton, Henry H., congressman, II. 145.
Carnahan, J., educator, clergyman, V. 467.
Carow, Isaac, merchant, I. 498.
Carpenter, Elisha, jurist, V. 243.
Carpenter, Esther Bernon, author, II. 449.
Carpenter, F. W., merchant, III. 257.
Carpenter, Matthew H., senator, IV. 22.
Carpenter, R. C., educator, IV. 480.
Carr, Elias, governor, IV. 430.
Carr, Joseph B., soldier, IV. 389.
Carr, Julien S., manufacturer, I. 188.
Carrington, Edward, soldier, V. 54.
Carrington, Paul, jurist, V. 161.
Carroll, Alfred L., physician, III. 122.
Carroll, Anna Ella, patriot, V. 193.
Carroll, Daniel, statesman, II. 389.
Carroll, David W., jurist, V. 115.
Carroll, D. L., college president, II. 24.
Carroll, Howard, journalist, III. 309.
Carroll, John, archbishop, I. 480.
Carroll, Samuel Sprigg, soldier, V. 51.
Carrow, Howard, lawyer, IV. 497.
Carson, Alexander N., clergyman, IV. 114.
Carson, Christopher, hunter, III. 273.
Carson, Hampton Lawrence, III. 264.
Carson, Joseph, professor, V. 346.
Carter, Lorenzo, pioneer, III. 298.
Carter, Samuel P., rear-admiral, II. 104.
Carver, Jonathan, traveler, I. 476.
Cary, Alice, author, I. 535.
Cary, Annie Louise, singer, I. 426.
Cary, Archibald, patriot, V. 106.
Cary, Phœbe, author, I. 535.
Casey, Lyman R., senator, I. 291.
Casey, Silas, naval officer, IV. 331.
Casey Silas, soldier, IV. 279.
Casey, Thomas L., soldier, IV. 279.
Cashen, Thomas V., manufacturer, V. 480.
Cass, Lewis, secretary of state, V. 3.
Cassel, Abraham H., antiquarian, III. 276.
Castro, Henry, pioneer, III. 268.
Caswell, Alexis, college president, I. 307.
Caswell, Lucien B., lawyer, III. 356.
Caswell, Richard, governor, IV. 419.
Cathcart, Charles W., senator, IV. 384.
Catlin, George, painter, III. 270.
Catlin, Isaac Swartwood, lawyer, III. 346.
Catron, John, associate justice, II. 470.
Cattell, Alexander G., senator, II. 35.
Cauldwell, Leslie Giffen, artist, III. 432.
Cauldwell, William, journalist, I. 237.
Cayvan, Georgia Eva, actress, II. 453.
Cecil, Elizabeth Frances, III. 266.
Century Magazine, The, publisher, I. 311, Smith, R.; editors, I. 311, Holland, J. G.; I. 312, Gilder, R. W.; I. 313, Johnson, R. U.
Cerberus of the Treas., I. 22, Ellsworth, O.
Cesnola, Luigi Palma di, soldier, I. 422.
Chalmers, James R., soldier, IV. 353.
Chamberlain, J. L., college pres., I. 419.
Chamberlain Observatory, illus., I. 461.
Chamberlin, Ed. P., merchant, II. 400.
Chamberlin, Franklin, lawyer, II. 417.
Chamberlin, H. B., R. R. president, I. 460.
Champney, Benjamin, painter, IV. 289.
Chancellor, Eustathius, physician, V. 152.
Chandler, A. B., pres. postal tel., III. 171.
Chandler, Wm. E., secretary, IV. 250.
Chandler, Zachariah, secretary, IV. 18.
Chanler, Amelie Rives, author, I. 356.
Channing, Wm. E., clergyman, V. 458.
Chapin, Aaron Lucius, educator, III. 184.
Chapin, Alfred Clark, mayor, I. 525.
Chapin, Chester Wm., V. 497.
Chapin, Samuel, I. 525, Chapin, A. C.
Chapin, Stephen, educator, III. 152.
Chapman, Henry T., Jr., financier, IV. 344.
Chapman, John A. M., clergyman, IV. 461.
Chapman, Maria W., reformer, II. 315.
Chapman, Nathaniel, III. 294.
Charlton, Robert M., senator, IV. 191.
Chase, Denison, inventor, IV. 494.
Chase, Geo. Lewis, underwriter, V. 219.
Chase, Samuel, justice, I. 24.
Chase, Salmon P., U. S. chief justice, I. 28.
Chase, Waldo K., manufacturer, III. 426.
Chauncy, Charles, clergyman, V. 168.

Digitized by Google

Cheadle, Joseph B., congressman, II. 169.
Cheever, Henry Martyn, lawyer, V. 93.
Cheever, Samuel, jurist, II. 498.
Chemical Bank, I. 262, **Williams, G. G.**
Cheney, Chas. Edward, I. 31, **Fuller, M. W.**
Chesebrough, Robert A., mfr., III. 168.
Chestnut, James, Jr., soldier, V. 54.
Chetlain, Augustus L., IV. 390.
Chew, Benjamin, jurist, V. 84.
Child, David Lee, journalist, II. 324.
Child, Lydia Maria, author, II. 324.
Childs, George William, journalist, II. 272.
Childs, John Lewis, horticulturist, III. 222.
Childs, Orville W., engineer, III. 79.
Chilton, Horace, senator, II. 241.
Chipman, Nathaniel, senator, II. 10.
Chisholm, Walter Scott, lawyer, II. 358.
Chisolm, Alexander R., soldier, II. 119.
Christensen, Christian T., soldier, II. 365.
Chubb, Henry Stedman, V. 141.
Church, Benjamin S., engineer, III. 332.
Church, Edward B., clergyman, I. 207.
Church, Edward, I. 207, **Church, E. B.**
Church, Irving P., educator, IV. 484.
Church of God, founder of the, I. 180, **Winebrenner, S.**
Cincinnati, Order of the, III. 376, **Mooney, W.**; III. 378, **Smith, M.**
Claflin, Horace B., merchant, III. 228.
Claflin, John, merchant, III. 229.
Claflin, William, governor, I. 117.
Claiborne, John H., physician, III. 219.
Clap, T., rector and college pres., I. 166.
Clapp, Almon M., journalist, I. 359.
Clapp, Asa, merchant, V. 409.
Clapp, Ozro Wright, banker, V. 38.
Clapp, William W., journalist, II. 237.
Clark, Abraham, patriot, III. 302.
Clark, Alonzo, physician, I. 354.
Clark, Alvan G., optician, V. 386.
Clark, Daniel, senator, II. 87.
Clark, George Rogers, rev. soldier, I. 82.
Clark, Guy Ashley, manufacturer, V. 59.
Clark, Henry T., governor, IV. 427.
Clark, John, governor, I. 223.
Clark, Myron Holly, governor, III. 50.
Clark, Richard H., author, I. 257.
Clark, Thomas Marsh, bishop, I. 445.
Clark, William, manufacturer, V. 161.
Clark, William, explorer, V. 122.
Clark, Wm. Smith, educator, V. 310.
Clarke, Daniel B., II. 352.
Clarke, James F., clergyman, II. 186.
Clarkson, James S., journalist, II. 118.
Clay, Cassius M., politician, II. 311.
Clay, Clement C., statesman, IV. 198.
Clay, Henry, statesman, V. 77.
Clayton, Powell, governor, V. 394.
Cleaveland, Wm. W., manufacturer, V. 59.
Clements, Emma Newbold, I. 444.
Clements, Samuel, clergyman, I. 444.
Clephane, James O., lawyer, III. 317.
Cleveland, Benjamin, soldier, I. 508.
Cleveland, Frances F., II. 402.
Cleveland, G., twenty-second pres., II. 401.
Cleveland, Jesse, merchant, IV. 467.
Cleveland, Orestes, merchant, II. 500.
Cleveland, Rose E., author, II. 238.
Cleveland, R. C. diocese of. Bishops:
Gilmour, R., V. 341.
Horstman, I. F., V. 341.
Rappe, L. A., V. 340.
Clevenger, Shobal V., physician, V. 267.
Clews, Henry, financier, I. 373.
Clifford, John Henry, governor, I. 115.
Clifford, Nathan, associate justice, II. 473.
Clinton, DeWitt, governor, III. 43.
Clinton, DeWitt, III. 382, **Van Ness, W. P.** III. 383, **Sanford, N.**
Clinton, G., vice-pres. and gov., III. 7, 41.
Clinton, James, rev. soldier, I. 46.
Clitz, Henry Boynton, soldier, IV. 165.
Clopton, William C., lawyer, II. 296.
Clough, Moses T., lawyer, III. 290.
Clunie, Thomas J., congressman, II. 184.
Cluseret, Gustave P., soldier, IV. 255.
Clymer, George, III. 272.
Coan, Titus, missionary, II. 339.
Coan, Titus Munson, physician, III. 190.
Cobb, Cyrus, artist, IV. 44.
Cobb, Darius, artist, IV. 45.
Cobb, Howell, governor, I. 226.
Cobb, Willard A., regent, IV. 491.
Cobbs, Nicholas H., P. E. bishop, III. 465
Cochran, David H., educator, III. 397.
Cochran, Jerome, physician, V. 225.
Cochran, John, rev. soldier, I. 47.
Cochrane, Elizabeth, journalist, I. 241.
Cocke, Philip St. G., soldier, IV. 181.
Cockerill, John A., journalist, I. 153.
Cockrell, Francis M., senator, III. 297.
Coddington, W. P., educator, II. 426.
Codington, William E., lawyer, IV. 201.
Cody, Claude C., educator, I. 248.
Cody, William F., scout, V. 483.
Coe college. **Marshall, S.**, V. 41.
Coe, George Simmons, financier, II. 353.
Coffin, Charles Carleton, author, I. 438.
Coffin, Joshua, antiquarian, II. 369.
Coffin, Roland Folger, yachtsman, I. 450.
Coffinberry, James M., jurist, III. 396.
Coggeshall, Henry J., lawyer, III. 253.
Cogswell, William, soldier, IV. 466.
Coit, Joshua, congressman, II. 172.
Colcord, Roswell K., governor, II. 346.
Colden, Cadwallader, governor, II. 392.
Cole, Ambrose N., Father of the Republican party, II. 446.
Coleman, Ann M. B., author, IV. 409.
Coleman, Lucy N., reformer, IV. 229.
Coleman, Thomas, banker, III. 249.
Coleman, Wm. Emmette, author, V. 20.
Coles, Abraham, author, II. 434.
Coles, Jonathan A., physician, II. 435.
Colfax, Schuyler, vice-president, IV. 12.
Colfelt, Lawrence M., clergyman, III. 267.
Colgate, James B., banker, II. 454.
Colgate University. Presidents of:
Andrews, N. L., fifth, V. 429.
Dodge, E., fourth, V. 428.
Eaton, G. W., third, V. 428.
Kendrick, N., first, V. 427.
Taylor, S. W., second, V. 427.
Collamer, Jacob, IV. 371.
Collier, Charles A., banker, V. 158.
Collins, Charles, merchant, III. 230.
Collins, Clarence Lyman, V. 150.
Collins, Frederick W., marshal, III. 116.
Collins, George J., postmaster, I. 185.
Collins, Napoleon, naval officer, IV. 413.
Collyer, Robert, clergyman, I. 369.
Colman, Norman J., agriculturist, V. 165.
Colorado Agricultural College, I. 411, **Ingersoll, C. L.**
Colquitt, Alfred Holt, senator, I. 291.
Colton, Gardner Q., dentist, II. 198.
Colton, Walter, author, IV. 304.
Columbian Order, III. 376, **Mooney, W.**
Columbian University, Presidents:
Bacon, J. S., III. 152.
Binney, J. G., III. 152.
Columbian University. Presidents—*Con.*
Chapin, S., III. 152.
Samson, G., III. 152.
Staughton, W., III. 151.
Columbus, Christopher, discoverer, III. 436.
Combes, Richard C., underwriter, II. 43.
Comfort, Anna M., physician, III. 162.
Comfort, George Fisk, educator, III. 162.
Committee of Seventy, I. 374, **Clews, H.**
Comstock, Addison J., pioneer, I. 201.
Comstock, George C., lawyer, IV. 500.
Comstock, George W., merchant, IV. 500.
Comstock, John H., educator, IV. 481.
Comstock Lode, I. 325, **Stewart, W. M.**
Comstock, Richard W., III. 501.
Concannen, Luke., bishop, N. Y., I. 191.
Conde, Swits, manufacturer, V. 142.
Condell, Archelaus, inventor, III. 213.
Condict, Ira, clergyman, III. 400.
Congdon, Charles T., journalist, III. 458.
Conger, Arthur L., manufacturer, II. 207.
Conklin, William A., editor, II. 256.
Conkling, Roscoe, statesman, III. 220.
Conley, Benjamin, governor, I. 229.
Connecticut, capitol of, II. 245, **Upjohn, R. M.**
Conner, James, type founder, V. 480.
Connolly, David Ward, lawyer, V. 36.
Connolly, J., bishop, N. Y., I. 191.
"Contrabands," origin of, I. 120, **Butler, B. F.**
Conrad, Henry Clay, lawyer, IV. 46.
Conrad, Joseph Speed, soldier, IV. 55.
Converse, Geo. Leroy, lawyer, V. 338.
Conway Cabal against Washington, I. 50, **Conway, T.**; I. 47, **Gates, H.**; I. 56, **Wilkinson**; I. 90, **Cadawalader, J.**
Conway, Moncure Daniel, author, I. 206.
Conway, Thomas, rev. soldier, I. 50.
Conwell, Russell H., clergyman, III. 29.
Conyngham, G., naval officer, IV. 266.
Cook, Joseph, author, II. 260.
Cook, Philip, soldier, IV. 182.
Cooke, Elenthuvos, I. 253, **Cooke, J.**
Cooke, Jay, financier, I. 253.
Cooke, John Esten, autbor, V. 486.
Cooke, Martin Warren, V. 31.
Coombs, Wm. Jerome, merchant, V. 66.
Coon, John Henry, manufacturer, V. 109.
Cooper, Edward, III. 115.
Cooper, George H., naval officer, IV. 470.
Cooper, James, senator, V. 498.
Cooper, James Fenimore, author, I. 398.
Cooper, Peter, philanthropist, III. 114.
Cooper, Peter, IV. 451, **Field, C. W.**
Cooper, Sarah B., educator, III. 132.
Cooper Union, III. **Cooper, P.**
Cope, Thomas Pym, merchant, V. 424.
Copland, Patrick, educator, III. 231.
Coppin, Levi J., journalist, III. 146.
Corbin, Austin, railway president, V. 439.
Corcoran, Michael, soldier, IV. 54.
Corcoran, W. W., philanthropist, III. 153.
Corliss, William, Inventor, IV. 171.
Cornelius, Elias, clergyman, V. 431.
Cornell, Alonzo B., governor, III. 54.
Cornell, Ezra, philanthropist, IV. 475.
Cornell University, founder, **Cornell, Ezra**, IV. 475. Presidents: **Sage, H. W.**, patron, IV. 478.
Adams, C. K., second, IV. 477.
Schurman, J. G., third, IV. 478.
White, A. D., first, IV. 476.
Corrigan, Michael A., archbishop, I. 196.
Corse, John Murray, soldier, IV. 297.

Digitized by Google

rson, Hiram, educator, I. 440.
sby, Fortunatus, Jr., poet, V. 498.
theal, Alex. I., consul-general, I. 322.
ttman, Dr. T., I. 177, Cottman, V. L.
ttman, V. L., naval officer, I. 177.
tton first raised in Georgia, I. 18, Haberham, J.
tton industry, origin of, IV. 131, Slater, S.
ttrell, Calvert B., inventor, III. 397.
uch, Darius N., soldier, IV. 207.
ues, Elliott, scientist, V. 240.
uldock, Charles Walter, actor, II. 347.
urter, Franklin C., artist, V. 475.
wan, Edgar, senator, II. 94.
wardin, James A., journalist, II. 51.
wles, Edwin, journalist, II. 224.
t, Albert Hill, lawyer, II. 187.
t, Jacob D., secretary, IV. 18.
t, James F., underwriter, IV. 95.
t, Kenyon, artist, V. 321.
te, Arthur C., P. E. bishop, III. 474.
bbe, Thomas, naval officer, IV. 415.
ddock, Charles Egbert, Pen-name, II. 83, Murfree, M. N.
dle of Liberty, I. 441, Faneuil, P.
fts, Clayton E., lawyer, II. 159.
ig, Allen, lawyer, IV. 75.
ig, Hugh, merchant, V. 430.
mer, Gustav, photographer, V. 157.
mer, John, congressman, I. 264.
mer, William E., journalist, I. 267.
mp, Charles H., shipbuilder, V. 254.
mp, William, shipbuilder, V. 253.
ndall, Charles L., educator, IV. 481.
ndall, Lucian S., inventor, III. 322.
ndall, P., philanthropist, II. 307.
ndall, Reuben, physician, II. 302.
ne, Elvin Williamson, lawyer, V. 230.
ne, Jonathan T., clergyman, II. 212.
ne, Oliver, author, II. 136.
ne, William H., actor, II. 153.
po, Henry Howland, gov., V. 274.
rath, E. M., college president, I. 309.
ren, Braxton, educator, III. 445.
ren, Elijah R., clergyman, II. 217.
rford, Francis M., author, II. 503.
rford, George W., secretary, IV. 371.
rford, Martin J., jurist, II. 244.
rford, Thomas, sculptor, II. 38.
rford, Wm. Harris, statesman, V. 82.
ghton, J. B., naval officer, IV. 183.
well, J. A. J., postmaster-gen., IV. 19.
mins, John D., contractor, III. 371.
p, Charles Frederick, lawyer, I. 385.
tenden, George B., soldier, IV. 222.
tenden, Thomas L., soldier, II. 169.
ker, Marcellus M., soldier, IV. 220.
kett, David, pioneer, IV. 85.
s, John, P. E. bishop, III. 472.
han, George, soldier, IV. 256.
k, George, soldier, IV. 70.
per, John, soldier, II. 189.
sey, Andrew George, lawyer, V. 99.
sey, Jasper Francis, artist, I. 372.
by, Howard, educator, IV. 193.
s, Edward E., soldier, IV. 208.
well, Chas. Miller, gov., V. 275.
ter, A. L. Edgerton, educator, V. 153.
, Moses Rockwell, lawyer, IV. 212.
ell, John F., educator, III. 447.
minshield, Benj. W., sec'y, V. 373.
minshield, J., secretary, III. 7.
, Charles, soldier, IV. 285.
er, John, merchant, I. 495.
kshank, E. A., real estate operator . 170.
Crump, M. H., geologist, II. 183.
Crumrine, Boyd, reporter, I. 179.
Cullom, Shelby Moore, senator, I. 289.
Cullum, George W., soldier, IV. 258.
Cummings, Amos J., congressman and journalist, I. 260.
Cunningham, John Daniel, lawyer, I. 406.
Curie, Charles, soldier, V. 56.
"Current Literature," I. 201, Somers, F. M.
Curry, Jabez L. M., soldier, IV. 357.
Curry, Walker, physician, II. 217.
Curtin, Andrew G., governor, II. 290.
Curtin, Constans, physician, III. 348.
Curtin, Roland G., physician, III. 348.
Curtis, B. R., associate justice, II. 472.
Curtis, Frederic C., physician, II. 168.
Curtis, George, banker, II. 304.
Curtis, George Ticknor, jurist, I. 395.
Curtis, Geo. William, author, III. 96.
Curtis, Julius B., lawyer, IV. 468.
Curtis, Leonard Eager, lawyer, V. 17.
Curtis, Moses Ashley, botanist, V. 244.
Curtis, Newton M., soldier, IV. 328.
Curtis, Samuel R., soldier, IV. 300.
Curtis, Wm. Eleroy, journalist, V. 42.
Cushman, Charlotte S., actress, IV. 40.
Custer, George A., IV. 274.
Cushing, Caleb, secretary, IV. 151.
Cushing, J. P., college president, II. 23.
Cutler, Manasseh, clergyman, III. 70.
Cutler, T., rector and college pres., I. 165.
Cutter, Ephraim, microscopist, III. 188.
Cuyler, Theodore L., clergyman, V. 246.

D

Dabney, Robert L., college pres., II. 26.
Dabney, Samuel W., consul, IV. 474.
Daggett, David, jurist, IV. 31.
Daggett, N., college president, I. 166.
Daggett, Oliver E., clergyman, IV. 414.
Da guerre, IV. 449, Morse, S. F. B.
Dahlgren, Charles B., engineer, II. 344.
Dahlgren, John A., rear-admiral, II. 101.
Dahlgren, Ulric, soldier, II. 101.
Dake, Dumont Charles, physician, II. 181.
Dale, Richard, naval officer, II. 17.
Dale, Samuel, pioneer, IV. 27.
Daley, George Henry, III. 90.
Dallas, Alex. James, secretary, V. 372.
Dallas, Robert Frank, artist, V. 27.
Dalton, John, merchant, III. 337.
Daly, Augustin, dramatist and theatrical manager, I. 285.
Daly, Charles P., jurist, III. 158.
Daly, Joseph F., jurist, I. 181.
Damrosch, Leopold, musician, II. 147.
Damrosch, Walter J., musician, II. 114.
Dana, Charles Anderson, journalist, I. 127.
Dana, Francis, statesman, III. 240.
Dana, Samuel W., senator, II. 10.
Dandy, George B., soldier, II. 230.
Dane, John, Jr., lawyer, II. 483.
Danenhower, John W., explorer, III. 284.
Danforth, Elliot, treasurer, I. 364.
Danforth, Joshua N., clergyman, II. 186.
Daniel, John Warwick, senator, I. 218.
Daniel, Peter V., associate justice, II. 470.
Dark day, I. 167, Daggett, N.
Darley, Felix O. C., artist, II. 334.
Darlington, James H., clergyman, I. 271.
Darlington, T., Jr., physician, II. 179.
Davenport, Amzi B., educator, II. 224.
Davenport, Fanny L. G., actress, IV. 57.
Davenport, Franklin, senator, II. 8.
Davenport, James, congressman, II. 181.
Davenport, John, clergyman, I. 161.
Davenport, Thomas, inventor, III. 339.
Davenport, William B., lawyer, II. 437.
Davenport, William F., dentist, II. 466.
Davidson, Alexander, inventor, III. 320.
Davidson, Arnold, lawyer, I. 266.
Davidson, George T., lawyer, IV. 347.
Davidson, John S., lawyer, V. 387.
Davidson, William, rev. soldier, I. 80.
Davie, William R., rev. soldier, I. 77; I. 22, Ellsworth, O.
Davies, Charles, mathematician, III. 26.
Davies, Chas. Fred., soldier, III. 27.
Davies, Henry E., jurist, III. 26.
Davies, Henry E., soldier, III. 27.
Davies, Julien T., lawyer, II. 489.
Davies, S., clergyman and educator, V. 465.
Davies, Thomas A., soldier, III. 26.
Davies, William Gilbert, lawyer, I. 366.
Davis, Charles H., naval officer, IV. 120.
Davis, Chas. Henry, naval officer, IV. 166.
Davis, David, associate justice, II. 474.
Davis, Garrett, senator, II. 92.
Davis, Henry L., college president, I. 504.
Davis, Henry W., congressman, II. 458.
Davis, J., Pres. confederate states, IV. 148.
Davis, Jefferson C., soldier, V. 366.
Davis, John, governor, 1787, I. 113.
Davis, John W., engineer, IV. 306.
Davis, J. W., gov. of Rhode Island, II. 55.
Davis, Matthew L., III. 380.
Davis, Noah K., educator, IV. 76.
Davis, Reuben, soldier, V. 257.
Davis, Samuel T., physician, III. 314.
Davison, Darius, inventor, V. 503.
Dawes, Henry L., senator, IV. 321.
Dawson, George, journalist, II. 204.
Dawson, John, congressman, II. 264.
Dawson, Thomas, educator, III. 232.
Dawson, William, educator, III. 232.
Day, Henry, lawyer, II. 210.
Day, Jeremiah, college president, I. 169.
Day, William H., clergyman, IV. 199.
Dayton, Jonathan, I. 17.
Dayton, Wm. L., I. 34, Bradley, J. P.
Dayton, William L., statesman, IV. 325.
Deacon, Edward, secretary, V. 413.
Deaf, pen-name, II. 108, Smith, E.
Dealy, P. F., college president, II. 267.
Dean, Oliver Hayes, lawyer, V. 35.
Dean, Julia, actress, III. 299.
Dean, Silas, I. 63, Lafayette.
Dearborn, Henry, rev. soldier, I. 93.
Debate between Hayne and Webster origin, IV. 400, Benton, T. H.
Decatur, Stephen, naval officer, IV. 56.
Declaration of Rights, author of, I. 495, Cruger, J.
Deen, Wm. Morris, insurance, V. 29.
Deere, Charles H., manufacturer, III. 272.
De Forest, Jesse, IV. 292.
De Forest, John William, soldier, IV. 293.
Deitzler, George W., soldier, V. 367.
De Koven, R., musical composer, V. 437.
De Lancey, W. H., college provost, I. 342.
Deland, Margaretta W., author, III. 476.
Delano, Columbus, secretary, IV. 18.
De La Vergne, John C., inventor, II. 210.
Delmar, John, judge, III. 404.
De Long, George W., explorer, III. 282.
Demarest, Mary A. L., author, V. 357.
De Morse, Charles, soldier, V. 25.
De Navarro, Mrs. A. F., actress, I. 243.
Denhard, Charles E., physician, I. 350.
Denise, David D., agriculturist, III. 435.

Digitized by Google

Denison, Andrew W., soldier, IV. 329.
Denison University, I. 301. Presidents:
Anderson, G., eighth, I. 303.
Andrews, E. B., sixth, I. 303.
Bailey, S., third, I. 302.
Going, J., second, I. 301.
Hall, J., fourth, I. 302.
Owen, A., seventh, I. 303.
Pratt, J., first, I. 301.
Purinton, D. B., ninth, I. 304.
Talbot, S., fifth, I. 302.
Dennis, Rodney, underwriter, V. 435.
Dennison, Henry D., physician, III. 90.
Dennison, William, governor, III. 141.
Densmore, Amos, inventor, III. 317.
Densmore, J., editor, promoter, III. 316.
Depew, C. M., R. R. president, I. 528.
De Peyster, F., II. 44, **De Peyster, J. W.**
De Peyster, Frederick, II. 44; III. 463.
De Peyster, Frederick, Jr., soldier, II. 47.
De Peyster, Frederic J., lawyer, II. 419.
De Peyster, John W., soldier, II. 44.
De Peyster, John W., II. 47.
De Peyster, Johnston L., soldier, II. 47.
Derby, Elias Hasket, merchant, V. 32.
Derby, George Horatio, humorist, V. 241.
De Rohan, William, soldier, V. 24.
De Saussure, William F., senator, V. 119.
Desbrosses, Elias, merchant, I. 495.
De Soto, Fernando, discoverer, V. 126.
De Stefani, Rafael E., vocalist, V. 181.
Dotwiller, H., physician, V. 25.
Devens, Charles, att'y-general, III. 203.
Devine, Thomas, banker, I. 258.
Dew, Thomas R., educator, III. 235.
Dewey, Henry Sweetser, lawyer, I. 374.
Dewey, Hiram Todd, viticulturist, II. 56.
Dewey, Israel O., soldier, IV. 165.
Dowey, M., educationist and regent, IV. 492.
Dewey, Orville, clergyman, V. 47.
De Witt, Thomas, clergyman, II. 492.
De Wolf, Calvin, lawyer, V. 61.
Dexter, Henry Martin, clergyman, I. 177.
Dexter, Samuel, secretary, II. 5.
De Young, Michael H., journalist, I. 269.
Dial, III. 28, **Fuller, S. M.**
Di Cesnola, Luigi Palma, soldier, I. 422.
Dickerson, Mahlon, secretary, V. 295.
Dickerson, Philemon, governor, V. 205.
Dickie, Samuel, educator, IV. 174.
Dickinson, Anna E., lecturer, III. 109.
Dickinson, Daniel S., statesman, V. 388.
Dickinson, Don M., postmaster, II. 409.
Dickinson, J., pres. of Pennsylvania, II. 281.
Dickinson, Jonathan, president, V. 463.
Dickinson, Marquis F. Jr., lawyer, II. 507.
Dickson, George L., IV. 348.
Dike, Henry Albyn, merchant, II. 134.
Dillon, Halle Tanner, III. 89.
Dillon, John Forrest, jurist, I. 268.
Dimmick, Francis M., clergyman, I. 178.
Dinsmore, Hugh A., diplomat, V. 264.
Dix, Augustus J., educator, V. 306.
Dix, Dorothy L., philanthropist, III. 438.
Dix, John A., governor, V. 6.
Dix, Morgan, clergyman, III. 439.
Dixon, Archibald, senator, III. 434.
Dixon, Nathan Fellows, senator, I. 291.
Dixon, James, senator, IV. 447.
Doane, George W., P. E. bishop, III. 473.
Doane, William C., P. E. bishop, IV. 489.
Dobbin, James C., secretary, IV. 150.
Dodd, Amzi, jurist, II. 452.
Doddridge, Philip, lawyer, II. 331.
Dodge, Ebenezer, educator, V. 428.
Dodge, Henry, senator, III. 428.
Dodge, M. M., author and editor, I. 314.
Dodge, Ossian E., singer, IV. 384.
Dodge, Thomas H., lawyer, II. 330.
Dodge, William E., merchant, III. 174.
Dogberry, pen-name, I. 433, **Mulford, P.**
Dolan, Thomas, manufacturer, II. 158.
Doles, George P., soldier, V. 361.
Dolge, Alfred, manufacturer, I. 309.
Dolph, Joseph Norton, senator, I. 294.
Donaldson, Edward, naval officer, IV. 342.
Doolittle, James Rood, jurist, IV. 144.
Doolittle, Theodore S., educator, III. 403.
Donnelly, Eleanor C., author, II. 369.
Donnelly, Ignatius, author, I. 397.
Doremus, Elias Osborn, builder, V. 225.
Doren, D., telegraph constructor, III. 247.
Dorman, Orlando P., financier, V. 185.
Doubleday, Abner, soldier, IV. 140.
Dowet, Edward, college president, II. 266.
Dougherty, Daniel, lawyer, V. 477.
Dougherty, John, business man, II. 195.
Douglas, Beverly B., U. S. rep., V. 197.
Douglass, Frederick, diplomat, II. 309.
Douglass, John W., lawyer, II. 43.
Douglass, Stephen A., statesman, II. 90.
Dow, Neal, temperance reformer, V. 433.
Dowd, Daniel L. (physical culture), I. 390.
Dowling, Joseph, III. 391.
Downer, Ezra Pierce, III. 23.
Downey, John G., governor, IV. 108.
Drake, Charles Daniel, lawyer, III. 427.
Drake, Daniel, physician, V. 110.
Drake, Francis M., R. R. president, I. 402.
Drake, James Madison, journalist, II. 163.
Drake, Joseph Rodman, poet, V. 420.
Draper, John William, scientist, III. 406.
Drayton, Percival, naval officer, IV. 219.
Dred Scott case, I. 27, **Taney, R. B.**
Drew, John, actor, I. 286.
Drexel, Anthony J., banker, II. 273.
Drexel, Joseph W., banker, II. 366.
Driggs, John F., congressman, IV. 499.
Driscol, Michael, priest, IV. 115.
Drisler, Henry, educator, IV. 254.
Dropshot, pen-name, I. 533, **Cable, G. W.**
Duane, James, sachem, III. 379.
Duane, James, statesman, II. 489.
Duane, Russell, lawyer, IV. 415.
Duane, Wm. John, secretary, V. 294.
Du Bignon, Fleming G., lawyer, I. 126.
Dubourg, L. G. V., R. C. bishop, IV. 435.
Dubois, J., 3d R. C. bishop, N. Y., I. 192.
Duche, Jacob, clergyman, IV. 384.
Duchesne, Leon C., journalist, I. 377.
Dudley, Augustus P., surgeon, II. 205.
Dudley, Edward B., governor, IV. 425.
Dudley, Pemberton, physician, III. 482.
Dudley, Thomas U., P. E. bishop, III. 467.
Dudley, William Wade, soldier, II. 222.
Dummer, Jeremiah, colonial agent, I. 162.
Dunn, William McK., soldier, IV. 224.
Dun, Robert G., business man, II. 429.
Duncan, William A., educator, III. 354.
Duncan, Wm. Wallace, bishop, V. 483.
Dunlap, Robert, merchant, III. 304.
Dunlop, Joseph E., journalist, I. 216.
Dunn, John F., banker, II. 55.
Dupont, Samuel F., naval officer, V. 50.
Durand, Asher B., artist, IV. 408.
Durand, Henry S., underwriter, II. 204.
Durham, John S., U. S. minister, IV. 408.
Durkee, Joseph Harvey, lawyer, V. 302.
Durrett, Reuben T., jurist, II. 368.
Durston, Alfred S., clergyman, IV. 501.
Durthaller, Joseph, priest, IV. 116.
Duryee, Abram, soldier, V. 238.
Dutcher, Silas B., banker, II. 174.
Dutton, Benjamin F., merchant, II. 335.
Duval, Gabriel, associate justice, II. 468.
Duval, Henry Rieman, president, III. 325
Duval, Horace Clark, secretary, I. 531.
Duyckinck, Evert A., author, I. 431.
Dwight, Timothy, college president, I. 168
Dwight, Timothy, college president, I. 173
Dwyer, Jeremiah, manufacturer, V. 300.
Dyer, Alexander B., soldier, IV. 179.
Dyer, Oliver, journalist, III. 95.

E

Eads, James Buchanan, engineer, V. 134
Eagle, Henry, naval officer, III. 278.
Eagle, James P., governor, I. 455.
Eakins, Thomas, artist, V. 421.
Eames, Emma, prima donna, V. 404.
Earley, Wm. Joseph, clergyman, V. 96.
Early, Charles, business man, I. 395.
Early, Jubal A., soldier, IV. 137.
Early, Peter, governor, I. 222.
Eastburn, George, educator, II. 442.
Easton, Carroll F., banker, V. 502.
Eaton, Amos, scientist, V. 312.
Eaton, Edward D., educator, III. 185.
Eaton, George Wash., educator, V. 428.
Eaton, John Henry, secretary, V. 295.
Eberhard, Ernst, musician, V. 379.
Eccleston, Samuel, archbishop, I. 464.
Eckford, Henry, naval architect, I. 350.
Eckley, Ephraim R., soldier, V. 470.
Eddy, Luther Devotion, surveyor, III. 85
Eddy, M. B. G., religious founder, III. 80.
Edison, Thomas A., electrician, III. 441.
Edmond, William, congressman, II. 182.
Edmonds, Richard H., journalist, II. 149.
Edmunds, George F., senator, II. 385.
Edson, Cyrus, physician, III. 358.
Edwards, J., college president, II. 124.
Edwards, Jonathan, divine, V. 464.
Edwards, Ninian, governor, V. 391.
Eells, Dan Parmelee, financier, I. 430.
Egan, Michael, bishop, V. 269.
Egan, Patrick, Irish patriot, V. 399.
Eggleston, Benjamin, statesman, IV. 456
Eggleston, George Cary, author, I. 213.
Eggleston, Joseph, congressman, II. 397.
Egleston, Azariah, soldier, III. 243.
Egleston, T., mining engineer, III. 244.
Ehrhardt, Julius George, oculist, V. 113.
Eickemeyer, Rudolf, inventor, I. 184.
Ekin, James A., soldier, V. 352.
Elbert, Samuel, gov. of Georgia, II. 13.
Elder, William Henry, bishop, V. 188.
Eldridge, Charles A., statesman, IV. 28.
Election, Manner of in Wis., I. 465, **Keogh, E**
Electoral Commission, I. 33, **Strong, W.**; I
34, **Bradley, J. P.**
Electricity, identification with lightning I
332, **Franklin, B.**
Eliot, J., apostle of the Indians, II. 422.
Eliot, Samuel, educator, III. 496.
Elkins, Stephen B., secretary, I. 142.
Ellery, Christopher, senator, V. 338.
Ellery, Frank, naval officer, V. 338.
Ellet, Alfred W., soldier, IV. 360.
Ellet, Charles, engineer, IV. 360.
Ellet, Charles R., soldier, IV. 360.
Elliot, Daniel G., ornithologist, V. 108.
Elliott, Eugene S., lawyer, II. 440.
Elliott, Ezekiel B., electrician, II. 254
Elliott, Stephen, bishop, V. 425.
Elliott, Theodore Bates, lawyer, II. 440.

Digitized by Google

lis, Charles, educator, V. 344.
lis, Henry, governor, I. 491.
lis, John, physician, III. 135.
lis, John Willis, governor, IV. 427.
lison, William H., educator V. 396.
lsworth, Ephraim E., soldier, IV. 166.
lsworth, O., U. S. chief-justice, I. 22.
mer, Ebenezer, representative, V. 151.
mer, Lucius Q. C., jurist, V. 151.
verson, James, publisher, II. 211.
well, James W., merchant, IV. 172.
wood, Isaac R., IV. 152.
y, Griswold Lord, merchant, II. 36.
nanuel, David, governor, I. 221.
nerson, Ralph W., philosopher, III. 416.
nery, Matt. Gault, architect, V. 299.
met, John T., priest, III. 372.
met, Joseph K., actor, V. 144.
met, Thomas Addis, lawyer, V. 63.
mons, George F., naval officer, IV. 82.
mons, Nathanael, theologian, V. 141.
ory College, illus., I. 517. Presidents:
'andler, W. A., tenth, I. 521.
'ew, I. A., first, I. 517.
Haywood, A. G., eighth, I. 520.
Hopkins, I. S., ninth, I. 520.
ongstreet, A. B., second, I. 517.
feans, A., fourth, I. 518.
'ierce, G. F., third, I. 518.
mith, L. M., sixth, I. 519.
mith, O. L., seventh, I. 519.
'homas, J. R., fifth, I. 519.
ory, William H., IV. 336.
pie, Adam, educator, III. 235.
dicott, John, colonial governor, V. 113.
dicott, W. C., secretary of war, II. 406.
gland, John, bishop, V. 28.
glish, Earl, naval officer, V. 394.
glish, Thomas D., author, IV. 322.
neking, John J., artist, V. 319.
esson, John, engineer, IV. 46.
st, Louis, business man, IV. 96.
st, Oswald H., engineer, IV. 36.
kine, John, jurist, II. 110.
vin, George Z., lawyer, III. 363.
ick, Samuel V., inventor, III. 323.
ey, Jacob, organ manufacturer, I. 215.
ill, John H., journalist, II. 43.
wein, John, bishop, V. 90.
tace, John Skey, soldier, IV. 63.
tis, James Biddle, senator, I. 462.
tis, William, secretary, V. 372.
ns, Augusta J., IV. 457, Wilson, A.
ns, Thomas W., merchant, III. 240.
rts, Jeremiah, philanthropist, II. 343.
rts, William Maxwell, III. 197.
rett, Edward, secretary, 1794, I. 113.
rett, R. William, congressman, II. 13.
rett, William Sprague, merchant, V. 36.
rhart, Isaiah F., physician, V. 60.
rhart, James B., lawyer, III. 125.
rhart, James Marion, inventor, V. 60.
rhart, John R., surgeon, III. 125.
rhart, William, merchant, III. 125.
rs, John, artist, V. 322.
rtson, Nicholas, sachem, III. 380.
ll, Benjamin S., educator, III. 236.
ll, Richard S., soldier, IV. 55.
n, William, governor, I. 492.
ng, Hugh Boyle, soldier, V. 11.
ng, John, college provost, I. 341.
ng, Thomas, secretary, III. 39.
ll, Henry, capitalist, II. 130.

F

Fahnestock, Alfred H., clergyman, IV. 142.
Fairbairn, Robert B., educator, V. 65.
Fairbanks, Chas. Warren, lawyer, II. 29.
Fairchild, Charles S., secretary of the treasury, II. 406.
Fairchild, J. H., college president, II. 464.
Fairfax, Donald M., naval officer, IV. 459.
Fairhead, John S., manufacturer, V. 30.
Falk, Benjamin J., photo. artist, V. 120.
Fall, Delos M. S., educator, V. 476.
Falligant, Robert, jurist, I. 275.
Faneuil, Peter, I. 441.
Faneuil Hall, illus., I. 441, Faneuil, P.
Fannin, James W. J., soldier, IV. 132.
Fanning, Edmund, loyalist, V. 144.
Fanny Fern, pen-name, I. 392, Parton, S. P.
Fanny Forrester, pen-name, III. 93, Judson, E. C.
Farmer, Aaron D., type-founder, III. 309.
Farnham, Noah Lane, soldier, V. 352.
Farquhar, A. B., manufacturer, II. 209.
Farragut, David G., admiral, II. 97.
Farrington, E. E., physician, III. 480.
Fassett, Jacob Sloat, lawyer, I. 370.
Fassett, Newton Pomeroy, lawyer, V. 173.
Father of American Revolution, I. 104, Adams, S.
Father of his country, I. 2, Washington, G.
Father of Homœopathy, III. 477, Hering, C.
Father of the Republican Party, II. 446, Cole, A. N.
Faulkner, Charles J., senator, II. 393.
Faulkner, E. Boyd, senator, II. 219.
Fauquier, Francis, governor, V. 129.
Faxon, William, editor, V. 334.
Febiger, Christian, rev. soldier, I. 86.
Febiger, John C., naval officer, IV. 300.
Fechter, Chas. Albert, actor, V. 130.
Federalist, one of originators of, I. 20, Jay, J.
Fehr, Julius, physician, V. 229.
Felch, Alpheus, governor, III. 295.
Feldstein, Theodore, soldier, III. 87.
Fell, Thomas, college president, I. 507.
Fellows, Edward B., underwriter, II. 113.
Felton, Samuel M., railroad pres., V. 461.
Fenton, Reuben Eaton, governor, III. 51.
Fenwick, Edward D., bishop, V. 186.
Ferguson, John Scott, lawyer, V. 115.
Ferrero, Edward, soldier, IV. 38.
Ferry, Elisha P., governor, I. 454.
Ferry, Orris S., senator, II. 95.
Fessenden, William P., secretary, II. 90.
Fetter, George W., educator, V. 249.
Few, Ignatius A., college president, I. 517.
Few, William, senator, II. 347.
Field, B. H., philanthropist, III. 464.
Field, Cyrus W., promoter of submarine telegraphy, IV. 451.
Field, David Dudley, jurist, IV. 236.
Field, Eugene, poet and journalist, I. 158.
Field, Henry Martyn, clergyman, V. 360.
Field, Stephen Johnson, justice, I. 32.
Field, William H., lawyer, II. 171.
Fielder, George Bragg, III. 173.
Fields, James Thomas, publisher, I. 282.
Fifer, Joseph W., governor, II. 137.
Filbert, Ludwig S., physician, IV. 487.
Filon, Michael, banker, IV. 231.
Filson, John, II. 369, Durrett, R. T.
Finch, Asahel, lawyer, III. 301.
Findlay, John B., clergyman, II. 363.
Findlay, William, governor, II. 285.
Findley, James, soldier, V. 179.
Findley, William, congressman, II. 234.
Finley, Samuel, educator, V. 465.
Finney, C. G., college president, II. 462.
First Constitution of the State of New York, I. 20, Jay, J.
First shot fired at Fort Sumter, V. 261, Ruffin, E.
First steamboat, II. 397, Livingston, R. R.
Fish, Hamilton, secretary and gov., IV. 15.
Fish, Nicholas, soldier, II. 506.
Fisher, Charles, actor, I. 286.
Fisher, D. W., college president, II. 125.
Fisk, George C., manufacturer, III. 245.
Fisk, Wilbur, clergyman, III. 177.
Fiske, John, author, III. 23.
Fiske, Lewis E., educator, V. 473.
Fiske, Nathan W., clergyman, V. 310.
Fiske, William M. L., physician, III. 190.
Fitch, Charles E., regent, IV. 492.
Fitler, Edwin H., manufacturer, III. 303.
Fitzgerald, Louis, soldier, IV. 358.
Fitzgerald, Thomas, journalist, I. 375.
Fitz Simons, Charles, soldier, II. 505.
Flannery, John, banker, III. 270.
Fleming, Andrew M., lawyer, II. 331.
Fleming, Aretas Brooks, governor, I. 460.
Fleming, Francis P., governor, I. 324.
Fleming, William H., lawyer, V. 378.
Fletcher, Alice C., ethnologist, V. 182.
Fletcher, Dolphin S., underwriter, V. 219.
Fletcher, Austin B., lawyer, I. 524.
Flickinger, Samuel J., journalist, II. 445.
Flint, Chas. R., financier, I. 479.
Flint, David Boardman, merchant, II. 236.
Florence, William J., actor, II. 381.
Flower, Roswell P., governor, II. 344.
Floyd, John, governor, V. 448.
Floyd, John Buchanan, governor, V. 7.
Floyd, William, signer, IV. 75.
Flusser, Charles W., naval officer, V. 330.
Fogg, William Perry, merchant, IV. 385.
Folger, Charles J., secretary, IV. 248.
Folsom, Abby, reformer, II. 394.
Foltz, J. M., surgeon general, V. 150.
Folz, Samuel, merchant, V. 21.
Foot, Solomon, senator, II. 92.
Foote, Andrew Hull, naval officer, V. 10.
Foote, Edward Bliss, physician, III. 68.
Foote, Edward Bond, physician, III. 68.
Foote, John Howard, musician, IV. 184.
Foote, John Johnson, V. 479.
Foraker, Joseph B., governor, III. 144.
Forbes, John Franklin, educator, V. 157.
Forbes, William A., V. 501.
Ford, J. T., theatrical manager, I. 242.
Ford, Seabury, governor, III. 140.
Ford, Smith T., clergyman, IV. 348.
Fordyce, Samuel W., financier, V. 281.
Forman, Allan, journalist, I. 212.
Forney, John W., journalist, III. 267.
Forney, Tillie May, journalist, III. 268.
Forrest, Edwin, actor, V. 86.
Forster, Wm. Andrew, physician, V. 327.
Fort, George Franklin, governor, V. 207.
Forsyth, James W., soldier, IV. 460.
Forsyth, John, governor, I. 223.
Fort Donelson, capture of, IV. 3, Grant, U. S.
Fort, Tomlinson, congressman, II. 200.
Fort William Henry, massacre of, I. 87, Putnam, I.
Fosdick, Charles B., merchant, I. 273.
Foster, Abiel, congressman, II. 200.
Foster, Charles, secretary, I. 139.
Foster, Dwight, senator, II. 6.
Foster, James Peers, lawyer, III. 60.
Foster, John Watson, secretary, III. 268.

Digitized by Google

Foster, La Fayette S., senator, II. 95.
Foster, Scott, banker, III. 229.
Foster, Stephen S., abolitionist, II. 328.
Foster, Theodore, senator, II. 9.
Fountain pen, I. 372, **Waterman, L. E.**
Fouse, Levi G., underwriter, II. 233.
Fowle, Daniel G., governor, IV. 429.
Fowler, George B., physician, IV. 214.
Fowler, George R., surgeon, IV. 194.
Fowler, Warren R., merchant, II. 61.
Fowler, Wm. Chauncey, educator, V. 311.
Fowler, William M., merchant, III. 134.
Fox, Elias Williams, IV. 321.
Fox, L. Webster, physician, IV. 377.
Fox, Oscar C., inventor, I. 310.
Fox, Robert Claybrook, educator, III. 251.
Foye, Andrew J. C., merchant, III. 358.
Frailey, James M., naval officer, IV. 209.
Francis, Charles Edward, dentist, I. 213.
Francis, David Rowland, governor, I. 377.
Francis, Edward Stillman, III. 254.
Francis, John Morgan, journalist, I. 242.
Francis, John Wakefield, physician, I. 393.
Frank Forester, pen-name, III. 190, **Herbert, H. W.**
Franklin, B., statesman and scientist, I. 328; I. 19, **Quincy, J.**; I. 20, **Jay, J.**
Franklin, Christine L., writer, V. 358.
Franklin, James, I. 328, **Franklin, B.**
Franklin, Jesse, governor, IV. 423.
Franklin, Josiah, I. 328, **Franklin, B.**
Franklin, S. R., naval officer, IV. 391.
Franklin, Wm. Buel, soldier, IV. 133.
Fraser, Thomas B., jurist, IV. 500.
Frazer, J. F., college vice-provost, I. 348.
Frazer, Persifor, scientist, IV. 286.
Frederick, Harold, journalist, V. 358.
Fredricks, C. D., photographer, II. 398.
Freeman, Nath'l, congressman, II. 140.
Frelinghuysen, Fred. T., sec'y., IV. 248.
Frelinghuysen, T., lawyer, III. 401.
Fremont, John C., explorer, IV. 270.
French, Daniel Chester, sculptor, I. 385.
French, Francis O., banker, II. 345.
French, Howard B., chemist, V. 345.
French, John R., educator, II. 367.
French, William H., soldier, IV. 49.
Frick, F., Pres. Board of Trade, I. 252.
Frieze, Henry Simmons, educator, I. 250.
Frisbee, Samuel H., priest, IV. 117.
Frisby, Leander F., jurist, II. 239.
Frost, John, rev. soldier, I. 72.
Frothingham, O. B., clergyman, II. 423.
Fruitnight, John H., physician, III. 257.
Fry, Benj. St. James, clergyman, V. 269.
Fry, James B., soldier, IV. 129.
Frye, William Pierce, senator, I. 290.
Fuertes, Estevan A., educator, IV. 483.
Fuller, Arthur B., clergyman, IV. 463.
Fuller, Henry Weld, I. 31, **Fuller, M. W.**
Fuller, M. W., U. S. chief justice, I. 31.
Fuller, Sarah M., authoress, III. 28.
Fulton, Robert, civil engineer, III. 104.
Furness, William H., clergyman, II. 317.
Furst, Charles S., merchant, IV. 240.

G

Gabriels, Henry, R. C. bishop, IV. 266.
Gadsden, Christopher, rev. soldier, I. 76.
Gaffney, Margaret, philanthropist, II. 373.
Gage, Frances Dana, author, II. 321.
Gage, Matilda J., reformer, II. 313.
Gage, Simon Henry, educator, IV. 483.
Gaines, Myra Clark, III. 369.
Gaines, Wesley J., bishop, II. 380.
Gale, Christopher, jurist, IV. 59.
Gale, Ezra Thompson, financier, III. 133.
Gallatin, Albert, secretary, III. 9.
Galleher, John N., P. E. bishop, IV. 375.
Gallinger, Jacob H., senator, II. 247.
Galloway, Joseph, lawyer, I. 383.
Gannaway, W. T., educator, III. 446.
Gannett, George, clergyman, I. 390.
Gannett, William H., publisher, V. 154.
Gannon, T. J., college president, II. 269.
Gansevoort, H. S., lawyer and soldier, I. 382.
Gansevoort, Peter, jurist, I. 382.
Gansevoort, Peter, soldier, I. 382.
Ganson, John, lawyer, IV. 348.
Garden, Hugh R., lawyer, II. 156.
Gardner, Henry Joseph, governor, I. 115.
Gardner, Washington, educator, V. 475.
Garfield, J. A., president of U. S., IV. 241.
Garfield, Lucretia R., IV. 243.
Garland, Augustus H., U. S. attorney-general, II. 407.
Garnet, Henry H. clergyman, II. 414.
Garnett, J. M., college president, I. 506.
Garrard Kenner, soldier, V. 332.
Garrard, Louis Ford, lawyer, III. 270.
Garretson, James E., physician, III. 212.
Garrett, Andrew, conchologist, II. 162.
Garrett, Joshua B., educator, III. 356.
Garrison, Abijah, II. 305, **Garrison, W. L.**
Garrison, W. D., hotel proprietor, II. 182.
Garrison, Wm. L., abolitionist, II. 305.
Garrison, W. L., II. 314, **Phillips, W.**
Garrison, Wm. L., I. 407, **Whittier, J. G.**
Garrison, Wendell Phillips, author, I. 197.
Gary, Franklin N., scholar, IV. 387.
Gaston, William, governor, I. 118.
Gates, Horatio, rev. soldier, I. 47, I. 50, **Conway, T.**
Gates, Merrill Edwards, educator, V. 309.
Gath, pen-name, I. 154, **Townsend, G. A.**
Gatling, Richard J., inventor, IV. 158.
Gaudens, Augustus, Saint, sculptor, I. 472.
Gause, Owen B., physician, III. 481.
Gay, Sidney Howard, journalist, II. 494.
Gazzam, Joseph Murphy, lawyer, III. 241.
Geary, John White, governor, II. 291.
Geer, Walter, lawyer, V. 342.
Geist, Jacob M. W., journalist, V. 392.
Geneva Arbitration, I. 30, **Waite, M. R.**
George, Charles H., merchant, IV. 96.
George, Henry, political economist, IV. 325.
George, James Z., senator, II. 358.
Georgia Capitol, illus., I. 221, **Milledge, S.**
Georgia, colonial governors of:
Bullock, A., I. 492.
Ellis, H., I. 491.
Ewen, W., I. 492.
Gwinnett, B., I. 493.
Habersham, J., I. 492.
Houston, J., I. 493.
Oglethorpe, J. E., I. 490.
Parker, H., I. 490.
Reynolds, J., I. 491.
Stephens, W., I. 490.
Treutlen, J. A., I. 493.
Wright, J., I. 491.
Wereat, J., I. 493.
Georgia, governors of:
Boynton, J. S., thirty-third, I. 230.
Brown, J. E., twenty-fourth, I. 227.
Bullock, R. B., twenty-eighth, I. 229.
Clarke, J., thirteenth, I. 223.
Cobb, H., twenty-second, I. 226.
Georgia, governors of—*Con.*
Colquitt, A. H., thirty-first, I. 230.
Conley, B., twenty-ninth, I. 229.
Crawford, G. W., twentieth, I. 225.
Early, P., tenth, I. 223.
Emanuel, D., sixth, I. 221.
Forsyth, J., fifteenth, I. 223.
Gilmer, G. R., sixteenth, I. 224.
Gordon, J. B., thirty-fifth, I. 231.
Irwin, J., fourth, I. 220.
Jackson, J., fifth, I. 220.
Jenkins, C. J., twenty-sixth, I. 228.
Johnson, H. V., twenty-third, I. 226.
Johnson, J., twenty-fifth, I. 227.
Lumpkin, W., seventeenth, I. 224.
Mathews, G., third, I. 219.
McDaniel, H. D., thirty-fourth, I. 231.
McDonald, C. J., nineteenth, I. 225.
Milledge, J., eighth, I. 221.
Mitchell, D. B., ninth, I. 222.
Northen, W. J., thirty-sixth, I. 232.
Rabun, W., eleventh, I. 222.
Ruger, T. H., twenty-seventh, I. 229.
Schley, W., eighteenth, I. 225.
Smith, J. M., thirtieth, I. 230.
Stephens, A. H., thirty-second, I. 230.
Talbot, M., twelfth, I. 223.
Tatternall, J., seventh, I. 221.
Telfair, E., second, I. 219.
Towns, G. W., twenty-first, I. 225.
Troup, G. M., fourteenth, I. 222.
Walton, G., first, I. 219.
Gerry, Elbridge, vice-president, V. 371.
Gettysburg, battle of, IV. 67, **Meade, G. G.**
Ghiselin, George R., diplomat, II. 318.
Gibb, John, merchant, IV. 158.
Gibbon, John, soldier, IV. 178.
Gibbons, James, cardinal, I. 488.
Gibney, Virgil P., physician, IV. 323.
Gibson, Charles, lawyer, V. 114.
Gibson, Charles Hopper, senator, V. 495.
Gibson, George R., financier, III. 248.
Gibson, Randall Lee, senator, I. 297.
Gibson, William, surgeon, II. 440.
Giddings, J. R., abolitionist, II. 329.
Giegerich, Leonard A., jurist, IV. 306.
Gifford, Robert S., painter, II. 482.
Gifford, Sanford R., painter, II. 443.
Gifford, Sidney B., superintendent, IV. 79.
Gilberg, Charles A., merchant, III. 241.
Gilbert, Alexander, banker, IV. 172.
Gilbert, John Gibbs, actor, I. 261.
Gilbert, Mrs. G. H., actress, I. 265.
Gilbert, Mahlon Norris, bishop, II. 146.
Gilchrist, Robert, lawyer, V. 442.
Gilder, R. W., author and editor, I. 312.
Gilder, William H., explorer, III. 287.
Giles, Henry, clergyman, II. 448.
Giles, William Branch, governor, V. 447.
Gilfert, Agnes Holman, actress, II. 441.
Gill, Wm. B., telegraph manager, II. 173.
Gillem, Alvan C., soldier, IV. 411.
Gillette, William H., author, II. 349.
Gillham, Robert, engineer, III. 352.
Gillig, George, III. 182.
Gilman, Daniel Coit, educator, V. 170.
Gilman, Nicholas, senator, II. 446.
Gilmer, George R., governor, I. 224.
Gilmer, Thomas W., governor, V. 449.
Gilmor, Robert, merchant, V. 483.
Gilmore, Patrick S., bandmaster, III. 292.
Gillmore, Quincy A., soldier, IV. 54.
Gilmour, James, clergyman, III. 252.
Gilmour, Richard, bishop, V. 341.
Gilroy, Thomas F., mayor, III. 260.
Ginnel, Henry, IV. 387.

Digitized by Google

rty, Simon, Indian interpreter, II. 437.
sborne, Frederick N., IV. 451., Field, C. W.
ven, William, naval officer, V. 55.
asgow S. L., soldier, IV. 471.
asgow, William Carr, physician, V. 99.
azebrook Otis A., clergyman, II. 375.
azier, Willard, explorer, V. 284.
eason, Lucius, banker, III. 398.
idden, Chas. Jasper, telegrapher, V. 415.
ogowski, Herman, merchant, IV. 142.
orieux, Alphonsus J., bishop, V. 116.
over, John, rev. soldier, I. 46.
bble, Aaron Ezra, educator, V. 19.
bright, Lawrence A., journalist, V. 355.
ckelin, F. W., college president, II. 267
ddard, Calvin, representative, V. 200.
epp, Philip H., Moravian, II. 117.
ff, Isaac Lewis, capitalist, V. 383.
ff, Nathan, Jr., secretary, III. 202.
ing, Jonathan, college president, I. 301.
ldsborough, L. M., rear-admiral, II. 107.
ldschmidt, Jenny L., III. 255, Lind, J.
od, James Isaac, educator, V. 360.
od, John, inventor, II. 516.
ode, George B., ichthyologist, III. 408.
ode, Samuel Watkins, lawyer, II. 430.
odell, William, missionary, V. 198.
odhue, Benjamin, senator, II. 10.
odhue, Jonathan, merchant, V. 200.
odno, William C., physician, III. 484.
odrich, Chauncey, congressman, II. 138.
odrich, Samuel G., author. V. 355.
odwin, D. R., college president, I. 344.
odyear, Charles, inventor, III. 86.
odyear, Charles W., lawyer, IV. 308.
rdon, George P., inventor, V. 405.
rdon, J. Wright, governor, V. 272.
rdon, John Brown, governor, I. 231.
rdon, Laura de F., journalist, II. 235.
rdon, Patrick, soldier, II. 278.
rdon, Walter Scott, founder, II. 126.
re, Christopher, governor, I. 111.
ges, Sir Ferdinando, V. 166.
ham, Nathaniel, statesman, II. 431
man, Arthur Pue, senator, I. 296.
man Willis A., soldier, IV. 167.
ser, Frank Israel, lawyer, V. 90.
cher, John F., educator, III. 250.
gh, J. B., temperance orator, III. 336.
ld, Benj. Apthorp, astronomer, V. 108.
ld, George, jurist, II. 355.
ld, Thomas R., sculptor, I. 378.
ce Church, Episcopal, N. Y., illus., I. 513.
ce Darling of America, V. 247, Lewis, I.
ce Greenwood, pen-name, IV. 240, Lippincott, S. J.
se, William R., mayor, I. 288.
dy, Henry W., journalist, I. 526.
ly, John C., lawyer, V. 33.
iam, George Scott, lawyer, III. 371
iam, Isabella, educator, IV. 375
iam, Neil F., physician, I. 369.
iam, Sylvester, vegetarian, V. 416.
iam, William, educator, III. 163.
iam, William A., governor, IV. 426.
am, Edward M., physician, III. 488.
iger, Gideon, statesman, V. 391.
iger, Miles Tobey, jurist, V. 180.
t, Abraham, bishop, IV. 351.
t, Asahel, missionary, IV. 457.
t, Charles S., physician, III. 91.
t, Jesse, IV. 1, Grant, U. S.
t, John T., R. R. builder, I. 502.
t, Julia Dent, IV. 12.
t, Lemuel P., promoter, IV. 195.
Grant, U. S., general and president, IV. 1.
Grasse, F. J. P., naval officer, II. 441.
Graves Anson R., P. E. bishop, IV. 286.
Graves, John Card, lawyer, II. 143.
Graves, John T., journalist, II. 63.
Graves, Nathan Fitch, financier, II. 496.
Gray, Asa, botanist, III. 407.
Gray, Elisha, electrician, IV. 453.
Gray, Francis Calley, lawyer, I. 443.
Gray, Henry Peters, artist, V. 32.
Gray, Horace, justice, I. 35.
Gray, Horace, I. 35, Gray, H.
Gray, Landon Carter, V. 380.
Gray, Robert, discoverer, V. 121.
Gray, William, merchant, V. 337.
Gray, William H., insurance, III. 133.
Gray, Wm., I. 35, Gray, H.
Greaton, John, rev. soldier, I. 82.
Greble, John Trout, soldier, V. 287.
Greeley, Horace, journalist, III. 448.
Greeley, Jonathan C., banker, V. 377.
Greely, Adolphus W., explorer, III. 285.
Green, Ashbel, educator, V. 467.
Green, Beriah, reformer, II. 326.
Green, Charles Henry, inventor, III. 156.
Green, Duff, diplomatist, I. 233.
Green, John W., R. R. manager, I. 203.
Green, Lewis W., college president, II. 25.
Green Mountain Boys, I. 45, Allen, E.
Green, Robert S., governor, V. 212.
Green, Samuel A., physician, II. 28.
Green, Thomas, soldier, IV. 362.
Green, William H., manager, II. 491.
Greenback issue, I. 29, Chase, S. P.
Greene, Charles G., journalist, IV. 445.
Greene, Dascom, educator, II. 421.
Greene, Francis Vinton, soldier, I. 420.
Greene, G. S., civil engineer, I. 320.
Greene, G. S., Jr., civil engineer, I. 278.
Greene, Hugh W., editor, IV. 29.
Greene, John, I. 39, Greene, N.
Greene, Joseph Chaie, physician, III. 499.
Greene, Nathaniel, rev. soldier, I. 39.
Greene, Ray, senator, II. 11.
Greene, Ray, senator, IV. 256.
Greene, Samuel D., naval officer, II. 107.
Greene, Samuel H., clergyman, II. 424.
Greene, Theo. P., naval officer, V. 330.
Greenly, William L., governor, V. 272.
Greer, James A., naval officer, IV. 389.
Gregg, David McM., soldier, IV. 330.
Gregory, Francis H., naval officer, IV. 447.
Gregory, John M., governor, V. 450.
Gresham, Walter Q., secretary, IV. 249.
Grey, Samuel H., lawyer, I. 150.
Gridley, Jeremiah, I. 17, Otis, J.
Gridley, Richard, rev. soldier, I. 46.
Grier, Robert C., associate justice, II. 472.
Griffin, Charles, soldier, IV. 337.
Griffin, Charles P., legislator, V. 493.
Griffin, Eugene, soldier, II. 117.
Griffin, John P., educator, II. 216.
Griffith, G. S., philanthropist, II. 418.
Griggs, Clark R., R. R. president, I. 444.
Grimes, John, clergyman, II. 447.
Grimes, Thomas W., lawyer, II. 494.
Grimke, Angelina E., reformer, II. 325.
Grimke, John F., lawyer, II. 325.
Grimke, Sarah M., reformer, II. 316.
Grimke, Thomas S., reformer, II. 326.
Grinnell, George B., merchant, III. 204.
Grinnell, Henry, merchant, III. 281.
Grinnell, Moses Hicks, merchant, I. 499.
Griscom, Clement A., merchant, IV. 186.
Griswold, Alex. V., P. E. bishop. IV. 78.
Griswold, George, merchant, III. 355.
Griswold, John A., manufacturer, IV. 43.
Griswold, Rufus W., author, IV. 74.
Groner, Virginius D., soldier, II. 346.
Gross, Onan Bowman, physician, IV. 374.
Gross, Samuel E., lawyer, I. 323.
Grover, Cuvier, soldier, V. 49.
Grover, Lewis C., underwriter, III. 429.
Grow, Galusha A., speaker, II. 91.
Grubb, Edward B., diplomat, III. 192.
Gruber, Jacob, I. 27, Taney, R. B.
Grumbine, Lee Light, lawyer, V. 264.
Guernsey, Egbert, physician, II. 484.
Guernsey, Henry N., physician, III. 479.
Guernsey, Joseph C., physician, III. 490.
Guild, Reuben A., author, III. 460.
Gulick, John Story, naval officer, V. 365.
Gumbleton, Henry A., III. 391.
Gunckel, Lewis B., lawyer, II. 176
Gunn, James, senator, II. 11.
Gunther, Chas. Gedfrey, mayor, III. 69.
Gurley, Ralph R., clergyman, II. 387.
Guthrie, James, secretary, IV. 147.
Guyles, William B., ship owner, II. 108.
Guyot, Arnold, geographer, IV. 448.
Gwin, Wm. McKendry, senator, V. 145.
Gwinnett, Button, governor, I. 493; I. 72, McIntosh, L.

H

H. H., pen signature, I. 433, Jackson, H. H.
Haas, Jacob, banker, II. 20.
Habberton, John, author, IV. 217.
Habersham, James, governor, I. 492.
Habersham, J., postmaster-general, I. 18.
Hackett, Corcellus H., merchant, III. 244.
Hackett, James H., comedian, III. 74.
Hadden, Alexander, physician, II. 228.
Hadley, J., scholar and educator, I. 175.
Hadlock, Harvey D., lawyer, I. 237.
Hadlock, William E., soldier, IV. 503.
Hagerman, James, lawyer, IV. 350.
Hagner, Peter V., soldier, IV. 411.
Hague, Arnold, geologist, III. 225.
Hague, James Duncan, geologist, II. 154.
Hague, William, clergyman. III. 225.
Haight, Henry H., governor, IV. 109.
Haines, Daniel, governor, V. 207.
Haines, Oliver S., physician, III. 488.
Haish, Jacob, inventor, V. 476.
Hale, Edward Everett, author, I. 199.
Hale, Eugene, senator, I. 217.
Hale, John Parker, senator, III. 120.
Hale, Lucretia P., authoress, V. 353.
Hale, Nathan, rev. soldier, I. 51.
Hale, Robert S., jurist, IV. 506.
Hale, Sarah Josepha, authoress, III. 357.
Halford, Elijah W., journalist, I. 149.
Haliburton, Thomas C., author, V. 353.
Hall, Abraham Oakey, mayor, III. 389.
Hall, Alex. Wilford, philosopher, III. 87.
Hall, Anzonetta C., physician, IV. 501.
Hall, Augustus R., merchant, IV. 497.
Hall, Benjamin H., lawyer, III. 24.
Hall, Charles F., explorer, III. 281.
Hall, James, paleontologist, III. 280.
Hall, James A., soldier, IV. 314.
Hall, James F., soldier, III. 32.
Hall, Jeremiah, college president, I. 302.
Hall, John Hudson, business man, II. 191.
Hall, Lyman, gov. of Georgia, II. 12
Hall, Robert B., clergyman, II. 315.

Digitized by Google

Hall, Thomas, inventor, III. 323.
Hall, William Edward, soldier, III. 32.
Halleck, Fitz-Greene, poet, III. 226.
Halleck, Henry W., soldier, IV. 257.
Halley, George, surgeon, IV. 239.
Hallstead, Wm. F., railroad man'r., IV. 499.
Halsey, Charles Storrs, educator, I. 442.
Halstead, Murat, journalist, I. 270.
Hambleton, John A., banker, I. 280.
Hambleton, T. Edward, banker, I. 280.
Hamblin, Thomas S., actor, III. 120.
Hamer, James Henry, physician, III. 485.
Hamilton, Alexander, I. 9.
Hamilton, Alexander, III. 6, Burr, A.
Hamilton College, origin of, I. 451, Kirkland, S.
Hamilton, Morris R., librarian, I. 322.
Hamilton, Paul, secretary, V. 373.
Hamilton, Robert, lawyer, III. 117.
Hamilton, Schuyler, soldier, IV. 337.
Hamlin, Cyrus, soldier, V. 422.
Hamlin, Hannibal, vice-president, II. 76.
Hammond, Henry B., lawyer, III. 124.
Hammond, James B., inventor, III. 321.
Hampden-Sidney College. Presidents:
Alexander, A., fourth, II. 22.
Atkinson, J. M. P., fifteenth, II. 26.
Baxter, G. A., eighth, II. 24.
Carroll, D. L., ninth, II. 24.
Cushing, J. P., seventh, II. 23.
Dabney, R. L., pro tempore, II. 26.
Green, L. W., thirteenth, II. 25.
Hoge, M., sixth, II. 23.
Holladay, A. L., pro tempore, II. 26.
Holladay, L. L., pro tempore, II. 27.
Lacy, D., third, II. 22.
Maxwell, W., tenth, II. 24.
McIlwaine, R., sixteenth, II. 26.
Reid, W. S., fifth, II. 22.
Smith, J. B., second, II. 21.
Smith, S. S., first, II. 21.
Sparrow, P. J., eleventh, II. 25.
Wilson, S. B., twelfth, II. 25.
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, I. 436, Armstrong, S. C.
Hampton, Wade, soldier, IV. 355.
Hancock, John, governor, 1787, I. 103.
Hancock, Winfield S., soldier, IV. 134.
Hand, Alfred, lawyer, IV. 349.
Hand, Daniel, philanthropist, III. 494.
Hand, Edward, rev. soldier, I. 75.
Handley, George, gov. of Georgia, II. 13.
Handy, Truman P., banker, II. 260.
Hanks, Horace Tracy, physician, II. 121.
Hanlon, Thomas, educator, V. 39.
Hannan, William W., V. 305.
Hanneman, Louis, attorney, V. 286.
Hanover College. Presidents:
Archibald, G. D., seventh, II. 125.
Blythe, J., first, II. 123.
Edwards, J., fifth, II. 124.
Fisher, D. W., ninth, II. 125.
Heckman, G. C., eighth, II. 125.
McMaster, E. D., second, II. 123.
Scovel, S., third, II. 124.
Thomas, T., fourth, II. 124.
Wood, J., sixth, II. 124.
Hans Breitmann, pen name, V. 356, Leland, C. G.
Hansbrough, Henry C., senator, IV. 496.
Hanson, Frank Herbert, educator, V. 335.
Hanson, James H., educator, V. 376.
Hardee, William J., soldier, IV. 101.
Hardeman, Robert U., financier, III. 255
Hardeman, Thomas, statesman, V. 63.
Hardenbergh, J. R., clergyman, III. 399.
Harding, Abner Clark, soldier, IV. 486.
Harding, William, W., journalist, I. 431.
Hardy, Arthur S., author, II. 303.
Hare, Robert, scientist, V. 399.
Hare, William H., P. E. bishop, III. 468.
Hargitt, Charles Wesley, educator, V. 301.
Harker, Charles G., soldier, V. 287.
Harkisheimer, Wm. John, soldier, V. 361.
Harlan, James, sec. of the interior, II. 457.
Harlan, James, I. 34, Harlan, J. M.
Harlan, John Marshall, justice, I. 34.
Harlan, Rev. R. D., I. 35, Harlan, J. M.
Harley, J. B., college president, II. 265.
Harlow, William Burt, author, II. 426.
Harmar, Josiah, soldier, V. 430.
Harned, Thomas Biggs, lawyer, V. 141.
Harney, George Edward, architect, I. 371.
Harney, William Selby, soldier, V. 288.
Harper & Brothers, illus., I. 151.
Harper, Albert M., soldier, III. 501.
Harper, Fletcher, publisher, I. 152.
Harper, James, publisher, I. 151.
Harper, John, financier, III. 500.
Harper, John, publisher, I. 151.
Harper, John Geddes, dentist, V. 229.
Harper, Joseph Wesley, publisher, I. 152.
Harper, Olive, authoress, V. 215.
Harper, Orlando M., merchant, III. 501.
Harper, Robert G., patriot, V. 374.
Harrington, Jonathan, patriot, I. 367.
Harris, Broughton D., capitalist, IV. 238.
Harris, Chapman, abolitionist, V. 455.
Harris, Hamilton, lawyer, I. 414.
Harris, Ira, senator, II. 96.
Harris, Isham Green, governor II. 209.
Harris, Joel Chandler, author, I. 410.
Harris, Jonathan N., merchant, III. 210.
Harris, Samuel, college president, I. 418.
Harris, Townsend, diplomat, V. 493.
Harris, T. L., religious enthusiast, III. 289.
Harris, William Torrey, educator, IV. 267.
Harrison, Anna Symmes, III. 36.
Harrison, Benjamin, president, I. 133.
Harrison, Caroline Scott, I. 135.
Harrison, Constance C., author, IV. 320.
Harrison, Gabriel, actor, V. 218.
Harrison, Robert Hanson, jurist, I. 316.
Harrison, William, engraver, V. 218, Harrison, G.
Harrison, W. H., ninth president, III. 33.
Harrity, William F., lawyer, III. 83.
Hart, Emanuel B., politician, III. 391.
Hart, James C., business man, IV. 95.
Harte, Francis Bret, author, I. 404.
Harteau, Henry, III. 97.
Hartford Wits. I. 497, Alsop, J.
Hartley, Thomas, M. C., II. 36.
Hartranft, John F., governor, II. 291.
Hartsuff, Geo. Lucas, soldier, V. 331.
Harvey, Dwight B., clergyman, I. 233.
Harvey, William J., IV. 302.
Harward, Thomas, ship builder, V. 494.
Harwood, A. A., naval officer, IV. 418.
Harwood, George W., capitalist, IV. 198.
Hasbrouck, Abraham B., lawyer, III. 401.
Haskel, Daniel, college president, II. 40.
Haskell, Clement C., physician, V. 26.
Haskell movement, I. 435, Tillman, B. R.
Hassard, John R. G., journalist, III. 459.
Hassler, Ferd. R., scientist, III. 413.
Hastings, Daniel H., lawyer, V. 27.
Hatton, F., postmaster-general, IV. 250.
Hauser, Samuel T., governor, III. 265.
Havemeyer, John C., merchant, III. 291.
Haven, Alice B., authoress, V. 386.
Haven, Erastus Otis, educator, I. 250.
Haven, Joseph, clergyman, II. 130.
Hawes, Granville P., jurist, III. 175.
Hawkins, Benjamin, soldier, IV. 59.
Hawkins, Rush Chris., soldier, V. 238.
Hawkins, R. F., manufacturer, III. 125.
Hawkins, William, IV. 422.
Hawley, Joseph Roswell, senator, I. 457.
Hawley, Lewis T., manufacturer, III. 368
Hawthorne, James B., clergyman, II. 140
Hawthorne, Julian, author, II. 491.
Hawthorne, Nathaniel, author, III. 64.
Hay, John, author, III. 458.
Hayes, Catherine, vocalist, IV. 506.
Hayes, Isaac Israel, explorer, III. 280.
Hayes, John C., soldier, II. 241.
Hayes, Lucy Ware Webb, III. 196.
Hayes, R. B., nineteenth pres., III. 193.
Hayes, Walter L., lawyer, II. 240.
Haygood, A. G., college president, I. 520.
Hayne, Isaac, soldier, I. 440.
Hayne, Julia Dean, III. 299, Dean, J.
Hayne, Paul H., poet, IV. 307.
Hayne, Robert Y., statesman, III. 103.
Haynes, John C., music publisher, V. 156.
Haynes, Tilly, merchant, II. 221.
Hays, Alexander, soldier, IV. 313.
Hays, Chas. M., railroad manager, IV. 498.
Hays, George Price, educator, II. 302.
Hays, William S., song writer, III. 178.
Haywood, John, jurist, IV. 39.
Haywood, John, colonist, IV. 324.
Haywood, William, patriot, IV. 325.
Haywood, William H., senator, IV. 325.
Haseltine, George C., attorney, V. 194.
Hazen, Moses, rev. soldier, I. 78.
Hazen, William B., signal officer, III. 408.
Hazleton, George C., V. 503.
Headley, Joel Tyler, author, III. 458.
Heald, Daniel, I. 276, **Heald, D. A.**
Heald, Daniel A., underwriter, I. 276.
Heard, Stephen, gov. of Georgia, II. 12.
Hearn, John Tevis, journalist, I. 451.
Hearn, Lafcadio, author, I. 409.
Hearst, George F., senator, I. 315.
Heath, William, rev. soldier, I. 68.
Heaton, Augustus George, artist, V. 315.
Hebard, Henry S., manufacturer, V. 285.
Heckman, G. C., college president, II. 125
Heermans, Charles A., lawyer, III. 118.
Heintz, Louis Jacob, IV. 214.
Heins, Henry, J., manufacturer, V. 270.
Heissenbuttel, J. D., merchant, III. 223.
Heitman, John F., educator, III. 447.
Helen Luqueer, pen-name, I. 431, **Bushnell, W. H.**
Helm, Ben Hardin, soldier, V. 248.
Helper, Hinton Rowan, author, II. 395.
Hemphill, James C., journalist, II. 29.
Hemphill, Joseph, jurist, I. 394.
Hemphill, William A., journalist, I. 277.
Henderson, Archibald, soldier, IV. 193.
Henderson, C. M., business man, I. 284.
Henderson, Isaac, author, V. 426.
Henderson, James P., governor, I. 442.
Henderson, Leonard, jurist, IV. 161.
Hendricks, Francis, merchant, III. 245.
Hendricks, John, II. 403, **Hendricks, T. A.**
Hendricks, T. A., vice-president, II. 403.
Henry, Ed. Lamson, artist, V. 315.
Henry, John, senator, II. 8.
Henry, Joseph, naturalist, III. 405.
Henry, Joseph, IV. 450., **Vail, A.**
Henry, Morris H., surgeon, II. 485.
Henry, Patrick, statesman, I. 337.
Hepburn, Neil J., oculist, IV. 416.
Hepworth, George H., journalist, IV. 3[illegible]

Digitized by Google

[erbert, Henry William, author, III. 190.
[erbst, John, Moravian bishop, I. 238.
[ering, Constantine, physician, III. 477.
[erkimer, Nicholas, rev. soldier, I. 70.
[erman, John G., Moravian bishop, I. 236.
[erne, James A., actor, V. 83.
[erold, Herman C. H., physician, V. 393.
[err, Martin L., physician, V. 279.
[erter, Christian, artist, V. 320.
[erndon, William L., naval officer, IV. 201.
[ero boy of '76, IV. 88, Peyton, J. R.
[errell, John E., manufacturer, II. 203.
[ersey, George D., physician, I. 236.
[ersey, Jacob D. T., financier, III. 205.
[eth, Henry, soldier, IV. 464.
[etzel, George C., manufacturer, IV. 233.
[everin, James Henry, lawyer, III. 29.
[ewins, Caroline Maria, librarian, I. 208.
[ewitt, Abram S., statesman, III. 294.
[ext, Sarah, I. 21, Rutledge, J.
[eyward, Thomas, I. 441.
[ickman, H. H., manufacturer, II. 141.
[ickman, William H., educator, III. 85.
[icks, Elias, merchant, II. 487.
[idden, Harry B., soldier, IV. 225.
[iester, Joseph, governor, II. 285.
[igby, William, lawyer, V. 17.
[iggins, Anthony, senator, I. 290.
[igginson, Francis, clergyman, I. 380.
[igginson, Thomas W., author, I. 394.
[igher Education of Women, first efforts for, I. 390, Gannett, G.
[igher Law, II. 78, Seward, W. H.
[igley, Warren, jurist, III. 504.
[ildreth, Richard, author, I. 365.
[ildrup, W. T., manufacturer, III. 425.
[ill, Ambrose P., soldier, IV. 101.
[ill, Daniel H., soldier, IV. 102.
[ill, David Bennett, senator, I. 453.
[ill, Frank Pierce, librarian, II. 149.
[ill, George Handel, actor, I. 401.
[ill, Harry R. W., merchant, II. 115.
[ill, John Lindsay, lawyer, III. 123.
[ill, Joshua, statesman, IV. 442.
[ill, Nicholas, soldier, III. 396.
[ill, Robert Andrews, jurist, II. 227.
[ill, Robert H., educator, III. 173.
[ill, Thomas, artist, III. 349.
[illard, George S., lawyer, III. 244.
[illhouse, James, senator, II. 6.
[illiard, Henry W., diplomatist, II. 114.
[ills, William Henry, editor, IV. 73.
[inckley, Isabella, singer, I. 392.
[inckley, Livingston S., physician, V. 303.
[indman, William, senator, II. 6.
[inds, Herbert C., clergyman, II. 19.
[inman, Clark T., educator, V. 471.
[inrichs, Charles F. A., merchant, I. 467.
[inton, John Henry, physician, II. 177.
[irsch, Emil G., rabbi and author, II. 112.
[iscox, David, chemist, I. 472.
[itchcock, Alfred, IV. 27.
[itchcock, Edward, educator, IV. 483.
[itchcock, Edward, educator, V. 308.
[itchcock, Gen. E. A., I. 46, Allen, E.
[itchcock, Peter, jurist, I. 370.
[itchcock, Roswell D., educator, II. 256.
[itchcock, Samuel A., manufg., V. 313.
[itt, Robert Roberts, statesman, V. 70.
[oadley, George, governor, III. 143.
[oagland, C. N., physician, II. 116.
[oar, E. R., attorney-general, IV. 20.
[oar, George Frisbee, senator, I. 453.
[obart, John Henry, bishop, I. 514.
[obart, John Sloss, jurist, II. 35.
[obson, Edward H., soldier, V. 13.
Hodgkinson, John, actor, III. 343.
Hodgman, Abbott, physician, I. 512.
Hodgson, Telfair, clergyman, II. 488.
Hoe, Robert, manufacturer, III. 16.
Hoff, Henry Kuhn, naval officer, IV. 486.
Hoffman, John T., governor, III. 52.
Hoffman, Josiah Ogden, sachem, III. 376.
Hofstatter, Theodore, designer, V. 406.
Hoge, Moses, college president, II. 23.
Hoke, Martha H., artist, V. 323.
Holcombe, Amasa, scientist, III. 311.
Holcombe, Chester, diplomat, III. 311.
Holcombe, Curtis Wilson, III. 311.
Holcombe, Frederick, III. 311.
Holcombe, George Obed, III. 311.
Holcombe, Henry, musician, III. 311.
Holcombe, Henry, clergyman, III. 311.
Holcombe, Hosea, clergyman, III. 311.
Holcombe, Hugh H., clergyman, III. 312.
Holcombe, James F., III. 312.
Holcombe, James P., educator, III. 312.
Holcombe, John H. L., III. 312.
Holcombe, John M., III. 312.
Holcombe, John Walker, III. 312.
Holcombe, John Winslow, III. 312.
Holcombe, Jonathan, III. 312.
Holcombe, Joseph G., III. 312.
Holcombe, Judson, III. 312.
Holcombe, Origen Pinney, III. 313.
Holcombe, Reuben, III. 313.
Holcombe, Silas W., III. 313.
Holcombe, Solomon, III. 313.
Holcombe, Thomas, III. 314.
Holcombe, Thomas, III. 314.
Holcombe, Theodore Isaac, III. 313.
Holcombe, William Frederic, III. 314.
Holcombe, W. H., physician, III. 312.
Holden, William W., governor, IV. 427.
Holladay, A. L., college president, II. 26.
Holladay, L. L., college president, II. 27.
Holland, George, comedian, III. 148.
Holland, J. G., author and editor, I. 311.
Holley, Myron, reformer, II. 279.
Holliday, Fred. Wm. M., governor, V. 454.
Holls, George Charles, educator, III. 302.
Holly, John I., business man, II. 189.
Holman, Wm. S., representative, V. 457.
Holmes, Gabriel, governor, IV. 423.
Holmes, Nathaniel, jurist, III. 409.
Holmes, Oliver Wendell, author, II. 336.
Holt, Joseph, jurist, I. 354.
Holt, Thomas M., governor, IV. 430
Holton, Edward D., merchant, II. 238.
Hood, John Bell, soldier, IV. 264.
Hook, James Schley, jurist, II. 415.
Hooker, Charles Edward, IV. 406.
Hooker, Ellen K., educator, IV. 483.
Hooker, Joseph, soldier, IV. 176.
Hooper, Samuel, merchant, IV. 499.
Hooper, William, patriot, V. 457.
Hopkins, Charles J., composer, IV. 434.
Hopkins College, I. 161, Davenport, J.
Hopkins, Esek, naval officer, II. 18.
Hopkins, Ferdinand T., merchant, II. 215.
Hopkins, George Hiram, lawyer, V. 119.
Hopkins, George W., statesman, IV. 445.
Hopkins, I. S., college president, I. 520.
Hopkins, Johns, philanthropist, V. 169.
Hopkins, W. H., college president, I. 507.
Hopkinson, Francis, patriot, V. 460.
Hopper, George H., business man, IV. 124.
Hopper, Isaac T., philanthropist, II. 327.
Hoppin, J. M., educator and author, I. 245.
Hornaday, Wm. T., taxidermist, IV. 192.
Horner, John Scott, governor, V. 271.
Horrocks, James, educator, III. 233.
Horsman, Edward I., merchant, III. 274.
Horstman, Ignatius F., bishop, V. 341.
Horton, Harry Lawrence, financier, I. 468.
Hosack, David, educator, III. 462.
Hosmer, Harriet, sculptress, I. 381.
Hosmer, Jean, actress, IV. 435.
Houghton, Henry Oscar, publisher, I. 281.
Houston, Henry H., president, III. 146.
Houston, John, governor, I. 493.
Houston, Samuel, soldier, IV. 60.
Houston, Wm. Churchill, lawyer, III. 261.
Hovey, Alvin P., governor, I. 149.
How, James F., soldier, V. 470.
Howard, Blanche Willis, author, I. 304.
Howard, Bronson, dramatic writer, III. 75.
Howard, Erving M., physician, III. 486.
Howard, Jacob M., senator, IV. 472.
Howard, John Eager, soldier, III. 71.
Howard, Joseph, Jr., journalist, IV. 213.
Howard, Oliver O., soldier, IV. 103; IV. 261, Kearney, P.
Howard, Solomon, educator, IV. 444.
Howe, Elias, inventor, IV. 432.
Howe, Henry, historian, III. 344.
Howe, Julia Ward, author, I. 402.
Howe, T. O., postmaster-general, IV. 250.
Howell, Clark, journalist, I. 473.
Howell, Evan P., journalist, I. 236.
Howell, Henry C., manufacturer, II. 295.
Howell, John C., rear-admiral, II. 208.
Howell, Richard, governor, V. 202.
Howell, Theo. P., manufacturer, II. 295.
Howells, W. D., editor and author, I. 282.
Howley, Richard, gov. of Georgia, II. 12.
Howry, Charles B., lawyer, II. 197.
Hoyt, Charles A., manufacturer, III. 156.
Hoyt, Henry Martyn, governor, II. 292.
Hubbard, Chester D., senator, V. 387.
Hubbard, Gardiner G., lawyer, V. 162.
Hubbard, John B., soldier, II. 34.
Hubbard, Samuel B., merchant, V. 191.
Hubbard, Thomas H., soldier, II. 179.
Hubbell, Jay A., congressman, IV. 343.
Hubner, Charles W., author, II. 142.
Hudon, Henry, priest, IV. 116.
Hudson, Erasmus D., surgeon, II. 393.
Hudson, John E., pres. Bell telephone, V. 83.
Hudson, Joseph K., journalist, I. 208.
Huey, Samuel Baird, lawyer, III. 67.
Huger, Benjamin, soldier, III. 440.
Huger, Benjamin, soldier, V. 362.
Huger, Thomas Bee, soldier, V. 13.
Hughes, Charles H., physician, V. 64.
Hughes, John, 1st R. C. archb., N. Y., I. 193.
Hulbert, Henry C., merchant, III. 366.
Hulburd, Calvin T., legislator, IV. 505.
Hulburd, Merritt, clergyman, V. 339.
Hull, Holmer, priest, IV. 95.
Hull, Isaac, naval officer, III. 290.
Hull, William, rev. soldier, I. 67.
Hume, Frank, merchant, I. 264.
Humphrey, Heman, educator, V. 308.
Humphrey, Lyman U., governor, I. 456.
Humphreys, David, rev. soldier, I. 71.
Humphreys, H., college president, I. 504.
Humphreys, Joshua, ship builder, V. 110.
Hunicke, William G., physician, V. 156.
Hunt, Albert S., clergyman, IV. 416.
Hunt, George Smith, banker, V. 436.
Hunt, Lewis Cass, soldier, IV. 354.
Hunt, R. W., metallurgical engineer, I. 244.
Hunt, Thomas Sterry, scientist, III. 254.
Hunt, Ward, associate justice, II. 475.
Hunt, Washington, governor, III. 48.
Hunt, William Henry, secretary, IV. 244.
Hunt, William Morris, III. 288.

Digitized by Google

Hunter, David, soldier, IV. 264.
Hunter, Morton Craig, soldier, V. 238.
Huntington, A., prima donna, II. 392.
Huntington, Daniel, artist, V. 323.
Huntington, Frederic D., bishop, III. 363.
Huntington, Jedediah, rev. soldier, I. 77.
Huntington, Samuel, governor, III. 137.
Huntley, Ezekiel, I. 154, Sigourney, L. H.
Hurlburt, Henry A., IV. 386.
Hurlbut, Hinman B., lawyer, II. 185.
Hurlbut, Stephen A., soldier, IV. 218.
Hurst, John Edward, merchant, II. 188.
Hutchins, Charles L., clergyman, III. 331.
Hutchins, John C., lawyer, II. 390.
Hutchins, Stilson, journalist, I. 234.
Hutchinson, Charles L., IV. 387.
Hutchinson, Edmund G., merchant, IV. 92.
Hutchinson letters, I. 334, Franklin, B.
Hutton, Frederick R., educator, II. 243.
Hyatt, Alpheus, scientist, III. 101.
Hyde, Joel Wilbur, physician, III. 150.
Hyde, W. De W., college president, I. 419.
Hylton, John D., physician, II. 34.

I

Independent, The, I. 205, Bowen, H. C.; founded, I. 176, Bacon, L.
Indiana Capitol, I. 149, Hovey, A. P.
Ingalls, Chas. Frye, I. 357, Ingalls, C. R.
Ingalls, Charles Russell, jurist, I. 357.
Ingalls, Thomas, lawyer, I. 358.
Ingalls, Thomas R., educator, I. 358.
Ingersoll, C. L., college president, I. 411.
Ingersoll, Jared, statesman, II. 439.
Ingham, Charles C., artist, V. 317.
Ingham, Ellery Percy, lawyer, V. 91.
Ingham, Samuel D., secretary, V. 294.
Ingraham, Daniel Phœnix, jurist, I. 155.
Inman, Henry, artist, V. 323.
Inman, S. M., cotton merchant, II. 443.
Inness, George, artist, II. 490.
Intemann, E. A. G., merchant, IV. 436.
International Copyright, I. 314, Johnson, R. U.
Irby, John L. M., senator, II. 250.
Iredell, James, justice, I. 23.
Iredell, James, Jr., governor, IV. 423.
Irrepressible Conflict, II. 79, Seward, W. H.
Irvine, James, educator, IV. 443.
Irvine, William, rev. soldier, I. 90.
Irving, Washington, author, III. 17.
Irwin, Jared, governor, I. 220.
Irwin, John Arthur, physician, II. 151.
Irwin, Theodore, merchant, V. 60.
Irwin, William, governor, IV. 110.
Iverson, Alfred, senator, IV. 438.
Ives, Levi Silliman, bishop, V. 409.
Ivins, Horace F., physician, III. 486.
Ivison, Henry, publisher, III. 24.
Izard, George, soldier, III. 176.
Izard, Ralph, senator, III. 175.
Izlar, James F., jurist, IV. 505.

J

Jackson, Abner, educator, III. 497.
Jackson, Andrew, duel with Benton, IV. 400, Benton, T. H.
Jackson, Andrew, president, V. 289.
Jackson, C. T., IV. 449, Morse, S. B. F.
Jackson, Charles, lawyer, V. 401.
Jackson, Charles T., scientist, III. 98.
Jackson, Claiborne Fox, IV. 367.
Jackson, Elihu E., governor, II. 421.
Jackson, Francis, reformer, II. 318.
Jackson, Helen Hunt, author, I. 433.
Jackson, Henry M., P. E. bishop, III. 465.
Jackson, Henry R., lawyer, III. 369.
Jackson, James, governor, I. 220.
Jackson, James, justice, II. 515.
Jackson, James, physician, V. 401.
Jackson, James Caleb, physician, III. 81.
Jackson, James Streshley, soldier, V. 11.
Jackson, J. P., I. 34, Strong, J. P.
Jackson, Mortimer M., lawyer, III. 148.
Jackson, Oliver, reformer, II. 319.
Jackson, Patrick T., manufacturer, V. 401.
Jackson, Rachel D., V. 298.
Jackson, Thomas E., merchant, IV. 193.
Jackson, Thomas J., soldier, IV. 125.
Jackson, William, soldier, III. 274.
Jackson, Wm. Hicks, soldier, V. 367.
Jacobs, W. C., surgeon, I. 524.
Jacobus, M. W., clergyman, III. 344.
James, Bushrod W., physician, III. 492.
James, Charles T., inventor, III. 324.
James, Darwin R., merchant, I. 234.
James, Henry, author, I. 410.
James, John Edwin, physician, III. 483.
James, T. L., postmaster-general, IV. 245.
Janvrin, Joseph E., physician, IV. 269.
Jarvis, Abraham, P. E. bishop, III. 475.
Jarvis, George A., philanthropist, IV. 468.
Jarvis, George C., physician, V. 221.
Jarvis, Hezekiah, III. 216.
Jarvis, Noah, III. 216.
Jarvis, Samuel F., clergyman, III. 216.
Jarvis, Thomas J., governor, IV. 429.
Jarvis, William, clergyman, III. 217.
Jasper, Harding, I. 431, Harding, W. W.
Jasper, William, rev. soldier, I. 53.
Jay, John, U. S. chief justice, I. 20.
Jay, Peter Augustus, III. 462.
Jeans, Jacob, physician, III. 480.
Jeffers, William N., IV. 281.
Jefferson, Joseph, actor, I. 522.
Jefferson, Joseph (1st), I. 522.
Jefferson, Joseph (2d), I. 522.
Jefferson, Martha Wayles, III. 5.
Jefferson, Thomas, third president, III. 1.
Jenifer, Daniel of St. T., statesman, II. 362.
Jenkins, Albert Gallatin, soldier, V. 248.
Jenkins, Arthur, journalist, IV. 187.
Jenkins, Charles Jones, governor, I. 228.
Jenkins, T. A., naval officer, IV. 311.
Jenks, Edward W., physician, IV. 217.
Jenness, Lyndon Y., soldier, IV. 356.
Jennings, A. G., manufacturer, II. 235.
Jennings, Robert W., founder, II. 130.
Jerome, David Howell, governor, V. 275.
Jewell, M., postmaster-general, IV. 20.
Jewett, Charles C., bibliographer, V. 356.
Jewett, Milo P., college president, V. 234.
Jewett, Sarah Orne, author, I. 374.
Jocelyn, George B., educator, V. 472.
Jocelyn, Simeon S., clergyman, II. 326.
John Phœnix, pen name, V. 241, Derby, G. H.
Johnes, Edward Rodolph, III. 269.
Johns, Henry Van D., clergyman, V. 253.
Johns, John, educator, III. 236.
Johns, Kensey, lawyer, V. 196.
Johnson, A., seventeenth president, II. 455.
Johnson, Bradley T., lawyer, IV. 182.
Johnson, David B., educator, III. 123.
Johnson, Eliza McC., II. 456.
Johnson, Frank W., soldier, V. 198.
Johnson, Henry C., educator, II. 164.
Johnson, Henry T., educator, III. 216.
Johnson, Herschel Vespasian, gov., I. 226.
Johnson's impeachment, IV. 31., Stevens, T.
Johnson, James, governor, I. 227.
Johnson, James N., governor, IV. 107.
Johnson, Joseph, governor, V. 451.
Johnson, Reverdy, att'y-general, IV. 371.
Johnson, Robert Underwood, editor, I. 313.
Johnson, Robert Ward, senator, V. 252.
Johnson, Rossiter, author, II. 64.
Johnson, Samuel, clergyman, II. 312.
Johnson, Sir William, V. 101.
Johnson, Thomas, justice, I. 24.
Johnson, W., associate justice, II. 467.
Johnson, Warren S., engineer, III. 292.
Johnston, Albert Sidney, soldier, I. 388.
Johnston, John, banker, III. 411.
Johnston, Joseph E., soldier, V. 328.
Johnston, Josiah Stoddard, senator, V. 45.
Johnston, Richard Malcolm, author, I. 440.
Johnston, Samuel, governor, IV. 420.
Johnston, William F., governor, II. 288.
Johnstone, Gov., I. 75, Reed, J.
Johnstone, Harriet Lane, V. 9.
Jolliet, Louis, discoverer, V. 121.
Jones, Amos Blanch, educator, I. 258.
Jones, Benjamin F., business man, V. 171.
Jones, Catesby, ap Roger, naval officer, V. 12.
Jones, Charles Colcock, lawyer, V. 159.
Jones, Charles H., journalist, I. 386.
Jones, Eli, preacher, II. 480.
Jones, Francis W., electrician, IV. 84.
Jones, George, journalist, I. 387.
Jones, George Wallace, III. 433.
Jones, Jacob, naval officer, II. 233.
Jones, James Kimbrough, senator, I. 293.
Jones, John, soldier, V. 29.
Jones, John, surgeon, V. 149.
Jones, John, surveyor, V. 29.
Jones, John Paul N. O., II. 15.
Jones, John Percival, senator, I. 300.
Jones, Joseph Russel, business man, I. 534.
Jones, Richard Mott, educator, II. 481.
Jones, Samuel, soldier, IV. 466.
Jones, Silas Armistead, IV. 373.
Jones, Sybil, preacher, V. 480.
Jones, Thomas Goode, governor, I. 457.
Jones, Walter, lawyer, I. 365.
Jones, Walter, M. C., II. 11.
Jones, William, secretary, V. 373.
Jones, Wm. Martin, lawyer, V. 46.
Jordan, Eban D., merchant, II. 393.
Jordan, James J., journalist, IV. 201.
Jordan, Thomas, soldier, IV. 486.
Jordon, D. S., college president, II. 127.
Joslin, John Jay, manufacturer, I. 350.
Jouett, James E., naval officer, IV. 501.
Journal of Commerce, I. 265, Stone, D. M.
Judd, Bethel, college president, I. 503.
Judson, Adoniram, missionary, III. 92.
Judson, Ann H., missionary, III. 93.
Judson, Emily C., III. 93.
Judson, Sarah H. B., missionary, III. 93.
Julian, George W., lawyer, V. 502.
Junkin, George, educator, III. 165.
Justin, Joel Gilbert, physician, IV. 233.

K

Kalb, Johann de, rev. soldier, I. 73.
Kalisch, Abner, lawyer, V. 69.
Kalisch, Isidor, rabbi, III. 63.
Kalisch, Samuel, lawyer, IV. 469.

Digitized by Google

ampman, Lewis E., educator, II. 274.
ane, Elisha Kent, explorer, III. 288.
ane, George Proctor, marshal, V. 398.
antz, August V., soldier, IV. 141.
arsner, Daniel, physician, III. 491.
asson, John A., diplomat, IV. 368.
aufman, Sigismund, lawyer, II. 413.
earney, Dennis, IV. 110, Irwin, Wm.
earny, Philip, soldier, IV. 260.
easbey, Anthony Q., lawyer, III. 361.
eefe, John C., manufacturer, III. 149.
eenan, Thomas J., Jr., journalist, V. 38.
eeney, Abner, civil engineer, I. 266.
eep, John, clergyman, II. 465.
eifer, Joseph W., soldier, IV. 389.
eim, William H., physician, III. 490.
eith, Edson, merchant, II. 216.
eith, Elbridge G., financier, II. 332.
eith, Eliza D., authoress, II. 425.
eith, Sir Wm., lieut.-governor, II. 277.
eitt, Lawrence M., soldier, IV. 339.
ell, John McI., naval officer, II. 367.
elley, Abby, reformer, II. 323.
elley, David Campbell, clergyman, I. 208.
ellogg, Charles W., merchant, II. 150.
ellogg, Clara Louise, singer, II. 446.
ellogg, Edward H., merchant, II. 140.
ellogg, Elijah, clergyman, II. 354.
ellogg, P. C., business man, III. 359.
ellogg, William P., statesman, IV. 344.
elly, James, bibliographer, V. 460.
elly, John, politician, III. 390.
elsey, Charles B., physician, IV. 144.
elton, John C., soldier, V. 53.
emble, Frances Anne, actress, III. 414.
emper, James L., governor, V. 454.
empster, Walter, physician, V. 21.
endall, Amos, postmaster-gen., V. 296.
endall, Ezra Otis, educator, II. 415.
endrick, James R. educator, V. 235.
endrick, Nathaniel, educator, V. 427.
enna, John Edward, senator, I. 299.
enna, Thomas James, lawyer, V. 199.
ennan, George, journalist, I. 393.
enrick, Francis P., archbishop, I. 485.
ent, James, chancellor, III. 55.
ent, Marvin, manufacturer, V. 256.
entish guards, I. 39, Greene, N.
enyon, James B., clergyman, IV. 77.
enyon, Wm. Colgrove, founder, V. 231.
eogh, Edward, business man, I. 465.
eppler, Joseph, artist, II. 225.
erfoot, John Barrett, educator, III. 497.
erlin, Isaac C., physician, IV. 229.
essinger, A. C., journalist, IV. 192.
etchum, Alexander P., lawyer, II. 351.
etchum, Edgar, lawyer, IV. 168.
ey, D. McK., postmaster-general, III. 203.
ey, Francis Scott, author, V. 498.
eyes, Erasmus D., soldier, IV. 398.
eyser, Peter Dirck, surgeon, IV. 292.
idder, Wellington P., inventor, III. 435.
iddle, Henry, educator, II. 512.
ilbourne, James, manufacturer, V. 171.
ilbourne, James, pioneer, V. 123.
ilbourne, Lincoln, merchant, V. 171.
ilpatrick, Hugh J., soldier, IV. 273.
imball, Edgar Allen, soldier, IV. 353.
imball, Gilman, surgeon, V. 200.
imball, Henry, clergyman, II. 414.
imball, Sumner I., life-saver, II. 348.
imball, William S., mfr., IV. 194.
ing, Grace, author, II. 345.
ing, Henry L. P., soldier, II. 518.
ing, James Gore, merchant, I. 498.
ing, J. E., clergyman and educator, I. 252.
King, John Alsop, governor, III. 50.
King, John Pendleton, senator, II. 178.
King, Preston, senator, II. 93.
King, Thomas B., statesman, II. 518.
King, Thomas S., clergyman, IV. 472.
King, Wm. Rufus, vice-president, IV. 147.
King, Charles, author, V. 419.
King, Henry L. P., soldier, V. 367.
King, Horatio, postmaster-general, V. 8.
King, Rufus, soldier, V. 217.
Kingsbury, James, pioneer, V. 181.
Kingsford, Thomas, manufacturer, V. 221.
Kingsford, Thomson, manufact'rer, V. 222.
King's Mountain, battle of, I. 508, Cleveland, B.
Kinnersley, Ebenezer, educator, I. 532.
Kinnison, David, patriot, I. 361.
Kip, William I., P. E. bishop, III. 474.
Kirk, Ellen Warner Olney, author, I. 373.
Kirk, James Smith, manufacturer, I. 420.
Kirk, John F., author, I. 535.
Kirkland, Caroline M. S., author, V. 356.
Kirkland, Joseph, author, V. 481.
Kirkland, Joseph, lawyer, V. 425.
Kirkland, Samuel, missionary, I. 451.
Kirkwood, Daniel, educator, IV. 349.
Kirkwood, Samuel J., secretary, IV. 245.
Kissam, Benjamin, I. 20, Jay, J.
Kit Carson, nickname, III. 273, Carson, C.
Kitchen, James, physician, III. 479.
Kitching, John Howard, soldier, V. 395.
Klotz, Robert, soldier, III. 218.
Knapp, Isaac, editor, II. 321.
Knapp, Martin A., lawyer, IV. 287.
Knickerbacker, D. B., P. E. bish., III. 466.
Knight, Raymond D., merchant, V. 242.
Knights of Labor, founders of, I. 262, Stephens, U. S.
Knowles, Lucius James, inventor, V. 256.
Knowlton, Thomas, soldier, II. 225.
Knox, George W., expressman, III. 328.
Knox, Henry, secretary of war, I. 14.
Knox, John Jay, financier, III. 15.
Koch, Henry C., architect, II. 376.
Koch, Joseph, commissioner, V. 177.
Korndoerfer, Augustus, physician, III. 491.
Kosciuszko, Thaddeus, rev. soldier, I. 54.
Kountz, John S., soldier, IV. 332.
Kraby, Peter D., public officer, V. 19.
Kraus, William, merchant, III. 275.
Krauskopf, Joseph, rabbi, III. 20.
Krauth, C. P., college vice-provost, I. 349.
Kress, John, IV. 200.
Kunz, George F., mineralogist, IV. 433.
Kyle, James Henderson, senator, I. 323.
Kynett, Alpha J., clergyman, IV. 346.

L

Labadists, I. 71, Bayard, J.
Lacey, John, rev. soldier, I. 57.
Lacy, Drury, college president, II. 22.
Lafayette, Marie Jean Paul Joseph Roche Yves Gilbert du Motier, rev. soldier, I. 63; I. 74, Barton, W.
Lake Erie, battle of, IV. 288, Perry, O. H.
Lake-front case, I. 31, Fuller, M. W.
Lamar, Lucius Quintius C., justice, I. 37.
Lamar, L. Q. C., I. 37, Lamar, L. Q. C.
Lamar, Mirabeau B., soldier, IV. 304.
Lamb, John, rev. soldier, I. 58.
Lamb, Martha J. R. N., author, I. 443.
Lamb, William, editor and soldier, I. 274.
Lamont, Daniel S., journalist, III. 58.
Landau, G. W. I., manufacturer, III. 223.
Landis, John Herr, senator, V. 230.
Lane, Ebenezer, pioneer, II. 31.
Lane, Elizabeth, II. 31.
Lane, George William, merchant, I. 500.
Lane, James C., soldier, IV. 294.
Lane, James H., soldier, IV. 278.
Lane, Jonathan H., scientist, III. 275.
Lane, Joseph, soldier, IV. 305.
Lane, Smith Edward, lawyer, IV. 27.
Lane, William Carr, governor, V. 98.
Lang, Gerhard, IV. 345.
Langdon, John, I. 16.
Langdon, W. G., philanthropist, II. 153.
Langley, Samuel P., scientist, III. 338.
Langston, John M., president, III. 328.
Lanier, Sidney, poet, II. 438.
Lanman, Charles, author, III. 444.
Lanman, Joseph, naval officer, IV. 312.
Lansing, John, jurist, IV. 254.
Larcom, Lucy, author, I. 406.
Lardner, James L., naval officer, IV. 470.
Larimer, William, Jr., soldier, IV. 390.
Larkin, John, priest, II. 265.
Larkin, John, college president, II. 265.
Larkin, John, clergyman, II. 269.
Larned, Ebenezer, rev. soldier, I. 78.
Larner, John Bell, lawyer, V. 133.
Larner, Noble D., capitalist, V. 133.
Larson, Lars Moore, educator, III. 67.
La Salle, Robert C., explorer, V. 125.
Last blood shed in the war, IV. 112, Stoneman, G.
Latham, Milton S., governor, IV. 108.
Lathrop, John Hiram, educator, V. 178.
Lattimer, Henry, senator, II. 10.
Laurance, John, senator, II. 8.
Laurens, Henry, statesman, III. 426.
Laurens, John, rev. soldier, I. 67.
Lauterbach, Edward, lawyer, I. 254.
Law, George, financier, III. 94.
Lawrence, Abbott, merchant, III. 62.
Lawrence, Amos, merchant, III. 62.
Lawrence, Charles Brush, jurist, V. 437.
Lawrence, G. N., ornithologist, II. 203.
Lawrence, William, merchant, V. 462.
Lawson, Albert G., clergyman, IV. 175.
Lawson, Leonidas M., financier, II. 120.
Lawson, Robert, rev. soldier, I. 70.
Lawson, Thomas G., jurist, II. 144.
Lawton, Alexander R., lawyer, II. 148.
Lazarus, Emma, author, III. 25.
Lea, Henry Charles, author, V. 388.
Leale, Charles A., physician, II. 52.
Lear, George, banker, IV. 172.
Learned, William Law, jurist, II. 347.
Leavitt, Joshua, reformer, II. 419.
Leavitt, J. McDowell, college pres., I. 507.
Leavitt, Mary C., missionary, V. 152.
Ledyard, John, traveler, V. 122.
Ledyard, William, rev. soldier, V. 175.
Lee, Ann, founder of Shakers, V. 132.
Lee, Benjamin F., bishop, V. 24.
Lee, Charles, attorney-general, I. 14.
Lee, Charles, rev. soldier, I. 66; I. 64, Lafayette.
Lee, Fitzhugh, soldier, IV. 359.
Lee, Francis Lightfoot, patriot, V. 252.
Lee, Geo. W. Custis, educator, III. 166.
Lee, Gideon, merchant, V. 423.
Lee, Henry, soldier and governor, III. 25.
Lee, Henry W., P. E. bishop, III. 469.
Lee, Homer, bank-note engraver, V. 439.
Lee, Richard H., rev. patriot, III. 159.
Lee, Robert Ed., soldier, III. 165; IV. 97.

Digitized by Google

Lee, Samuel Edward, V. 29.
Lee, Stephen D., soldier, V. 414.
Lee, William H. F., soldier, IV. 280.
Lefevre, Peter Paul, bishop, V. 327.
Lefferts, Marshall, soldier, IV. 155.
Leffingwell, Chas. W., clergyman, V. 266.
Leggett, Francis H., merchant, II. 114.
Leggett, Mortimer D., soldier, II. 350.
Lehman, William, pharmacist, V. 343.
Leidy Joseph, naturalist, V. 220.
Leighton, George E., soldier, IV. 361.
Leighton, William, author, I. 273.
Leland, Charles G., author, V. 356.
Leland Stanford Junior University President: Jordan, D. S., II. 127.
Lembke, Francis, C., educator, V. 144.
Le Moyne, Peter, Sieur d' Iberville, explorer, V. 121.
Le Moyne, William J., actor, V. 389.
Lenox, James, philanthropist, III. 413.
Lenox, Robert, merchant, I. 498.
Leonard, John Edwards, lawyer, V. 387.
Le Roy, Herman, merchant, III. 306.
Le Roy, William E., naval officer, IV. 413.
Lesley, John Thomas, V. 67.
Leslie, Charles Robert, artist, V. 321.
Leslie, Frank, publisher, III. 370.
Lester, Rufus E., lawyer, II. 381.
Letcher, John, governor, V. 452.
Leverett, Sir J., col. governor, III. 177.
Lewis, Andrew, rev. soldier, I. 75.
Lewis, D. F., street railway man., III. 189.
Lewis, Edmonia, sculptor, V. 173.
Lewis, Elias, Jr., curator, II. 120.
Lewis, Francis, patriot, V. 314.
Lewis, Henry Carvill, geologist, V. 181.
Lewis, Ida, philanthropist, V. 247.
Lewis, James, actor, I. 286.
Lewis, John Benjamin, physician, V. 131.
Lewis, Meriwether, explorer, V. 122.
Lewis, M., soldier and governor, III. 43.
Lewis, Richard J., lawyer, I. 479.
Lewis, Wm. J., business manager, V. 130.
Lexington, battle of, I. 96, Parker, J.
Lexington, battle of, III. 70, Cutler, M.
Lexow, Clarence, lawyer, V. 496.
Leyburn, John, clergyman, II. 171.
Libby prison, IV. 465, escape from, IV. 464, Rose, T. E.
Lick, James, philanthropist, III. 350.
Lieber, F., publicist and educator, V. 116.
Lincoln, A., president of U. S., II. 65.
Lincoln, Benjamin, rev. soldier, I. 62.
Lincoln, Levi, gov. and att'y-gen., 1749, I. 110; III. 11.
Lincoln, Levi, governor, 1782, I. 112.
Lincoln, Mary Todd, wife of Abraham Lincoln, II. 75.
Lincoln, Nathan S., physician, III. 154.
Lincoln, Part in emancipation proclamation, II. 77, Hamlin, H.
Lincoln, Reply to Grant's proposed peace negotiation, II. 84, Stanton, S. M.
Lincoln, Robert T., secretary, IV. 243.
Lincoln, Sarah Bush, stepmother of Abraham Lincoln, II. 75.
Lincoln, Wm. S., civil engineer, V. 67.
Lincoln's cabinets, II. 68, Lincoln, A.
Lind, Jenny, singer, III. 255.
Linderman, Garrett B., physician, V. 164.
Linderman, Garrett B., Jr., coal operator, V. 337.
Linderman, H. R., director of mint, IV. 120.
Linderman, Robt. Packer, banker, V. 165.
Lindsay, E. J., manufacturer, II. 374.
Lindsley, John B., physician, IV. 63.
Linen, James Alexander, banker, V. 479.
Linn, William, clergyman, III. 399.
Lintner, Joseph Albert, scientist, V. 260.
Lippincott, Joshua B., publisher, IV. 322.
Lippincott, Sara J., author, IV. 240.
Lipscomb, Abner S., jurist, V. 165.
Liquest, Pierre Laclede, pioneer, V. 135.
Lister, Edwin, manufacturer, V. 135.
Littell, John Stockton, author, V. 355.
Little Giant, II. 90, Douglas, S. A.
Little, Joseph J., printer, IV. 174.
Little Mac, IV. 140, McClellan, G. B.
Little, Wm. Augustus, legislator, V. 262.
Littlejohn, A. N., P. E. bishop, III. 472.
Livermore, Mary A. R., reformer, III. 82.
Livermore, Samuel, senator, II. 8.
Livingston, David, IV. 253, Stanley, H. M.
Livingston, Edward, secretary, V. 293.
Livingston, H. B., assoc. justice, II. 467.
Livingston, John H., clergyman, III. 400.
Livingston, L. F., congressman, II. 143.
Livingston, Peter R., sachem, III. 380.
Livingston, Philip, patriot, III. 306.
Livingston, Robt., I. 20, Jay, J.
Livingston, R. R. (first), jurist, II. 396.
Livingston, Robert R. (second), chancellor of New York, II. 396.
Livingston, William, governor, V. 201.
Lochrane, Osborne A., chief justice, I. 508.
Locke, Matthew, congressman, II. 188.
Lockwood, Belva A. B., lawyer, II. 301.
Lockwood, David Benj., lawyer, V. 230.
Lockwood, Howard, publisher, III. 306.
Lockwood, James B., explorer, III. 286.
Lockwood, Mary Smith, author, III. 266.
Loco-focos, origin of, III. 385, Browne, W.
Lodge, Henry Cabot, statesman, I. 124.
Lodge, Lee Davis, educator, II. 122.
Logan, James, governor, II. 278.
Logan, J. A., soldier and senator, IV. 298.
Logan, Mary S., editor, IV. 299.
Logan, Thos. M., soldier and lawyer, I. 472.
Logan, Walter Seth, lawyer, II. 454.
Loganian Library founded, II. 278, Logan, J.
Long, Alexander, legislator, V. 69.
Long distance telephone, Hudson, J. E., V. 83.
Long, Edward H., educator, V. 484.
Long, John Davis, governor, I. 119.
Longfellow, Henry W., poet, II. 160.
Longfellow, S., II. 160, Longfellow, H. W.
Longshore, Hannah E., physician, V. 244.
Longshore, Joseph S., physician, V. 243.
Longstreet, A. B., college pres., I. 517.
Longstreet, Cornelius Tyler, V. 69.
Longstreet, James, soldier, IV. 263.
Lerain, Lorenzo, soldier, IV. 273.
Loring, Ellis Gray, lawyer, II. 318.
Loring, George B., agriculturist, IV. 484.
Loring, William W., soldier, IV. 364.
Lossing, Benson J., author, IV. 324.
Lothrop, George Van Ness, lawyer, V. 160.
Lothrop, William K., capitalist, IV. 431.
Loughlin, John, bishop, III. 431.
Louis XVII. (supposed), I. 68, Williams, E.
Louisiana surrendered to the U. S., II. 396, Livingston, R. R.
Lovejoy, Elijah P., abolitionist, II. 328.
Lovejoy, Owen, congressman, II. 328.
Loveland, Abner, pioneer, V. 148.
Loveland, Frank C., soldier, V. 54.
Lovell, Mansfield, soldier, IV. 352.
Low, Abiel Abbott, merchant, I. 500.
Low, Frederick F., governor, IV. 109.
Low, Isaac, merchant, I. 496.
Low, James E., dental surgeon, II. 383.
Lowell, Charles, II. 32, Lowell, J. R.
Lowell, James Russell, poet, II. 32.
Lowery, John F., clergyman, II. 156.
Lowry, Thomas, lawyer, II. 332.
Loyzance, J. M. R., president, IV. 116.
Lubke, George William, lawyer, V. 23.
Lucas, Robert, governor, III. 139.
Luce, Cyrus Gray, governor, V. 277.
Luce, Stephen B., naval officer, IV. 410.
Ludlow, George C., governor, V. 211.
Ludlow, John, college provost, I. 343.
Ludlow, John L., physician, III. 499.
Lumpkin, John Henry, congressman, I. 225.
Lumpkin, Samuel, justice, III. 121.
Lumpkin, Wilson, governor, I. 224.
Lundy, Benjamin, abolitionist, II. 308.
Lundy's Lane, Battle of, III. 502, Scott, W.
Lunt, Orrington, merchant, II. 213.
Lutz, Frederick, educator, V. 473.
Lyman, Frederic A., musician, IV. 496.
Lynch, Junius F., physician, IV. 324.
Lynch, John Roy, financier, III. 107.
Lyon, Franklin Smith, educator, I. 181.
Lyon, Mary, educator, IV. 462.
Lyon, Matthew, congressman, II. 426.
Lyon, Nathaniel, soldier, IV. 202.
Lyte, Eliphalet O., educator, V. 227.
Lytle, William H., soldier, IV. 338.

M

MacArthur, Charles L., soldier, IV. 301.
MacArthur, Robert S., clergyman, V. 226.
McAllister, Robert, soldier, II. 48.
McAndrews, Richard A., clergyman, V. 69.
McArthur, Duncan, governor, III. 139.
McAuslan, John, merchant, III. 60.
McBride, A. J. capitalist, I. 130.
McBryde, John McL., educator, III. 172.
McCabe, Rudolph T., IV. 143.
McCall, Geo. Archibald, soldier, IV. 473.
McCall, George A., soldier, V. 330.
McCalmont, Alfred B., soldier, V. 365.
McClatchey, Robert J., physician, III. 479.
McClellan, Charles L., educator, V. 474.
McClellan, George B., soldier, IV. 138.
McClellan operations, II. 71, Lincoln, A.
McClelland, Mary G., author, II. 451.
McClelland, Robert, secretary, IV. 150.
McClernand, John A., soldier, IV. 137.
McCloskey, John, cardinal and archbishop, I. 195.
McClure, Alexander K., journalist, I. 466.
McClurg, Alexander C., publisher, IV. 457.
McClurg, James, physician, III. 413.
McClurg, Joseph Wash., soldier, V. 15.
McConnell, Richard B., president, III. 69.
McCook, Alex. McD., soldier, IV. 130.
McCook, Anson G., lawyer, IV. 131.
McCook, Charles M., soldier, IV. 131.
McCook, Daniel, soldier, IV. 130.
McCook, Daniel, Jr., lawyer, IV. 131.
McCook, Ed. Moody, lawyer, IV. 131.
McCook, Edwin S., naval officer, IV. 131.
McCook, George W., lawyer, IV. 130.
McCook, Henry C., clergyman, IV. 131.
McCook, John, physician, IV. 131.
McCook, John James, cadet, IV. 130.
McCook, John James, soldier, IV. 131.
McCook, John James, soldier, IV. 132.
McCook, Latimer A., physician, IV. 130.
McCook, Rhoderick S., naval officer, IV. 132.

Digitized by Google

McCook, Robert Latimer, lawyer, IV. 130.
McCord, William H., contractor, IV. 436.
McCormick, Cyrus Hall, inventor, V. 249.
McCormick, L. J., manufacturer, I. 361.
McCormick, Robert, inventor, I. 360.
McCormick reaper, I. 360, **McCormick, R.**; I. 361, **McCormick, L. J.**
McCosh, James, divine, V. 468.
McCoskry, Samuel A., bishop, V. 239.
McCoy, W. E., manufacturer, II. 341.
McCrary, George W., secretary, III. 201.
McCreary, James B., governor, III. 112.
McCullagh, Joseph B., journalist, I. 465.
McCulloch, Ben., soldier, IV. 104.
McCulloch, Hugh, secretary, IV. 249.
McCullough, John G., financier, IV. 124.
McCutchen, Cicero D., lawyer, I. 129.
McDaniel, Henry D., governor, I. 231.
McDonald, Charles J., governor, I. 225.
McDonald, John B., builder, V. 481.
McDonald, Marshall F., lawyer, V. 192.
McDonald, Witten, journalist, IV. 376.
McDougall, John, governor, IV. 106.
McDowell, Ephraim, physician, V. 148.
McDowell, Irwin, soldier, IV. 50.
McDowell, James, governor, V. 450.
McDowell, John, college provost, I. 342.
McDowell, John, college president, I. 503.
McDowell, Joseph, congressman, II. 173.
McDowell, Wm. O., journalist, III. 147.
McElligott, James N., educator, III. 73.
McElrath, Thomas, publisher, III. 456.
McElroy, Mary A., IV. 251.
McGowan, Hugh J., commissioner, V. 129.
McGuffey, Wm. H., educator, IV. 443.
McGuire, Hunter Holmes, M.D., V. 163.
McHenry, James, I. 13.
McIlvaine, Joshua H., philologist, V. 456.
McIlwaine, R., col. president, II. 26.
McIntosh, Lachlan, rev. soldier, I. 72.
McIntyre, Thomas A., merchant, IV. 157.
McKay, Donald, ship-builder, II. 249.
McKean, Thomas, governor, II. 284.
McKeen, J., college president, I. 417.
McKeighan, John Elmore, jurist, V. 92.
McKelway, St. Clair, regent, IV. 491.
McKeon, John, III. 386.
McKesson, John, merchant, III. 109.
McKim, James M., reformer, II. 420.
McKinley, J., associate justice, II. 470.
McKinley, William, Jr., governor, II. 261.
McKinney, Philip W., governor, II. 393.
McKinstry, Justus, IV. 397.
McLane, Louis, secretary, V. 293.
McLaren, William P., merchant, I. 180.
McLaury, William M., physician, II. 428.
McLaws, Lafayette, soldier, IV. 317.
McLean, John, associate justice, II. 469.
McLean, John Ray, journalist, I. 444.
McLeer, James, soldier, V. 365.
McMahon, Martin T., soldier, IV. 129.
McMaster, E. D., college president, II. 123.
McMichael, Clayton, journalist, II. 212.
McMichael, Morton, journalist, II. 211.
McMillan, James, senator, II. 227.
McNab, Anson Stuart, lawyer, V. 285.
McNeil, John, soldier, V. 216.
McNierney, Francis, bishop, III. 372.
McPherson, James B., soldier, IV. 204.
McPherson, John R., senator, III. 71.
McRae, John J., senator, IV. 237.
McShane, Henry, business man, III. 333.
McVeagh, Wayne, atty-general, IV. 246.
Mabry, Milton Harvey, jurist, V. 397.
MacChesney, Chas. E., educator, III. 72.
Macdougall, Alexander, rev. soldier, I. 91.
Mace, William H., educator, IV. 407.
Macgowan, John E., journalist, I. 428.
Mack, Norman Edward, editor, IV., 42.
Mack, pen-name, I. 466, **McCullagh, J. B.**
MacKellar, Thomas, typefounder, III. 88.
Mackey, Ansel Elliott, educator, II. 181.
Mackey, John W., capitalist, IV. 487.
MacLeod, Donald, author, V. 421.
Maclay, Robert, merchant, IV. 467.
Maclay, William, senator, V. 143.
Maclean, John, educator, V. 467.
Macomb, Alexander, soldier, II. 241.
Macomb, W. H., naval officer, II. 241.
Macon, Nathaniel, statesman, V. 176.
Macvickar, Malcolm, educator, IV. 57.
Macy, William Starbuck, artist, III. 423.
Maddock, Thomas, manufacturer, IV. 417.
Madden, George A., journalist, V. 380.
Maddox, Robert F., banker, II. 331.
Madison, Dorothy P. T., V. 370.
Madison, James, president, V. 369.
Madison, James, educator, III. 234.
Magaw, S., college vice-provost, I. 347.
Magee, Christopher L., promoter, V. 179.
Magruder, John B., soldier, IV. 294.
Mahan, Asa, college president, II. 461.
Mahone, William, senator, V. 12.
Mail and Express, I. 202, **Bundy, S. M.**; I. 159, **Shepard, E. F.**
Mailler, William H., merchant, III. 353.
Maisch, John M., pharmacist, V. 348.
Mallett, Frank. J., clergyman, IV. 446.
Mallory, Stephen R., secretary, IV. 364.
Manderson, Charles F., senator, I. 454.
Mangum, Willie Person, senator, IV. 47.
Manly, Charles, governor, IV. 426.
Manly, John, naval officer, V. 163.
Mann, Francis N., Jr., lawyer, IV. 96.
Mann, Horace, educator, III. 78.
Mann, William B., lawyer, I. 416.
Manning, D., secretary of the treasury, II. 405.
Manning, J., college president, I. 305.
Manning, James H., journalist, I. 365.
Manning, John A., manufacturer, III. 309.
Manrara, Edward, manufacturer. IV. 185.
Mansfield, J. K. F., soldier, IV. 179.
Manville, Marion, author, II. 437.
Mapes, Charles Halsted, III. 178.
Mapes, Charles Victor, chemist, III. 178.
Mapes, James Jay, inventor, III. 178.
March, Alden, surgeon, II. 444.
Marcy, Randolph B., soldier, IV. 330.
Marechal, Ambrose, archbishop, I. 482.
Marion, Francis, rev. soldier, I. 59.
Marion Harland, pen-name, II. 122, **Terhune, M. J.**
Maris, George L., educator, II. 112.
Mark West, pen-name, I. 394, **Morris, R. T.**
Markham, Henry H., governor, II. 415.
Markham, William, capitalist, II. 331.
Marks, Solon, surgeon, II. 444.
Marschall, F. W. von, founder, II. 447.
Marsh, Bonner G., clergyman, II. 384.
Marsh, Eli J., jurist, I. 182.
Marsh, George Perkins, diplomat, II. 439.
Marsh, James, college president, II. 40.
Marsh, Luther Rawson, lawyer, III. 135.
Marshall, Charles, pharmacist, V. 343.
Marshall, Humphrey, senator, II. 412.
Marshall, James, educator, V. 41.
Marshall, J., U. S. chief justice, I. 25.
Marshall, J. W., postmaster-gen., IV. 19.
Marshall, James W., discoverer, V. 146.
Marshall, Louis, educator, III. 164.
Marshall, Thomas, I. 25, **Marshall, J.**
Marshall, William, manufacturer, V. 270.
Marston, Gilman, soldier, V. 329.
Martin, Alexander, senator, IV. 373.
Martin, Alexander, governor, IV. 426.
Martin, Artemas, mathematician, II. 180.
Martin, Francois X., historian, V. 436.
Martin, J., governor of Georgia, II. 12.
Martin, Luther, patriot, III. 431.
Martindale, John H., soldier, II. 444.
Martindale, Thomas, merchant, III. 91.
Marvel, Robert, faster, II. 442.
Marvin, James Madison, V. 31.
Mason, Amos L., physician, II. 448.
Mason, Charles, lawyer, III. 504.
Mason, George, statesman, III. 337.
Mason, Israel B., business man, III. 343.
Mason, James Murray, senator, II. 93.
Mason, Jeremiah, senator, II. 490.
Mason, John, soldier, IV. 136.
Mason, Jonathan, senator, II. 7.
Mason, Stevens T., senator, II. 9.
Mason, Stevens T., governor, V. 271.
Massachusettensis, II. 59, **Sewall, J.**
Massachusetts, governors of:
Adams, S., second, I. 104.
Ames, O., thirty-first, I. 122.
Andrew, J. A., twenty-first, I. 116.
Banks, N. P., twentieth.
Boutwell, G. S., sixteenth.
Brackett, J. Q. A., thirty-second, I. 123.
Briggs, G. N., fifteenth, I. 115.
Brooks, J., ninth, I. 111.
Bullock, A. H., twenty-second, I. 116.
Butler, B. F., twenty-ninth, I. 119.
Claflin, W., twenty-third, I. 117.
Clifford, J. H., sixteenth, I. 115.
Davis, J., twelfth, I. 113.
Eustis, W., tenth.
Everett, E., thirteenth, I. 113.
Gardner, H. J., nineteenth, I. 115.
Gaston, W., twenty-fifth, I. 118.
Gerry, E., eighth.
Gore, I., seventh, I. 111.
Hancock, J., first, I. 103.
Lincoln, L., sixth, I. 110.
Lincoln, L., eleventh, I. 112.
Long, J. D., twenty-eighth, I. 119.
Morton, M., fourteenth, I. 114.
Rice, A. H., twenty-sixth, I. 118.
Robinson, G. D., thirtieth, I. 122.
Russell, W. E., thirty-third, I. 123.
Strong, C., fourth, I. 110.
Sullivan, J., fifth, I. 110.
Sumner, I., third, I. 109.
Talbot, T., twenty-seventh, I. 119.
Washburn, E., eighteenth, I. 115.
Washburn, W. B., twenty-fourth, I. 118
Massie, Nathaniel, pioneer, II. 439.
Masury, John W., manufacturer, V. 155.
Mather, Cotton, preacher, IV. 232.
Mather, Richard, clergyman, V. 143.
Mather, Richard H., educator, V. 310.
Mathews, George, governor, I. 219.
Matthews, S., associate justice, II. 476.
Mattoon, Ebenezer, soldier, V. 140.
Maurer, Henry, manufacturer, V. 70.
Maury, Dabney H., soldier, IV. 35.
Maxcy, J., college president, I. 306.
Maxey, Samuel Bell, soldier, IV. 50.
Maxwell, Hugh, soldier, II. 446.
Maxwell, Hugh, advocate, II. 449.
Maxwell, Thompson, soldier, II. 446.
Maxwell, W., college president, II. 24.
Maxwell, William, rev. soldier, I. 73.
May, Charles A., soldier, IV. 321.
May, Lewis, business man, IV. 92.

Digitized by Google

May, Samuel Joseph, reformer, II. 313.
Mayhew, Ira, educator, V. 471.
Mayo, Sarah C. E., author, II. 439.
Mead, Edwin H., coal operator, III. 188.
Mead, Elizabeth S., educator, IV. 462.
Mead, Larkin Goldsmith, sculptor, I. 278.
Mead, Theodore Hoe, author, II. 411.
Meade, George, merchant, IV. 408.
Meade, George G., soldier, IV. 66.
Meade, Richard W., naval officer, IV. 180.
Meador, Chastain C., clergyman, III. 155.
Meagher, Thomas, F., soldier, V. 364.
Means, Alex., college president, I. 518.
Medill, Joseph, journalist, I. 131.
Medill, William, governor, III. 141.
Meeker, Stephen J., iron founder, III. 169.
Meigs, Montgomery C., soldier, IV. 69.
Meigs, Return J., soldier, I. 83.
Meigs, Return J., gov. and soldier, III. 137.
Meldrim, Peter W., lawyer, II. 517.
Mellette, Arthur C., governor, II. 295.
Melville, Geo. W., naval engineer, III. 283.
Melville, Henry, lawyer, IV. 348.
Melville, Herman, author, IV. 59.
Memminger, C. G., statesman, IV. 300.
Menken, Adah Isaacs, actress, V. 435.
Mercer, Edward W., physician, III. 489.
Mercer, George A., soldier, II. 435.
Meredith, Solomon, V. 56.
Meredith, William M., secretary, IV. 370.
Merriam, William R., governor, II. 257.
Merrick, David A., priest, IV. 119.
Merrick, Frederick, president, IV. 159.
Merrill, Moody, lawyer, IV. 268.
Merrill, S. S., railway supt., III. 493.
Merrill, William B., journalist, I. 211.
Merritt, Israel John, wrecker, V. 131.
Merritt, Wesley, soldier, II. 380.
Messer, Asa, college president, I. 306.
Messerve, Frederic W., physician, III. 488
Metcalf, Caleb B., educator, II. 185.
Metcalf, Lorettus Sutton, editor, I. 353.
Metcalf, Wm. H., manufacturer, III. 249.
Mexico, Treaty of Peace arranged, I. 127,
Beach, M. Y.
Meyers, Benjamin F., V. 480.
Michigan, governors of:
Alger, R. A., twentieth, V. 276.
Bagley, J. J., sixteenth, V. 274.
Baldwin, H. P., fifteenth, V. 274.
Barry, J. S., fourth, V. 272.
Begole, J. W., nineteenth, V. 275.
Bingham, K. S., eleventh, V. 273.
Blair, A., thirteenth, V. 273.
Cass, Lewis, second territorial, V. 3.
Crapo, H. H. fourteenth, V. 274.
Croswell, C. M., seventeenth, V. 275.
Felch, A., fifth, III., 295.
Gordon, J. W., third, V. 272.
Greenly, W. L., sixth, V. 272.
Horner, J. S., first, V. 271.
Hull, W., first territorial, I., 67.
Jerome, D. H., eighteenth, V. 275.
Luce, C. G., twenty-first, V. 277.
Mason, S. T., fourth territorial, V. 271.
McClelland, R., ninth, IV., 150.
Parsons, A., tenth, V. 273.
Porter, G. B., third territorial, V. 271.
Ransom, E., seventh, I. 509.
Rich, J. T., twenty-third, V. 277.
Winans, E. B., twenty-second, II., 452.
Wisner, M., twelfth, V. 273.
Woodbridge, W., second, V. 272.
Michigan, University of. Presidents:
Angell, J. B., fourth, I. 251.
Frieze, H. S., third, I. 250.
Michigan, University of. Presidents—*Con.*
Haven, E. O., second, I. 250.
Tappan, H. P., first, I. 249.
Middleton, Arthur, patriot, V. 197.
Middleton, M. F., physician, III. 490.
Mifflin, Thomas, governor, II. 283.
Miles, Nelson A., soldier, IV. 276.
Milhau, John J. de, soldier, II. 226.
Milhau, J. T. G. F. de, pharmacist, II. 225.
Milledge, John, governor, I. 231.
Milledoler, Philip, clergyman, III. 401.
Miller, Andrew J., lawyer, II. 445.
Miller, Charles R., journalist, I. 210.
Miller, Eleazer H., artist, V. 319.
Miller, George M., lawyer, IV. 238.
Miller, Homer V. M., senator, II. 391.
Miller, Jacob F., lawyer, IV. 373.
Miller, Jacob Welch, senator, IV. 269.
Miller, Richard T., jurist, V. 305.
Miller, S. F., associate justice, II. 473.
Miller, Thomas, physician, II. 146.
Miller, W. H. H., attorney-general, I. 143.
Miller, Warner, senator, IV. 114.
Miller, William, governor, 423.
"Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute," I. 27, **Marshall, J.**
Mills, Andrew, banker, V. 17.
Mills, Clark, sculptor, V. 160.
Mills, Darius Ogden, financier, I. 246.
Milmore, Martin, sculptor, I. 126.
Milnor, Maybank C., lawyer, II. 53.
Milnor, M. Cleiland, lawyer, IV. 500.
Milroy, Robert Huston, soldier, IV. 218.
Mims, Livingston, soldier, II. 58.
Miner, Alonzo Ames, clergyman, I. 315.
Mining Laws, first, I. 325, **Stewart, W. M.**
Minor, William T., governor, III. 215.
Minton, Maurice M., editor, II. 375.
Missouri compromise, I. 29, **Chase, S. P.**
Mitchel, Ormsby M., astronomer, III. 441.
Mitchell, A., R. R. president, I. 362.
Mitchell, Charles Eliot, lawyer, I. 366.
Mitchell, David Bradie, governor, I. 222.
Mitchell, James, educator, IV. 474.
Mitchell, John Ames, editor, I. 405.
Mitchell, John H., senator, II. 302.
Mitchell, John L., congressman, II. 342.
Mitchell, John N., physician, III. 485.
Mitchell, Maria, astronomer, V. 236.
Mitchell, Robert G., lawyer, II. 58.
Mitchell, Samuel L., scientist, IV. 409.
Mix, Edward T., architect, II. 233.
Mohr, Charles, physician, III. 484.
Molineux, Edward L., soldier, II. 252.
Monitor, IV. 47, **Ericsson, J.**
Monmouth counsel, before the battle of, illus., I. 40, **Greene, N.**
Montgomery, James B., builder, IV. 189.
Montgomery, Richard, rev. soldier, I. 100.
Montgomery, R. M., merchant, III. 398.
Montgomery, William W., jurist, II. 132.
Moody, Dexter, clergyman, II. 220.
Moody, Gideon C., senator, II. 395.
Mooney, John Henry, contractor, IV. 74.
Mooney, William, sachem, III. 375.
Moore, Alfred, associate justice, II. 467.
Moore, Benjamin, bishop, I. 514.
Moore, Charles C., inventor, II. 353.
Moore, Harrison B., business man, III. 252.
Moore, Jacob Bailey, author, IV. 266.
Moore, John Godfrey, banker, V. 247.
Moore, W., pres. of Pennsylvania, II. 281.
Moore, William A., merchant, II. 254.
Moore, Wm. H. H., underwriter, V. 263.
Moore, Zeph. Swift, educator, V. 307.
Moran, Thomas, artist, III. 296.
Morehead, John M., governor, IV. 425.
Morehead, James K., legislator, IV. 484.
Morell, George, jurist, V. 398.
Morell, George Webb, soldier, IV. 37.
Morgan, Charles Hale, soldier, V. 14.
Morgan, Daniel, rev. soldier, I. 84.
Morgan, Daniel N., merchant, II. 251.
Morgan, David P., clergyman, II. 503.
Morgan, Edwin D., governor, III. 51.
Morgan, George W., soldier, IV. 71.
Morgan, John, clergyman, II. 465.
Morgan, John Hunt, soldier, IV. 317.
Morgan, John Tyler, senator, I. 295.
Morgan, Matthew S., artist, V. 325.
Morgan, Thomas J., soldier, II. 54.
Morgan, William, III. 12, **Weed, T.**
Morrill, Justin S., senator, I. 125.
Morris, Francis, naval officer, IV. 416.
Morris, George P., author and poet, V. 434.
Morris, George Upham, IV. 278.
Morris, Gouverneur, statesman, II. 9.
Morris, John Henry, merchant, I. 205.
Morris, Lewis, statesman. III. 113.
Morris, Lewis, patriot. III. 351.
Morris, Mary Philipse, IV. 43.
Morris, R., supt. of finance, II. 410.
Morris, Robert M., soldier, IV. 278.
Morris, Robert Tuttle, surgeon, I. 393.
Morris, Thomas A., soldier, IV. 470.
Morris, William H., soldier, IV. 336.
Morrison, Henry Clay, clergyman, I. 160.
Morrow, Jeremiah, governor, III. 138.
Morse, Edward S., scientist, III. 101.
Morse, Frank Rogers, clergyman, V. 227.
Morse, Samuel F. B., inventor, IV. 449.
Morss, Samuel E., journalist, I. 261.
Morton, Jackson, senator, V. 259.
Morton, Levi P., vice-president, I. 136.
Morton, Marcus, governor, I. 114.
Morton, Marcus, jurist, II. 111.
Mosby, John Singleton, soldier, IV. 326.
Moses, Charles L., congressman, II. 395.
Motley, John Lothrop, historian, V. 213.
Mott, Gershom, soldier, V. 365.
Mott, Henry A., Jr., chemist, III. 171.
Mott, Lucretia, philanthropist, II. 310.
Mould, Jacob W., architect, III. 415.
Moulton, Louise C., author, III. 365.
Moultrie, William, rev. soldier, I. 96.
Moylan, W., college president, II. 267.
Moylan, Stephen, rev. soldier, I. 56.
Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary.
Brigham, M. A., teacher, IV. 462.
Lyon, M., founder, IV. 462.
Mead, E. S., first president, IV. 462.
Mt. Vernon purchased, I. 113, **Everett, E.**
Muhlenberg College. Presidents:
Muhlenberg, F. A., first, V. 499.
Sadtler, B., second, V. 500.
Seip, T. L., third, V. 500.
Muhlenberg, Fred'k A., educator, V. 499.
Muhlenberg, Fred. Augustus C., I. 17.
Muhlenberg, Henry M., patriarch, V. 499.
Muhlenberg, J. P. G., rev. soldier. I. 67.
Muir, Joseph J., clergyman, II. 370.
Mulford, Prentice, journalist, I. 433.
Mullany, James R. M., naval officer, IV. 37.
Mullany, John F., priest, IV. 351.
Mulligan, James A., soldier, V. 329.
Mumford, George E., banker, IV. 77.
Mundy, Joseph S., engineer, II. 497.
Munger, T. T., clergyman, I. 533.
Munn, Hiram H., lawyer, III. 372.
Munsell, Harvey M., underwriter, III. 262.
Murfree, Mary N., author, II. 363.
Murphy, John J., priest, IV., 118.

Digitized by Google

Murphy, Nathan Oakes, governor, IV. 31.
Murphy, Richard J., III. 367.
Murphy, Timothy, manufacturer, V. 23.
Murray, Alexander, naval officer, II. 18.
Murray, John, merchant, I. 497.
Murray, Orlando Dana, editor, III. 132.
Murray, Robt., I. 497, **Murray, J.**
Murray, Wm. V., I. 22, **Ellsworth, O.**
Mutchmore, Sam. A., clergyman, III. 131.
Myer, Albert S., meteorologist, IV. 216.
Myers, Edward H., educator, V. 396.
Mynatt, Pryor L., lawyer, II. 142.

N

Naglee, Henry M., soldier, V. 368.
Nash, Abner, governor, IV. 419.
Nash, Francis, rev. soldier, I. 54.
Nash, George Kilbon, lawyer, V. 337.
Nason, Henry Bradford, chemist, II. 157.
National Banking Act, I. 30, **Chase, S. P.**; I. 186, **Potter, O. B.**
National Banking System first suggested, I. 186, **Potter, O. B.**
National Currency suggested, I. 186, **Potter, O. B.**
National Flag, The, II. 15, **Jones, J. P.**
National Republican Convention of 1860, I. 29, **Chase, S. P.**
Nationalist Party, The, I. 263, **Bellamy, E.**
Nau, Maria D. B. J., singer, V. 441.
Navarro, Jose Antonio, soldier, V. 351.
Neagle, John, artist, V. 326.
Neal, John Randolph, legislator, V. 253.
Neale, Leonard, archbishop, I. 482.
Neale, Rollin Heber, clergyman, V. 184.
Neckere, Leo Raymond de, bishop, V. 418.
Needham, Elias P., inventor, V. 183.
Negley, James S., soldier, IV. 206.
Neidhard, Charles, physician, III. 480.
Neill, Joseph C., soldier, V. 182.
Neill, Richard R., diplomatist, III. 212.
Neilson, John, merchant, III. 476.
Neisser, George, pioneer, V. 441.
Nelly Bly, pen-name, I. 241, **Cochrane, E.**
Nelson, Cleland K., college pres., I. 505.
Nelson, Samuel, associate justice, II. 470.
Nelson, William R., journalist, IV. 170.
Nesbitt Abram, banker, IV. 304.
Nestor of American Science, II. 386, **Silliman, B.**
Nettleton, G. H., railway manager, V. 174.
Neumann, John N., bishop, V. 232.
Nevada Commoner, I. 300, **Jones, J. P.**
Nevada, Emma, singer, I. 183, **Wixom, E.**
Nevin, John W., clergyman, V. 256.
New, Anthony, congressman, II. 362.
New, Anthony, representative, V. 200.
Newburg Addresses, I. 16, **Knox, H.**
Newell, William A., governor, V. 208.
New Haven, founded, I. 161, **Davenport, L.**
New Jersey, College of. Presidents:
Burr, A., second, V. 463.
Carnahan, J., ninth, V. 467.
Davies, S., fourth, V. 465.
Dickinson, J., first, V. 463.
Edwards, J., third, V. 464.
Finley, S., fifth, V. 465.
Green, A., eighth, V. 467.
Maclean, J., tenth, V. 467.
McCosh, J., eleventh, V. 468.
Patton, F. L., twelfth, V. 468.
Smith, S. S., seventh, II. 21.
Witherspoon, J., V. 466.
New Jersey, governors of:
Abbett, L., twentieth and thirty-first, I. 458.
Bedle, J. D., twenty-sixth, V. 210.
Bloomfield, J., fourth, V. 201.
Dickerson, M., seventh, V. 295.
Dickerson, P., thirteenth, V. 205.
Fort, G. F., seventeenth, V. 207.
Green, R. S., thirtieth, V. 212.
Haines, D., fifteenth and seventeenth, V. 207.
Howell, R., third, V. 201.
Livingston, W., first, V. 201.
Ludlow, G. C., twenty-eighth, V. 211.
McClellan, G. B., twenty-seventh, IV. 138.
Newell, W. A., twentieth, V. 208.
Ogden, A., fifth, V. 203.
Olden, C. S., twenty-first, V. 209.
Parker, J., twenty-second and twenty-fifth, V. 209.
Paterson, W., second, I. 24.
Pennington, W., fourteenth, V. 206.
Pennington, W. S., sixth, V. 204.
Price, R. M., nineteenth, V. 207.
Randolph, T. F., twenty-fourth, V. 210.
Seeley, E. P., eleventh, V. 205.
Southard, S. L., tenth.
Stratton, C. C., sixteenth, V. 207.
Vroom, P. D., ninth and twelfth, V. 205.
Ward, M. L., twenty-third, V. 209.
Werts, G. T., thirty-second, V. 212.
Williams, I. H., eighth, V. 204.
Newman, William T., judge, III. 349.
Newton, Gilbert Stuart, artist, V. 424.
Newton, Henry, IV. 188.
Newton, Isaac, engineer, IV. 190.
Newton, Isaac, naval architect, V. 195.
Newton, John, soldier, IV. 312.
Newton, Richard H., clergyman, III. 304.
New York, Chamber of Commerce of the State of. Presidents:
Alsop, J., eighth, I. 496.
Babcock, S. D., twenty-third.
Bache, T., fifth, I. 496.
Bayard, W., thirteenth, I. 498.
Broome, J., ninth, I. 497.
Brown, J. M., twenty-fifth.
Carow, I., fifteenth, I. 498.
Cruger, J., first, I. 495.
Desbrosses, E., third, I. 495.
Dodge, W. E., twenty-second.
Grinnell, M. H., eighteenth, I. 499.
Hicks, E., nineteenth.
King, J. G., seventeenth, I. 498.
Lane, G. W., twenty-fourth, I. 500.
Lenox, R., fourteenth, I. 498.
Low, A. A., twenty-first, I. 500.
Low, I., seventh, I. 496.
Murray, J., eleventh, I. 497.
Ogden, J. de P., sixteenth, I. 498.
Perit, P., twentieth, I. 499.
Ray, C., twelfth, I. 497.
Sands, C., tenth, I. 497.
Smith, C. S., twenty-sixth, I. 501.
Wallace, H., second, I. 495.
Walton, W., sixth, I. 496.
White, H., fourth, I. 496.
Secretary, I. 501, **Wilson, G.**
New York, evacuation of, I. 40, **Greene, N.**
New York, Episcopal Diocese of, illus. Bishops:
Hobart, J. H., third, I. 514.
Moore, B., second, I. 514.
Onderdonk, B. T., fourth, I. 515.
Potter, H., sixth, I. 515.
New York, Episcopal Diocese of, illus. Bishops—*Con.*
Potter, H. C., seventh, I. 516.
Provoost, S., first, I. 513.
Wainwright, J. M., fifth, I. 515.
New York, governors of:
Bouck, W. C., III. 46.
Clark, M. H., III. 50.
Cleveland, G., II. 40.
Clinton, G., III. 7, 41.
Clinton, DeWitt, III. 43.
Cornell, A. B., III. 54.
Fenton, R. E., III. 51.
Fish, H., IV. 7.
Flower, R. P., II. 344.
Hill, D. B., I. 453.
Hoffman, J. T., III. 52.
Hunt, W., III. 48.
King, J. A., III. 50.
Lewis, M., III. 43.
Morgan, E. D., III. 51.
Pitcher, N., III. 45.
Robinson, L., III. 54.
Seymour, H., III. 48.
Throop, E. T., III. 46.
Tilden, S. J. III. 53.
Wright S., III. 47.
Yates, J. C., III. 45.
Young, J., III. 48.
New York Historical Society, presidents:
Benson, E., first, III. 461.
Clinton, D., third, III. 43.
DePeyster, F., eleventh, fifteenth, III. 463.
DeWitt, T. thirteenth, II. 492.
Field, B. H., seventeenth, III. 464.
Fish, H. twelfth, IV. 7.
Gallatin, A., ninth, III. 9.
Hosack, D., fourth, III. 462.
Jay, P. A., eighth, III. 462.
Kent, J., fifth, III. 55.
King, J. A., eighteenth.
Lewis, M., sixth, III. 43.
Morris, G., second, II. 9.
Pintard, J., III. 461.
Schell, A., fourteenth, sixteenth, III. 463.
Stuyvesant, P. G., seventh, III. 462.
New York, privateer, illus., I. 400, **Cooper, J. F.**
New York, R. C. Diocese of. Bishops:
Concannen, L., first, I. 191.
Connolly, J., second, I. 191.
Dubois, J., third, I. 192.
New York R. C. Archdiocese of. Archbishops:
Corrigan, M. A., third, I. 196.
Hughes, J., first, I. 193.
McCloskey, J., second and cardinal, I. 195.
Niccolls, Samuel Jack, clergyman, V. 105.
Nicholas, George, statesman, V. 195.
Nicholas, John, congressman, II. 270.
Nicholas, John, jurist, IV. 461.
Nicholas, Wilson Cary, governor, V. 446.
Nichols, Clarinda H., reformer, V. 437.
Nichols, Edward L., physicist, IV. 482.
Nichols, Edward T., naval officer, IV. 141.
Nichols, Edward W., artist, V. 323.
Nichols, George Little, merchant, III. 211.
Nichols, George L., Jr., lawyer, III. 211.
Nichols, George W., author, V. 353.
Nichols, Isaac, soldier, III. 210.
Nichols, James R., scientist, V. 200.
Nichols, Lewis, publisher, III. 210.
Nicholson, Eliza J., journalist, I. 126.
Nicholson, James, naval officer, II. 231.
Nicholson, Joseph H., jurist, V. 183.
Nicholson, J. W. A., naval officer, II. 112.
Nicola, Lewis, I. 112, **Brooks, J.**

Digitized by Google

Niedringhaus, Fred. G., mfr., III. 27.
Nieman, L. W., journalist, I. 264.
Niles, Nathaniel, statesman, V. 374.
Niles, Wm. Woodruff, bishop, V. 255.
Nindemann, W. F. C., explorer, III. 294.
Nisbet, Eugenius A., jurist, V. 255.
Nissen, Ludwig, business man, IV. 199.
Nitschmann, David, missionary, V. 199.
Nixon, John, rev. soldier, I. 83.
Noble, J. W., secretary of interior, I. 146.
Noble, William, contractor, V. 180.
Norcross, Jonathan, merchant, II. 357.
Norris, Isaac, statesman, V. 88.
Norris, Wm. Henry, Jr., lawyer, V. 445.
North Carolina, governors of:
Alexander, N., thirteenth, IV. 421.
Ashe, S., ninth, IV. 421.
Bragg, T., thirty-third, IV. 427.
Branch, J., nineteenth, IV.
Brogden, C. H., forty-first, IV. 428.
Burke, T., third.
Burton, H. C., twenty-second, IV. 423.
Caldwell, T. B., fortieth, IV. 428.
Carr, E., forty-seventh, IV. 430.
Caswell, R., first and fifth, IV. 419.
Clark, H. T., thirty-fifth, IV. 427.
Davie, W. R., tenth.
Dudley, E. B., twenty-eighth, IV. 425.
Ellis, J. W., thirty-fourth, IV. 427.
Fowle, D. G., forty-fifth, IV. 429.
Franklin, J., twentieth, IV. 423.
Graham, W. A., thirtieth, IV. 426.
Hawkins, W., seventeenth, IV. 422.
Holden, W. W., thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth, IV. 427.
Holmes, G., twenty-first, IV. 423.
Holt, T. M., forty-sixth, IV. 430.
Iredell, J. Jr., twenty-third, IV. 423.
Jarvis, T. J., forty-third, IV. 429.
Johnston, S., sixth, IV. 420.
Manley, C., thirty-first, IV. 426.
Martin, A., fourth and seventh, IV. 420.
Miller, W., eighteenth, IV. 423.
Morehead, J. M., twenty-ninth, IV. 425.
Nash, A., second, IV. 419.
Owen, J., twenty-fourth, IV. 423.
Reid, D. S., thirty-second, IV. 427.
Scales, A. M. forty-fourth, IV. 429.
Smith, B., sixteenth, IV. 422.
Spaight, R. D., eighth, IV. 420.
Spaight, R. D., twenty-seventh.
Stokes, M., twenty-fifth, IV. 424.
Stone, D., fifteenth, IV. 421.
Swain, D. L., twenty-sixth, IV. 424.
Turner, J., twelfth, IV. 421.
Vance, Z. B., thirty-sixth and forty-second, II. 384.
Williams, B., eleventh and fourteenth, IV. 429.
Worth, J., thirty-eighth, 428.
North, Edward, educator, IV. 213.
North, Lord, I. 19, **Quincy, J.**
North, William, rev. soldier, I. 52.
North, William, senator, II. 7.
Northen, William J., governor, I. 232.
Norton, Eckstein, banker, III. 362.
"Novelty" locomotive, IV. 46, **Ericsson, J.**
Noxon, B. Davis, lawyer, II. 134.
Noyes, Crosby Stuart, journalist, V. 286.
Noyes, Edward F., governor, III. 142.

O

Oakes, Thomas F., R. R. president, I. 183.
Oakman, W. G., railroad manager, III. 58.
Oates, William C., congressman, II. 244.
Obenchain, Wm. Alex., educator, III. 368.
Oberlander, Alex., clergyman, V. 299.
Oberlin College. Presidents:
Ballantine, W. G., fourth, II. 465.
Fairchild, J. H., third, II. 464.
Finney, C. G., second, II. 462.
Mahan, A., first, II. 461.
Shipherd, J. J., founder, II. 459.
Stewart, P. P., founder, II. 460.
Obermann, Geo. J., business man, V. 174.
O'Brien, Frank P., journalist, I. 207.
O'Brien, M. J., express manager, IV. 123.
O'Brien, Miles M., business man, IV. 212.
Ochiltree, William B., jurist, II. 192.
Ochs, Adolph A., journalist, I. 427.
O'Connor, William D., author, II. 165.
O'Conor, Charles, lawyer, III. 387.
Odenheimer W. H., P. E. bishop, III. 473.
Oelrichs, Herman, merchant, III. 207.
O'Ferrall, Charles T., governor, V. 455.
Ogden, Aaron, governor, V. 203.
Ogden, J. de Peyster, merchant, I. 498.
Ogden, Matthias, soldier, IV. 62.
Ogden, Robert, lawyer, V. 159.
Oglethorpe, James Edward, gov., I. 490.
O'Hara, Theodore, poet, IV. 362.
Ohio, governors of:
Allen, W., III. 142.
Bartlett, M., III. 140.
Bebb, W., III. 140.
Bishop, R. M., III. 143.
Brough, J., III. 142.
Dennison, W., III. 141.
Foraker, J. B., III. 144.
Ford, S., III. 140.
Hoadley, G., III. 143.
Lucas, R., III. 139.
McArthur, D., III. 139.
McKinley, W. Jr., II. 261.
Medill, W., III. 141.
Noyes, E. F., III. 142.
Shannon, W., III. 139.
Tod, D., III. 141.
Vance, J., III. 139.
Wood, R., III. 140.
Young, T. L., III. 143.
Ohio University. Presidents:
Howard, S., fifth, IV. 444.
Irvine, J., first, IV. 443.
McGuffey, W. H., third, IV. 443.
Ryors, A., fourth, IV. 444.
Scott, W. H., sixth.
Super, C. W., seventh, IV. 444.
Wilson, R. G., second, IV. 443.
Ohio Wesleyan University. Presidents:
Bashford, J. W., fourth, IV. 160.
Merrick, F., second, IV. 159.
Payne, C. H., third, IV. 159.
Thompson, E., first, IV. 159.
Ohmann-Dumesnil Amant H., physician, V. 120.
Olcott, Simeon, senator, I. 363.
Olcutt, Eben E., mining engineer, V. 265.
Old Bullion, soubriquet of **Burton**, IV. 400.
Olden, Charles Smith, governor, V. 209.
Old Pete, IV. 263, **Longstreet, J.**
Olds, Joseph, lawyer, IV. 122.
Oliver Optic, pen-name, I. 203, **Adams, W. T.**
Oliver, Paul Ambrose, soldier, V. 40.
Ollendorp, C. G. A., Moravian, II. 20.
Olmstead, John W., editor, I. 416.
Olmsted, Frederick L., architect, II. 298.
Onderdonk, Benjamin T., bishop, I. 515.
Onderdonk, H. U., P. E. bishop, III. 470.
O'Neill, Edward, banker, III. 149.
O'Neill, Eugene M., journalist, V. 393.
Oppenheimer, H. S., physician, II. 226.
Ord, Edward O. C., soldier, IV. 281.
O'Reilly, John Boyle, author, I. 428.
Orman, James B., railroad builder, III. 245.
Ormiston, William, clergyman, IV. 153.
Orr, Hugh, inventor, II. 54.
Orr, William, manufacturer, III. 74.
Orrick, John Cromwell, lawyer, V. 441.
Orth, Godlove Stoner, statesman, V. 128.
Osborne, Edwin S., soldier, IV. 165.
Osborne, John E., governor, IV. 293.
Osberne, Thomas O., soldier, IV. 297.
Osburn, Nehemiah, contractor, IV. 215.
Osgood, Frances S., author, II. 196.
Osgood, Samuel, postmaster-general, I. 18.
Otey, James Harvey, bishop, V. 486.
Otis, James, I. 17.
Otis, Samuel A., statesman, II. 500.
Ottendorfer, Oswald, journalist, III. 411.
Owen, Alfred, college president, I. 303.
Owen, John, governor, IV. 423.
Owen, Joshua Thomas, soldier, V. 52
Owens, John, comedian, V. 191.

P

Pabst, Frederick, III. 342.
Paca, William, patriot, V. 426.
Pacheco, Romualdo, governor, IV. 110.
Packard, Alpheus S., scientist, III. 102.
Packard, R. G., civil engineer, III. 213.
Packard, Silas Sadler, educator, III. 72.
Packard, Sophia B., educator, II. 270.
Packer, William F., governor, II. 289.
Paddock, Algernon S., senator, II. 247.
Paddock, John A., P. E. bishop, III. 469.
Page, Carroll S., governor, I. 412.
Page, Charles Grafton, electrician, V. 255.
Page, John, governor, III. 219.
Page, Richard C. M., physician, II. 400.
Page, Thomas Nelson, author, I. 209.
Page, Walter Hines, editor, III. 58.
Paine, Charles Jackson, yachtsman, I. 448.
Paine, Robert Treat, jurist, V. 429.
Paine, Thomas, author, V. 412.
Palen, Gilbert E., physician, III. 393.
Pallen, Montrose A., physician, V. 188.
Palmer, A. M., theatrical manager, I. 128.
Palmer, Erastus Dow, sculptor, V. 416.
Palmer, James S., naval officer, IV. 221.
Palmer, John McC., senator, II. 355.
Palmer, Walter C., physician, V. 182.
Palmer, Willis Lucellius, lawyer, V. 24.
Panic of 1837, IV. 400, **Benton, T. H.**
Pardow, Wm. O'Brien, priest, IV. 119.
Parker, Amasa Junius, jurist, II. 175.
Parker, Amasa Junius, lawyer, II. 176.
Parker, Benjamin, physician, V. 196.
Parker, Charles, manufacturer, I. 533.
Parker, Eli Samuel, soldier, V. 330.
Parker, Foxhall A., naval officer, V. 368.
Parker, Henry, governor, I. 490.
Parker, Isaac, congressman, II. 152.
Parker, James C. D., organist, V. 199.
Parker, James Henry, banker, III. 432.
Parker, Joel, governor, V. 209.
Parker, John, rev. soldier, I. 96.
Parker, Mary S., II. 395.
Parker, Theodore, clergyman, II. 378.
Parkhurst, Charles H., clergyman, IV. 462.
Parkman, Francis, author, I. 431.
Parkman, George, Dr., I. 115, **Clifford, J. H.**
Parmenter, Roswell A., lawyer, I. 473.

Digitized by Google

'arrish, Dillwyn, president, V. 344.
'arrish, Edward, professor, V. 348.
'arrott, Enoch G., naval officer, IV. 392.
'arrott, Robert P., gun inventor, V. 366.
'arry, Charles T., mechanician, I. 318.
'arsons, Albert Ross, musician, II. 495.
'arsons, Andrew, governor, V. 273.
'arsons, Charles, financier, IV. 175.
'arsons, Enoch, I. 74.
'arsons, Joseph B., IV. 355.
'arsons, Samuel Holden, rev. soldier, I. 73.
'arsons, Theophilus, author, V. 393.
'arsons, Theophilus, jurist, V. 441.
'arsons, Thos. Wm., poet, V. 359.
'arthemore, E. W. S., bus. man, IV. 235.
'arton, James, author, I. 391.
'arton, Sara Payson, author, I. 392.
'asco, Samuel, senator, I. 293.
'asko, Wesley W., author, II. 60.
'aterson, John, 1707, soldier, III. 242.
'aterson, John, 1744, soldier, III. 242.
'aterson, William, justice, I. 24.
'atterson, Carlisle P., scientist, IV. 304.
'atterson, Joseph, lawyer, V. 217.
'atterson, R., college vice-provost, I. 347.
'atterson, Robert M., college vice-provost, I. 347.
'atterson, Thos. H., naval officer, IV. 140.
'attison, Robert Emory, governor, I. 278.
'attison, R. H., I. 278, Pattison, R. E.
'attison, Thomas, naval officer, IV. 155.
'atton, Francis L., educator, V. 466.
'aulding, Hiram, naval officer, IV. 135.
'aulding, John, I. 49, Andre, J.
'axson, Edward, jurist, V. 382.
'ayne, Charles Henry, president, IV. 159.
'ayne, Daniel A., bishop, IV. 188.
'ayne, Henry B., senator, I. 427.
'ayne, John Howard, author, II. 347.
'ayne, Walter S., soldier, IV. 329.
'ayne, William Harold, educator, V. 44.
'eabody, Andrew P., clergyman, III. 357.
'eabody, Everett, soldier, IV. 155.
'eabody, George, philanthropist, V. 335.
'eabody, Geo. H., philanthropist, III. 423.
'eabody, James H., banker, I. 316.
'eabody, Joseph, merchant, V. 403.
'eabody, Selim Hobart, educator, I. 271.
'eale, Rembrandt, artist, V. 320.
'eary, Robert Edwin, explorer, II. 63.
'ease, Calvin, college president, II. 42.
'eck, F. W., philanthropist, III. 355.
'eck, George W., governor, II. 442.
'eck, John Hudson, III. 251.
'eck, John James, soldier, IV. 356.
'eck, Theodore Safford, soldier, V. 492.
'eckham, William G., lawyer, I. 477.
'effer, William Alfred, senator, I. 299.
'egram, John, soldier, V. 52.
'egram, William H., educator, III. 447.
'eirce, Thomas May, educator, V. 26.
'elham, Thomas W., financier, II. 229.
'endleton, Edward W., lawyer, V. 280.
'endleton, George H., lawyer, III. 278.
'endleton, Nathaniel, III. 273.
'enn, John, governor, II. 277.
'enn, William, III. 377, Smith, M.
'enn, H. C., second wife of founder, II. 277.
'enn, John, oldest son of founder by second wife, II. 277.
'enn, Richard, third son of founder by second wife, II. 277.
'enn, Richard, second son of third son of founder, II. 277.
'enn, Thomas, second son of founder by second wife, II. 277.
Penn, William, founder, II. 275.
Penn, Wm., oldest son of founder, II. 277.
Penn, W., second son of founder, II. 277.
Pennach, Alex. M., naval officer, IV. 280.
Pennington, William, governor, V. 206.
Pennington, William S., gov., V. 204.
Pennsylvania, University of. Provosts:
Andrews, J., fourth, I. 342.
Beasley, J., fifth, I. 342.
DeLancey, W. H., sixth, I. 342.
Ewing, J., second, I. 341.
Goodwin, D. R., ninth, I. 344.
Ludlow, J., seventh, I. 343.
McDowell, J., third, I. 342.
Pepper, W., I. 345.
Smith, W., first, I. 340.
Stille, C. J., tenth, I. 344.
Vethake, H., eighth, I. 344.
Vice-provosts:
Adrain, R., I. 347.
Alison, F., I. 346.
Frazer, J. T., I. 348.
Krauth, C. P., I. 349.
Magaw, S., I. 347.
Patterson, R., I. 347.
Patterson, R. M., I. 347.
Rittenhouse, D., I. 347.
Wylie, S. B., I. 348.
Pennsylvania, governors of:
Beaver, J. A., twenty-seventh, II. 293.
Bigler, W., nineteenth, II. 288.
Bryan, G., second, II. 280.
Curtin, A. G., twenty-second, II. 290.
Dickinson, J., fifth, II. 281.
Findlay, W., tenth, II. 285.
Franklin, B., sixth, I. 328.
Greary, J. W., twenty-third, II. 291.
Hartranft, J. F., twenty-fourth, II. 291.
Hiester, J., eleventh, II. 285.
Hoyt, H. M., twenty-fifth, II. 292.
Johnston, W. F., eighteenth, II. 288.
Logan, J., II. 278.
McKean, T., eighth, II. 284.
Mifflin, T., seventh, II. 283.
Moore, W., fourth, II. 281.
Packer, W. F., twenty-first, II. 289.
Pattison, R. E., twenty-sixth and twenty-eighth, I. 278.
Penn, J., first, II. 277.
Penn, W., founder, II. 275.
Pollock, J., twentieth, II. 289.
Porter, D. R., sixteenth, II. 287.
Reed, J., third, II. 280.
Ritner, J., fourteenth, II. 286.
Schulze, J. A., twelfth, II. 286.
Shunk, F. R., seventeenth, II. 288.
Snyder, S., ninth, II. 284.
Wharton, T., Jr., first president, II. 280.
Wolf, G., thirteenth, II. 286.
Penrose, Boies, lawyer, II. 444.
Penrose, Richard A. F., physician, II. 443.
Pepper, William, college provost, I. 345.
Pepperrell, Sir William, soldier, III. 330.
Perchcron Horse, introduction into U. S., I. 156, Walters, W. T.
Percival, Chester S., educator, II. 232.
Perit, Pelatiah, merchant, I. 499.
Perkins, Bishop W., senator, III. 302.
Perkins, Charles G., inventor, IV. 290.
Perkins, Charles H., inventor, II. 271.
Perkins, George C., governor, IV. 111.
Perkins, T. H., philanthropist, V. 245.
Perry, Alexander J., soldier, IV. 99.
Perry, Amos, II. 297.
Perry, Matthew C., naval officer, IV. 42.
Perry, Oliver H., naval officer, IV. 288.
Perry, William S., P E. bishop, III. 469.
Peter Parley, pen name, V. 355, Goodrich, S. G.
Peters, Bernard, editor, I. 157.
Peters, Madison C., clergyman, II. 501.
Peters, R., railroad manager, III. 192.
Petersburg, battle of, IV. 7, Grant, U. S.
Pettigrew, Richard F., senator, II. 202.
Peyton, John Howe, jurist, IV. 88.
Peyton, John Lewis, author, IV. 89.
Peyton, John Rowze, IV. 88.
Peyton, Robert L. Y., jurist, V. 158.
Peyton, Wm. Madison, lawyer, IV. 89.
Phelps, Amos A., clergyman, II. 327.
Phelps, Edward John, diplomat, V. 411.
Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart, author, II. 433.
Phelps, John Smith, governor, V. 10.
Phelps, Thomas S., naval officer, IV. 341.
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Presidents:
Bullock, C., sixth, V. 344.
Ellis, C., fourth, V. 344.
Lehman, W., second, V. 343.
Marshall, C., first, V. 343.
Parrish, D., fifth, V. 344.
Smith, D. B., third, V. 343.
Phillips, Lewis S., manufacturer, II. 495.
Phillips, Wendell, orator, II. 314.
Phinizy, Charles H., president, V. 485.
Pickering, Timothy, I. 12.
Pickens, Andrew, rev. soldier, I. 70.
Pickett, George Edward, soldier, V. 49.
Pidge, John B. G., clergyman, III. 355.
Pierce, Benjamin, soldier, III. 410.
Pierce, Franklin, president of U. S., IV. 145.
Pierce, George Foster, college president, I. 518 and V. 396.
Pierce, Gilbert Ashville, senator, I. 294.
Pierce, Henry L., manufacturer, IV. 308.
Pierce, Jane Means, IV. 146.
Pierce, S. P., manufacturer, III. 204.
Pierpont, Francis H., governor, V. 453.
Pierpont, James, clergyman, I. 162.
Pierrepont, Edwards, attorney-gen., IV. 21.
Pierrepont, Henry Evelyn, V. 143.
Pierson, A., rector and college pres., I. 164.
Pierson, William, physician, V. 111.
Pike, Albert, lawyer, I. 527.
Pike, Zebulon M., soldier, II. 517.
Pillsbury, Parker, reformer, II. 325.
Pinckney, Charles, statesman, II. 11.
Pinckney, Charles C., soldier, II. 303.
Pine, J. K. P., manufacturer, III. 290.
Pinkerton, A., detective agency, III. 208.
Pinkney, William, att'y-gen., V. 373.
Pinney, Norman, educator, V. 159.
Pintard, John, philanthropist III. 461.
Pitcher, James R., underwriter, II. 199.
Pitcher, Nathaniel, governor, III. 45.
Pitman, Benn, phonographer, IV. 87.
Pittsburg Landing, battle of, I. 389, Johnson, A. S.
Plankinton, John, capitalist, I. 248.
Plato's story of Atlantis, I. 397, Donnelly, I.
Platt, Charles, jurist, II. 449.
Platt, Franklin, geologist, V. 181.
Platt, Henry Clay, U. S. att'y, V. 501.
Platt, Orville H., senator, II. 339.
Pleasanton, Alfred, soldier, IV. 164.
Pleasants, James, governor, V. 447.
Plumb, David Smith, manfr., V. 241.
Plumb, Preston B., senator, II. 420.
Poe, Edgar Allan, poet, I. 463.
Poe, Ebenezer W., merchant, IV. 91.
Poe, Orlando Metcalfe, soldier, V. 53.
Poe's house at Fordham, illus., I. 464.

Digitized by Google

Poland, Luke Potter, senator, V. 253.
Poliuto, pen-name, I. 156, **Wilkie, F. B.**
Polk, William M., physician, II. 109.
Pollock, James, governor, II. 289.
Pomeroy, Mark M., journalist, II. 502.
Pomeroy, Seth, rev. soldier, I. 54.
Pond, James B., lecture manager, I. 240.
Pooley, Thomas R., physician, I. 395.
Poor, Daniel W., clergyman, IV. 374.
Poor, Enoch, rev. soldier, I. 76.
Poore, Henry R., artist, V. 316.
Poorman, Christian L., lawyer, IV., 76.
Pope, Albert Augustus, mfr., I. 446.
Pope, O. C., editor, III. 73.
Pope, John, soldier, IV. 282.
Porter, Andrew, rev. soldier, I. 77.
Porter, Cyrus Kinne, architect, II. 390.
Porter, Charles A., senator, III. 222.
Porter, David, II. 98, **Porter, D. D.**
Porter, David Dixon, admiral, II. 98.
Porter, David R., governor, II. 287.
Porter, Fitz-John, soldier, IV. 261.
Porter, George Bryan, governor, V. 271.
Porter, Horace, soldier, IV. 310.
Porter, James H., manufacturer, II. 479.
Porter, John K., lawyer, III. 252.
Porter, Noah, college president, I. 171.
Porter, Peter Buel, secretary, V. 81.
Porter, William D., naval officer, II. 101.
Porter, W. Evelyn, physician, V. 496.
Post, Philip Sidney, soldier, IV. 315.
Postley, Brooke, lawyer, III. 264.
Postley, Clarence Ashley, soldier, III. 265.
Potter, Alonzo, P. E. bishop, III. 470.
Potter, Elisha R., congressman, II. 196.
Potter, Henry Codman, bishop, I. 516.
Potter, Horatio, bishop, I. 515.
Potter, Joseph Hayden, soldier, IV. 280.
Potter, Orlando B., congressman, I. 186.
Potter, Robert B., soldier, IV. 392.
Potts, Joseph D., manufacturer, V. 258.
Powell, Aaron Macy, reformer, V. 17.
Powell, John Wesley, scientist, III. 340.
Powell, Levin Minn, rear-admiral, I. 383.
Powell, Theophilus O., physician, II. 484.
Power, Thomas C., senator, I. 300.
Powers, Hiram, sculptor, III. 421.
Powers, Thomas J., naval officer, II. 187.
Pratt, Enoch, philanthropist, II. 379.
Pratt, John, inventor, III. 315.
Pratt, John, college president, I. 301.
Pratt, Julius Howard, mfr., I. 259.
Pratt, Wallace, lawyer, IV. 267.
Prentice, George D., journalist, III. 121.
Prentiss, Albert N., educator, IV. 484.
Prentiss, Benj. Maybury, soldier, V. 363.
Prentiss, Daniel W., physician, III. 367.
Prescott, George B., electrician, V. 279.
Prescott, William, rev. soldier, I. 91; I. 74, **Barton, W.**
Preston, Capt., I. 19, **Quincy, J.**
Preston, James P., governor, V. 446.
Preston, Thomas S., priest, II. 213.
Preston, William B., secretary, IV. 371.
Preston, Willard, college president, II. 40.
Preusser, Christian, merchant, III. 112.
Price, George W. F., educator, II. 450.
Price, Rodman M., governor, V. 207.
Price, Sterling, soldier, IV. 207.
Prince, L. Bradford, governor, I. 413.
Princeton College. New Jersey, college of.
Pringle, Coleman R., agriculturist, IV. 309.
Procter, William, pharmacist, V. 347.
Proctor, Redfield, secretary, I. 141.
Provoost, Samuel, bishop, I. 513.
Pruyn, John Van S. L., educator, III. 364.
Pugh, James L., senator, I. 292.
Pulaski, Casimir, soldier, I. 69.
Pulitzer, Joseph, journalist, I. 375.
Purcell, John Baptist, bishop, V. 186.
Purcell, William, journalist, I. 209.
Purinton, Daniel B., college pres., I. 304.
Purse, Daniel Gugel, capitalist, II. 109.
Purse, Thomas, merchant, II. 194.
Purvis, Robert, pres. "underground" R. R., I. 413.
Putnam, Fred. Ward, scientist, III. 102.
Putnam, George F., banker, III. 213.
Putnam, George H., publisher, II. 389.
Putnam, George P., publisher, II. 388.
Putnam, Israel, rev. soldier, I. 87.
Putnam, Rufus, rev. soldier, I. 58.
Pynchon, Thomas R., educator, III. 497.

Q

Quay, Matthew Stanley, senator, I. 459.
Quebec, battle of, I. 102, **Wolfe, J.**; I. 101, **Montgomery, R.**
Queen, Walter W., naval officer, IV. 418.
Quinby, William Emory, journalist, I. 254.
Quincy, Josiah, revolutionary patriot, I. 19.
Quintard, Charles Todd, bishop, V. 487.
Quintard, G. W., manufacturer, II. 262.

R

Rabe, Rudolph F., lawyer, V. 231.
Rabun, William, governor, I. 222.
Radford, William, naval officer, IV. 294.
Rafferty, William, college pres., I. 504.
Ragan, Willis Eugene, merchant, II. 202.
Rains, Gabriel J., soldier, IV. 336.
Rainsford, William S., clergyman, I. 385.
Ralph, Julian, journalist, I. 150.
Ram, for war vessels, first conceived, IV. 43, **Perry, M. C.**
Ramseur, Stephen D., soldier, IV. 473.
Ramsey, Alexander, secretary, III. 201.
Ramsey, Samuel A., lawyer, III. 351.
Randall, Alex. W., postmaster, II. 458.
Randall, Samuel J., statesman, III. 57.
Randolph, Beverley, governor, V. 443.
Randolph, Edmund, jurist, I. 339.
Randolph, Edmund, I. 12.
Randolph, John "of Roanoke," V. 97.
Randolph, Martha Jefferson, V. 446.
Randolph, Martha Jefferson, III. 5.
Randolph, Peyton, congressman, II. 115.
Randolph, Theodore F., governor, V. 210.
Randolph, Thomas J., statesman, V. 426.
Randolph, Thos. Mann, governor, V. 446.
Randolph, Warren, clergyman, II. 122.
Rankin, Egbert G., physician, II. 340.
Rankin, Jere. E., clergyman, V. 482.
Rankin, John, clergyman, II. 321.
Ranney, Henry Clay, lawyer, III. 217.
Ransom, Epaphroditus, governor, I. 509.
Ransom, Thomas E. G., IV. 283.
Ransom, Truman B., educator, V. 485.
Raoul, William Green, R. R. pres., I. 396.
Rappe, Louis A., bishop, V. 340.
Rassieur, Leo, lawyer, IV. 343.
Rathbone, Justus H., founder, II. 170.
Rau, Charles, archæologist, II. 228.
Raue, Charles G., physician, III. 477.
Rawle, Francis, lawyer, III. 61.
Rawlins, John A., soldier, IV. 218.
Rawlins, John A., secretary, IV. 23.
Ray, Cornelius, merchant, I. 497.
Ray, George W., lawyer, II. 133.
Ray, Isaac, physician, II. 353.
Ray, Joseph, educator, I. 349.
Ray, William, author, I. 315.
Raymond, John H., college pres., V. 234.
Raynolds, Frederic A., banker, I. 316.
Read, Elmer J., artist, IV. 447.
Read, George, patriot, III. 297.
Read, Harmon P., IV. 434.
Read, Jacob, senator, II. 4.
Read, John Meredith, diplomat, II. 223.
Read, Opie P., author and journalist, I. 353.
Reagan, John Henninger, senator, I. 292.
Ream, Vinnie, sculptor, I. 442.
Rede, Wyllys, clergyman, II. 112.
Redeemed Captive, The, I. 258, **Williams, J.**
Redfield, Anna M. T., author, II. 448.
Redfield, Lewis H., publisher, II. 448.
Redmond, Charles L., reformer, II. 303.
Reed, Benjamin E., clergyman, II. 345.
Reed, Elizabeth Armstrong, author, I. 203.
Reed, Henry, educator, II. 349.
Reed, J., president of Pennsylvania, II. 280.
Reed, James, rev. soldier, I. 76.
Reed, John, congressman, II. 245.
Reed, Joseph, rev. soldier, I. 74.
Reed, Thomas B., congressman, II. 383.
Reed, W. B., journalist, I. 351.
Reeder, Frank, soldier, IV. 315.
Reese, Lizetta Woodworth, poet, I. 387.
Reese, William M., educator, I. 521.
Reeves, Reuben A., jurist, I. 375.
Rehan, Ada, actress, I. 287.
Reichard, George N., soldier, V. 332.
Reichel, Charles G., bishop, IV. 448.
Reichel, Wm. C., educator, V. 92.
Reid, David S., governor, IV. 427.
Reid, Whitelaw, editor, III. 457.
Reid, William Thomas, educator, II. 258.
Reid, William S., II. 22.
Reiley, Isaac Henry, physician, I. 381.
Reinke, Amadeus A., Moravian, II. 176.
Remington, Joseph P., pharmacist, V. 349.
Reno, Jesse Lee, soldier, IV. 103.
Renolds, William, rear-admiral, II. 18.
Republican, name given to party, I. 131, **Medill, J.**
Revell, Alexander H., mfr., I. 233.
Revere, Edward H. R., physician, IV. 37.
Revere, Joseph W., soldier, IV. 37.
Revere, Paul, rev. soldier, I. 83.
Reynolds, E., mechanical engineer, II. 431.
Reynolds, Henry H., banker, II. 133.
Reynolds, John, governor, I. 491.
Reynolds, John B., lawyer, IV. 143.
Reynolds, John F., soldier, IV. 224.
Reynolds, Robert J., governor, II. 343.
Rhett, Robert B., statesman, IV. 303.
Rhett, Thomas G., soldier, IV. 167.
Rhind, Alex. C., naval officer, IV. 316.
Rice, Alexander H., governor, I. 118.
Rice, Allan Thorndike, editor, III. 259.
Rice, Daniel, showman, III. 404.
Rice, Edmund, railroad manager, III. 179.
Rice, Edwin Wilbur, editor, III. 410.
Rice, Elliott Warren, soldier, V. 49.
Rice, Frank P., capitalist, II. 385.
Rice, James Clay, soldier, V. 51.
Rice, James H., capitalist, I. 381.
Rice, John Holt, clergyman, II. 27.
Rice, John Holt, educator, II. 27.
Rice, Luther, author, III. 75.
Rice, Nathan Lewis, III. 77.
Rice, Samuel Allen, soldier, V. 49.

Digitized by Google

Rice, Septimus P., educator, III. 427.
Rice, V. L., engineer and inventor, I. 512.
Rice, Willard Martin, clergyman, III. 73.
Rich, John T., governor, V. 277.
Richardson, Beale H., journalist, IV. 493.
Richardson, C. H., manufacturer, II. 175.
Richardson, Wm. A., secretary, IV. 17.
Richardson, Wm. Alex., senator, V. 280.
Ricker, Hiram, hotel proprietor, II. 60.
Ricketts, Jas. Brewerton, soldier, IV. 335.
Ricketts, Robert Bruce, soldier, V. 216.
Ricksecker, Peter, missionary, V. 480.
Riddle, Albert G., lawyer, II. 371.
Rider, Henry Closson, IV, 291.
Ridgway, J. J., surveyor of customs, I. 188.
Riggs, Elias, missionary, III. 120.
Riggs, Stephen R., missionary, III. 119.
Riker, Richard, III. 385.
Riley, Bennett, soldier, IV. 63.
Rinehart, William H., sculptor, II. 345.
Rinehart, W. H., I. 156, **Walters, W. T.**
Ringler, F. A., typographer, III. 106.
Rion, James Henry, soldier, IV. 394.
Ripley, Chauncey B., lawyer, II. 149.
Ripley, Eleazar W., soldier, III. 263.
Ripley, Georgo, journalist, III. 453.
Ripley, Henry Jones, educator, III. 121.
Ripley, James W., soldier, III. 347.
Ripley, Roswell Sabine, soldier, III. 299.
Ripple, Ezra Hoyt, soldier, IV. 388.
Risse, Louis A., engineer, IV. 197.
Ritchie, Anna Cora M., actress, III. 227.
Ritner, Joseph, governor, II. 286.
Rittenhause, D., college vice-provost, I. 346.
Ritter, Frederic Louis, composer, V. 223.
Riverside Press, The, illus., I. 281, **Houghton, H. O.**
Rives, Amélie, author, I. 356, **Chanler, A. R.**
Rives, John Cook, journalist, III. 177.
Rivington, James, publisher, III. 227.
Roach, J. B., ship-builder, III. 157, **Reach, J.**
Roach, John B., ship-builder, III. 157.
Roach, Wm. Nathaniel, senator, V. 263.
Robb, John Scott, lawyer, V. 338.
Robbins, Ammi R., clergyman, I. 502.
Robbins, Ashur, senator, I. 452.
Robbins, C., clergyman, 1738, II. 59.
Robbins, C., clergyman, 1810, II. 133.
Robbins, Henry Alfred, physician, V. 72.
Robbins, Royal, author, II. 195.
Robbins, Thomas, author, II. 222.
Roberdeau, Daniel, soldier, II. 14.
Roberdeau, Isaac, engineer, II. 14.
Roberts, Benj. Stone, soldier, V. 55.
Roberts, Charles H., physician, II. 370.
Roberts, Isaac P., educator, IV. 480.
Roberts, James Arthur, lawyer, V. 35.
Roberts, J. P., IV. 480.
Roberts, Marshall O., IV. 451, **Field, C. W.**
Roberts, Marshall O., III. 350.
Roberts, Nathan S., physician, II. 390.
Roberts, Richard B., soldier, II. 370.
Roberts, William C., educator, II. 387.
Robertson, Charlotte R., pioneer, II. 221.
Robertson, E. W., congressman, II. 221.
Robertson, G., jurist and educator, I. 363.
Robertson, James, founder, II. 221.
Robertson, John, jurist, II. 56.
Robertson, Sterling C., patriot, I. 478.
Robertson, William, historian, II. 55.
Robertson, Wm. H., lawyer, III. 95.
Robertson, Wyndham, governor, V. 449.
Robeson, George M., secretary, IV. 25.
Robinson, Annie D., authoress, III. 238.
Robinson, Conway, author, I. 475.
Robinson, David, soldier, I. 476.
Robinson, Edward, explorer, II. 520.
Robinson, Ezekiel G., college pres., I. 307.
Robinson, Geo. Dexter, governor, I. 122.
Robinson, Harriett Hanson, III. 464.
Robinson, H. N., manufacturer, II. 43.
Robinson, John, pilgrim, II. 243.
Robinson, John, clergyman, II. 243.
Robinson, John, showman, III. 337.
Robinson, John C., soldier, IV. 460.
Robinson, Jonathan, senator, II. 14.
Robinson, Lucius, governor, III. 54.
Robinson, Mrs. Edward, author, II. 520.
Robinson, Samuel, pioneer, I. 473.
Robinson, Solon, journalist, III. 454.
Robinson, Stuart, clergyman, I. 371.
Robinson, Thomas, artist, V. 316.
Robinson, Walter A., educator, III. 176.
Robinson, Wm. C., educator, III. 357.
Robinson, Wm. E., journalist, III. 116.
Robinson, Wm. S., journalist, III. 464.
Robison, L. M., mining expert, I. 276.
Robson, Stuart, actor, II. 411.
Rochambeau, Jean B., rev. soldier, I. 68.
Roche, John A., manager, III. 169.
Rockwood, E. A., merchant, III. 336.
Rodes, Robert E., soldier, V. 363.
Rodgers, C. R. P., naval officer, IV. 221.
Rodgers, John, naval officer, V. 261.
Rodgers, John, clergyman, V. 191.
Rodgers, John, naval officer, V. 14.
Rodman, Isaac P., soldier, IV. 165.
Redman, Thomas J., soldier, IV. 396.
Rodney, Cæsar, patriot, V. 173.
Rodney, Cæsar A., att'y-general, III. 11.
Rodney, Thomas, jurist, I. 479.
Rodney, William, colonist, V. 278.
Roebling, John A., engineer, IV. 404.
Roebling, Washington A., engineer, IV. 405.
Rogers, Charles B., merchant, V. 158.
Rogers, Henry Darwin, geologist, I. 124.
Rogers, Henry J., electrician, IV. 453.
Rogers, Nathaniel P., editor, II. 320.
Rogers, Peter A., lawyer, II. 507.
Rolfe, William J., editor, IV. 86.
Romaro, Paul, banker, V. 378.
Ronckendorff, William, soldier, IV. 412.
Roosevelt, Robert B., statesman, III. 415.
Root, Josiah G., manufacturer, II. 145.
Roots, Benajah G., educator, V. 94.
Roots, Logan Holt, banker, V. 95.
Roots, Philander Keep, banker, V. 95.
Rorke, Allen B., contractor, II. 205.
Rose, Thomas E., soldier, IV. 464.
Rosecrans, William S., soldier, IV. 162.
Ross, James, legislator, V. 438.
Ross, James, educator, V. 106.
Ross, John, patriot, V. 171.
Rosser, Thomas L., soldier, III. 277.
Roth, John, missionary, V. 171.
Rousseau, Lovell H., soldier, IV. 366.
Routt, John L., governor, I. 288.
Rowan, Stephen C., vice-admiral, II. 99.
Rowell, George P., promoter, II. 428.
Rowland, William, shipjoiner, V. 489.
Rublee, Horace, journalist, I. 213.
Rudd, Anson, pioneer, I. 478.
Ruffin, Edmund, agriculturist, V. 261.
Ruffner, Henry, educator, III. 164.
Ruger, T. H., soldier and governor, I. 229.
Ruger, Wm. Crawford, jurist, V. 219.
Ruggles, Timothy, soldier, II. 57.
Rulison, Nelson Somerville, bishop, I. 511.
Rumford, Benj. T., statesman, V. 410.
Rumford, Count, I. 257, **Williams, J.**
Rumsey, James, inventor, V. 130.
Ruppert, Jacob, III. 225.
Rush, Benjamin, lawyer, III. 333.
Rush, Benjamin, pioneer, III. 333.
Rush, Jacob, jurist, V. 150.
Rush, Richard, secretary, V. 80.
Rusk, J. McL., sec. of agriculture, I. 147.
Rusk, Thomas J., general, III. 113.
Russell, David A., soldier, IV. 209.
Russell, Henry, song composer, V. 249.
Russell, John Henry, naval officer, V. 15.
Russell, Lillian, singer, IV. 345.
Russell, William Eustis, governor, I. 123.
Rust, Nathaniel J., merchant, III. 362.
Rutgers College, presidents of:
Campbell, W. H., III. 402.
Condict, I., III. 400.
Doolittle, T. S., III. 403.
Frelinghuysen, T., III. 401.
Gates, M. E., see Amherst college.
Hardenbergh, J. R., III. 399.
Hasbrouck, A. B., III. 401.
Linn, W., III. 399.
Livingston, J. H., III. 400.
Milledoler, P., III. 401.
Rutgers, H., patron, III. 400.
Scott, A., III. 403.
Rutgers, Henry, patron, III. 400.
Rutherfoord, John, governor, V. 450.
Rutherfurd, John, senator, II. 10.
Rutledge, Hugh, jurist, V. 89.
Rutledge, John, U. S. chief justice, I. 21.
Rutledge, John, I. 60, **Marion, F.**
Rutter, James H., R. R. president, I. 531.
Ryals, Garland M., legislator, II. 441.
Ryan, Abram J., poet-priest, V. 411.
Ryan, John, priest, IV. 115.
Rynders, Isaiah, III. 386.
Ryors, Alfred, educator, IV. 444.

S

Sabin, Dwight May, senator, II. 374.
Sabine, Lorenzo, antiquarian, V. 120.
Sadtler, Benjamin, educator, V. 500.
Sadtler, Samuel P., chemist, V. 350.
Sage, Henry W., philanthropist, IV. 478.
Saint Gaudens, Augustus, sculptor, I. 427.
Salter, Moses B., bishop, IV. 84.
Saltonstall, G., colonial governor, I. 163.
Saltonstall, Nathaniel, V. 482.
Sampson, Archibald J., consul, III. 359.
Sampson, John Potterson, IV. 376.
Sam Slick, pen name, V. 353, **Haliburton, T. C.**
Samson, George W., educator, III. 152.
Samuels, Samuel, seaman, I. 450.
Sanborn, John Benj., soldier, V. 287.
Sanders, Charles W., educator, II. 257.
Sanders, D. C., college president, II. 39.
Sanders, Wilbur Fisk, senator, I. 457.
Sanders, Wm. Price, soldier, V. 14.
Sanderson, Edward, manufacturer, I. 248.
Sanderson, Joseph, clergyman, V. 184.
Sands, Benjamin F., naval officer, IV. 295.
Sands, Comfort, merchant, I. 497.
Sands, Joshua R., naval officer, IV. 416.
Sanford, J., mfr. and congressman, I. 238.
Sanford, N., chancellor, III. 55.; III. 383.
Sargent, Henry, artist, V. 319.
Sargent, James, inventor, III. 433.
Sargent, Lucius Manlius, author, IV. 231.
Satterfield, John, oil operator, V. 34.
Satterlee, Samuel, K., merchant, III. 393.

Digitized by Google

Saunders, Frederick, librarian, II. 379.
Saunders, Robert, educator, III. 236.
Saunders, William L., historian, V. 117.
Savage, Minot J., clergyman, I. 351.
Savior of the South, I. 43, **Greene, N.**
Sawtelle, Lelia R., lawyer, III. 292.
Sawyer, Alfred Isaac, physician, V. 42.
Sawyer, Lucy Sargent, missionary, V. 71.
Sawyer, James E. C., editor, V. 71.
Sawyer, M. H., consul and author, II. 62.
Sawyer, Philetus, senator, I. 326.
Sawyer, Sylvanus, inventor, IV. 318.
Saxe, John Godfrey, poet, I. 438.
Saxton, Charles T., legislator, IV. 170.
Saxton, Rufus, soldier, IV. 219.
Saybrook Platform, I. 162, **Pierpont, J.**; I. 164, **Andrew, S.**
Sayre, Lewis A., physician, II. 31.
Sayre, Robert H., civil engineer, V. 106.
Sayre, Wm. Lynison, educator, V. 280.
Scales, Alfred M., governor, IV. 429.
Scammell, Alexander, soldier, II. 261.
Scarborough, John, P. E. bishop, III. 473.
Scarbrough, William, inventor, II. 237.
Schaff, Philip, historian, III. 76.
Schandein, Emil, III. 293.
Schebosh, John Joseph, bishop, V. 93.
Schell, Augustus, III. 463.
Schenck, James F., rear admiral, V. 334.
Schenck, Robert C., diplomatist, III. 206.
Schieren, Charles A., merchant, III. 189.
Schley, Grant Barney, financier, I. 216.
Schley, William, governor, I. 225.
Schley, Winfield S., naval officer, IV. 394.
Schmucker, John G., clergyman, V. 65.
Schmucker, Samuel M., historian, V. 101.
Schmucker, Samuel S., clergyman, V. 100.
Schneider, Joseph, oculist, II. 136.
Schofield, John M., soldier, IV. 259.
Schoolcraft, Henry R., ethnologist, V. 145.
Schroeder, Frederick A., mayor, II. 154.
Schulze, John A., governor, II. 286.
Schumacher, F., manufacturer, II. 183.
Schumacher, James M., banker, V. 137.
Schureman, James, senator, II. 11.
Schurman, Jacob G., educator, IV. 478.
Schurz, Carl, secretary, III. 202.
Schuyler, George Lee, yachtsman, I. 447.
Schuyler, John, 1690, I. 97, **Schuyler, P. J.**
Schuyler, Peter P., I. 97, **Schuyler, P. J.**
Schuyler, Philip John, rev. soldier, I. 97.
Schwatka, Frederick, explorer, III. 285.
Scott, Austin, educator, III. 403.
Scott, Dred, slave, II. 306.
Scott, Gustavus, patriot, II. 220.
Scott, G. H., rear-admiral, III. 373.
Scott, Harvey W., journalist, I. 204.
Scott, James W., journalist, II. 214.
Scott, John M., congressman, II. 240.
Scott, John W., educator, I. 136.
Scott, Orange, clergyman, II. 315.
Scott, Robert N., soldier, II. 141.
Scott, Rufus Leonard, lawyer, I. 189.
Scott, Thomas A., railroad president, V. 440.
Scott, Walter, Campbellite, II. 342.
Scott, William A., clergyman, II. 400.
Scott, Winfield, soldier, III. 502.
Scovel, S., college president, II. 124.
Screven, J., railroad president, II. 229.
Screven, James Proctor, senator, III. 176.
Scruggs, William L., journalist, II. 165.
Scudder, Horace Elisha, author, I. 283.
Scudder, John, missionary, II. 62.
Scudder, Samuel H., scientist, III. 99.
Scully, John, college president, II. 268.
Seabury, Samuel, P. E. bishop, III. 475.
Seals, John Henry, journalist, II. 151.
Sealsfield, Charles, traveler, II. 193.
Sears, Barnas, college president, I. 307.
Sears, Isaac, patriot, I. 386.
Seaton, William W., journalist, II. 226.
Secession of States, dates of, II. 67, **Lincoln, A.**
Sedgwick, Catharine M., author, I. 446.
Sedgwick, Henry D., lawyer, II. 230.
Sedgwick, John, soldier, IV. 132.
Sedgwick, Robert, colonist, II. 181.
Sedgwick, Susan R., author, II. 53.
Sedgwick, Theodore (1st), jurist, II. 8.
Sedgwick, Theodore (2d), lawyer, II. 232.
Sedgwick, Theodore (3d), lawyer, II. 335.
See, Horace, engineer, II. 220.
Seeley, Elias P., governor, V. 205.
Seguin, Edouard, alienist, II. 195.
Seidel, N., Moravian bishop, II. 19.
Seif, Wm. Henry, publisher, V. 93.
Seip, Theodore L., educator, V. 500.
Selden, John Harris, educator, I. 185.
Seligman, DeWitt J., editor, I. 361.
Seligman, Isaac N., banker, III. 343.
Seligman, Jesse, banker, IV. 226.
Seligman, Joseph, banker, III. 342.
Sell, Edward H. M., scientist, III. 224.
Semmes, Alex. A., naval officer, V. 470.
Semmes, Raphael, naval officer, IV. 340.
Sergeant, E., II. 193.
Sergeant, John, congressman, II. 229.
Sergeant, John, missionary, I. 479.
Sergeant, John, missionary, I. 464.
Sergeant, Jonathan D., M. C., II. 63.
Sergeant, Thomas, jurist, II. 157.
Seton, E. A., philanthropist, II. 436.
Seton, Robert R. C. priest, I. 190.
Seuseman, Gottlob, Moravian, II. 153.
Seuseman, Joachim, Moravian, II. 153.
Sevier, Ambrose H., senator, II. 121.
Sevier, John, pioneer, III. 430.
Sewall, Jonathan, loyalist, II. 59.
Sewall, Jonathan M., poet, II. 30.
Sewall, Joseph, clergyman, II. 37.
Sewall, J., clergyman, II. 216.
Sewall, Samuel, jurist, V. 340.
Seward, William, soldier, IV. 338.
Seward, William H., secretary, II. 77.
Sewing machine, inventor of, IV. 432, **Howe, E.**
Seyffert, Anton, Moravian, II. 180.
Seymour, Horatio, governor, III. 48.
Seymour, Truman, soldier, IV. 223.
Seymour, William P., physician, IV. 210.
Shaffer, Newton M., physician, III. 392.
Shakespearean Cipher, I. 397, **Donnelly, I**
Shaler, Alexander, soldier, IV. 458.
Shanks, Wm. F. G., journalist, III. 459.
Shannon, Wilson, governor, III. 139.
Shapleigh, A. F., merchant, V. 376.
Shapley, Rufus E., lawyer, II. 190.
Sharswood, George, jurist, II. 168.
Shaver, George Fred., electrician, IV. 231.
Shaw, Lemuel, jurist, V. 415.
Shaw, Robert G., soldier, IV. 503.
Shaw, Samuel, merchant, V. 408.
Shays's Rebellion, I. 63, **Lincoln, B.**
Shays's Rebellion, II. 488, **Bowdoin, J.**
Shays, Daniel, rebel, II. 137.
Shea, Joseph, college president, II. 267.
Sheafe, James, senator, II. 10.
Shearman, Thomas G., lawyer, II. 493.
Shebosch, John Joseph, Moravian, II. 262.
Sheehan, Wm. F., lieutenant-gov., IV. 494.
Sheffield, Lord, I. 21, **Jay, J.**
Shelby, Evan, soldier, II. 169.
Shelby, Isaac, governor, III. 155.
Shelby, John, physician, II. 151.
Shellabarger, S., congressman, II. 357.
Shepard, Chas. Upham, physicist, V. 311.
Shepard, Elliot Fitch, journalist, I. 159.
Shepard, Lorenzo B., lawyer, III. 388.
Shepard, William, congressman, II. 246.
Shepard, Wm., II. 11.
Shepley, Ether, senator, II. 7.
Shepley, John, lawyer, II. 7.
Sheppard, Furman, lawyer, IV. 152.
Sheppard, Isaac A., manufacturer, II. 180.
Sheridan, George A., soldier, III. 134.
Sheridan, Philip H., soldier, IV. 64.
Sheridan, William E., tragedian, II. 142.
Sherman, Elijah B., lawyer, III. 273.
Sherman, John, financier, III. 198.
Sherman, Roger, I. 22, **Ellsworth, O.**
Sherman, Roger, jurist, II. 270.
Sherman, Sidney, pioneer, II. 130.
Sherman, Wm. Tecumseh, soldier, IV. 32.
Sherwood, Isaac R., soldier, II. 152.
Sherwood, K. B., philanthropist, II. 201.
Shields, James, soldier, II. 178.
Shields, Mary, philanthropist, III. 374.
Shinn, George Wolfe, author, V. 398.
Shipherd, John J., founder, II. 459.
Shiras, Geo. J., associate justice, II. 477.
Shirk, James W., naval officer, V. 53.
Shoemaker, L. P., real estate, V. 381.
Shoemaker, R., pharmacist, V. 345.
Sholes, Chris. Latham, inventor, III. 315.
Shoup, George Laird, senator, I. 324.
Shrady, John, physician, IV. 195.
Shreve, Henry M., ship-builder, II. 185.
Shubrick, W. B., naval officer, II. 237.
Shultz, Henry A., bishop, II. 142.
Shultz, Theodore, Moravian, II. 142.
Shunk, Francis R., governor, II. 228.
Sibley, George C., explorer, II. 28.
Sibley, Henry H., soldier, II. 365.
Sibley, Hiram, IV. 454.
Sibley, Jane Eliza, W. C. T. U., I. 364.
Sibley, Rufus Adams, merchant, IV. 216.
Sibley, Solomon, jurist, II. 174.
Sibley, William C., manufacturer, II. 217.
Sickel, Horatio Gates, soldier, V. 395.
Sickels, John Edmund lawyer, V. 457.
Sickles, Daniel E., soldier, III. 386.
Sigel, Franz, soldier, IV. 136.
Sigourney, Lydia Huntley, poet, I. 154.
Silber, William B., educator, V. 473.
Sill, Joshua W., soldier, V. 331.
Silliman, Benjamin, scientist, II. 386.
Silliman, Benjamin, Jr., chemist, II. 386.
Silliman, Ebenezer, II. 386, **Silliman, B.**
Sim, F. L., physician, II. 499.
Simmons, Joseph E., financier, II. 372.
Simmons, Thomas J., jurist, II. 188.
Simonds, W. E., com'r and author, I. 363.
Simpson, Jerry, congressman, I. 321.
Sims, James Marion, physician, II. 356.
Sinex. Thomas H., educator, V. 472.
Singerly, William M., journalist, I. 198.
Sinnickson, Thomas, congressman, II. 367.
Sitgreaves, Samuel, congressman, II. 239.
Sizer, Nelson, phrenologist, III. 246.
Skene, Alexander, J. C., physician, V. 436
Skinner, David S., dental surgeon, III. 271
Skinner, Halcyon, inventor, V. 300.
Skinner, John S., journalist, II. 150.
Slater, George, journalist, II. 108.
Slater, Samuel, manufacturer, IV. 120.
Slavery, first amendment to abolish, I. 289, **Wilson, J. F.**
Slavin, Henry B., contractor, III. 82.

Digitized by Google

Slemmer, Adam J., soldier, IV. 209.
Slidell, John, senator, II. 93.
Sloat, John D., naval officer, II. 164.
Slocum, Henry Warren, soldier, IV. 265.
Slocum, Joseph, manufacturer, V. 168.
Slocum, Joseph W., manufacturer, V. 252.
Small, Alvin Edmond, physician, III. 480.
Smalley, George W., III. 454.
Smallwood, William, rev. soldier, I. 72.
Smead, Isaac D., inventor, III. 533.
Smedley, Isaac G., physician, III. 489.
Smedley, Samuel L., engineer, III. 331.
Smet, Peter John de, missionary, II. 182.
Smiley, Charles W., statistician, II. 371.
Smillie, John, congressman, II. 215.
Smillie, James, engraver, II. 146.
Smillie, James David, engraver, II. 154.
Smillie, William C., engraver, II. 376.
Smillie, William M., engraver, II. 155.
Smith, Alan P., physician, III. 154.
Smith, Arch. C., yacht designer, I. 450.
Smith, Benjamin, governor, IV. 422.
Smith, Benjamin B., P. E. bishop, III. 466.
Smith, Caleb Blood, secretary, II. 88.
Smith, Carroll Earll, regent, IV. 490.
Smith, Charles Emory, journalist, I. 240.
Smith, Charles H., humorist, III. 308.
Smith, Charles Henry, secretary, V. 62.
Smith, Charles Stewart, merchant, I. 501.
Smith, Daniel, II. 7.
Smith, Daniel B., college president, V. 343.
Smith, Erastus, pioneer. II. 108.
Smith, Francis Hopkinson, artist, V. 326.
Smith, Fillmore, clergyman, IV. 377.
Smith, George Handy, senator, III. 303.
Smith, George H., physician, V. 221.
Smith, George Wm., governor, V. 445.
Smith, George W., educator, III. 498.
Smith, Gerrit, philanthropist, II. 322.
Smith, Green Clay, soldier, V. 257.
Smith, Henry B., educator, V. 311.
Smith, Hoke, lawyer, I. 183.
Smith, J. Lewis, physician, II. 201.
Smith, James, patriot, II. 343.
Smith, James Baker, builder, I. 356.
Smith, James Milton, governor, I. 230.
Smith, Jane Luella D., educator, II. 190.
Smith, Jeremiah, congressman, II. 184.
Smith, John A., educator, III. 234.
Smith, John B., college president, II. 21.
Smith, John Beyea, R. R. president, V. 93.
Smith, John Sabine, lawyer, III. 476.
Smith, Joseph, naval officer, IV. 381.
Smith, L. M., college president, I. 519.
Smith, Mary, soldier, II. 175.
Smith, Matthew H., clergy., etc., II. 34.
Smith, Melancthon, sachem, III. 376.
Smith, Melancton, naval officer, V. 52.
Smith, Nathan, physician, III. 153.
Smith, Nathan Ryno, physician, III. 154.
Smith, Nathaniel, congressman, II. 399.
Smith, Nicholas, editor, I. 185.
Smith, O. L., college president, I. 519.
Smith, Robert, secretary, III. 11.
Smith, Roswell, publisher, I. 311.
Smith, Samuel, rev. soldier, 1752, I. 73.
Smith, S. S., college president, II. 21.
Smith, Sol, actor, II. 132.
Smith, Stephen, physician, II. 208.
Smith, Thomas, commissioner, V. 224.
Smith, Thomas G., regent, IV. 492.
Smith, Vivus Wood, journalist, V. 301.
Smith, W., college president, II. 41.
Smith, William, college provost, I. 340.
Smith, William, governor, V. 451.
Smith, William, preacher, IV. 228.
Smith, William, paymaster, IV. 459.
Smith, William, statesman, II. 481.
Smith, William A., financier, II. 193.
Smith, William H. H., capitalist, IV. 228.
Smith, William Harrison, educator, I. 235.
Smith, William Pitt, sachem, III. 376.
Smith, William S., engineer, IV. 498.
Smith, William S., soldier, IV. 442.
Smithson, James, philanthropist, III. 405.
Smithsonian Institute, V. 240, Coues, E.
Smybert, John, artist, V. 325.
Smyth, Frederick, governor, II. 432.
Smyth, Thomas, clergyman, II. 171.
Smyth, Thomas A., soldier, II. 141.
Snader, Edward R., physician, III. 487.
Snead, T. L., soldier and editor, I. 512.
Snell, Ebenezer S., educator, V. 311.
Snelling, Josiah, soldier, II. 159.
Snelling, William J., author, II. 126.
Snethen, Nicholas, clergyman. II. 165.
Sneyd, Honoria, I. 48, Andre, J.
Snow, Elbridge G., underwriter, II. 147.
Snyder, Simon, governor, II. 284.
Society of Cincinnati, formed by, I. 16, Knox, H.; I. 17, Dayton, J.
Society for Ethical Culture, I. 378, Adler, F.
Somers, Frederick M., journalist, I. 201.
Somers, Peter J., lawyer, II. 184.
Somerville, Alexander, soldier, V. 244.
Sons of Liberty, III. 375, Mooney, W.
Sophocles, E. A., educator, V. 239.
Sothern, Edward A., comedian, V. 490.
Sothern, Edward H., actor, V. 490.
Sothern, Ed. Lytton, comedian, V. 490.
Soulard, Andrew L., financier, III. 341.
Soule, G., educator and author, I. 510.
Soule, Joshua, bishop, V. 85.
Soule, Pierre, senator, III. 117.
Soule, Richard, author, II. 115.
Southard, Henry, congressman, I. 524.
Southard, Milton I., lawyer, III. 298.
Southworth, E. D. E. N., novelist, I. 432.
Spaight, Richard D., governor, IV. 420.
Spalding, Albert G., merchant, 394.
Spalding, Benedict J., clergyman, V. 229.
Spalding, George B., clergyman, III. 256.
Spalding, Henry H., missionary, II. 20.
Spalding, James R., journalist, V. 359.
Spalding, James W., merchant, III. 327.
Spalding, John F., P. E. bishop, III. 467.
Spalding, Lyman, physician, II. 194.
Spalding, Rufus P., jurist, V. 224.
Spangenberg, Augustus G., bishop, I. 512.
Sparks, Jared, biographer, V. 433.
Sparks, William Henry, poet, V. 393.
Sparrow, P. J., college president, II. 25.
Sparrow William, educator, V. 435.
Spaulding, Henry F., merchant, V. 265.
Spaulding, Martin J., archbishop, I. 486.
Speed, James, lawyer, II. 89.
Speir, Samuel F., physician, IV. 173.
Spence, John Fletcher, chancellor, I. 403.
Spencer, Ambrose, jurist, III. 423.
Spencer, Asa, III. 423.
Spencer, Elihu, clergyman, V. 221.
Spencer, Frederick R., artist, V. 326.
Spencer, Horatio N., physician, V. 35.
Spencer, Ichabod S., author, V. 401.
Spencer, James Clark, lawyer, I. 494.
Spencer, Joseph, rev. soldier, I. 76.
Spencer, Theodore, clergyman, V. 224.
Spencer, Thomas, physician, V. 245.
Spencer, William, colonist, V. 405.
Spencer, Wm. A., naval officer, V. 416.
Sperry, Watson R., journalist, I. 416.
Spinola, Francis B., soldier, IV. 327.
Spiro, Charles, inventor, III. 322.
Spofford, Harriet E., author, IV. 308.
Spooner, Benjamin, soldier, IV. 503.
Spooner, John Coit, senator, I. 321.
Spotts, James H., naval officer, IV. 279.
Sprague, Frank J., electrician, III. 178.
Sprague, John T., soldier, IV. 221.
Sprague, John Wilson, soldier, V. 55.
Sprague, Levi L., educator, IV. 190.
Sprague, Mrs. Kate Chase, I. 30, Chase, S. P.
Sprague, Nathan T., financier, II. 135.
Sprague, Peleg, senator, V. 414.
Sprague, Wm. Buell, clergyman, V. 239.
Spring, Gardiner, clergyman, V. 409.
Spring, Samuel, clergyman, V. 212.
Spruance, Presley, senator, IV. 351.
Squibob, pen name, V. 241, Derby, G. H.
Squier, Ephraim G., archæologist, IV. 79.
Squier, Miles Powell, clergyman, V. 243.
Squier, Frank, merchant, III. 324.
Squier, Watson C., senator, III. 59.
Squire, John Peter, merchant, II. 234.
Stafford, Aaron, soldier, V. 219.
Stager, Anson, electrician, IV. 454.
Stahel, Julius, soldier, IV. 352.
Stanard, Edwin O., manufacturer, V. 111.
Stanbery, H., attorney-general, II. 458.
Standish, Miles, Puritan captain, V. 417.
Stanford, Leland, senator, II. 129.
Stanley, David Sloan, soldier, IV. 39.
Stanley, Henry M., explorer, IV. 252.
Stanly, Fabius, naval officer, IV. 470.
Stanton, Edwin McM., secretary, II. 83.
Stanton, Elizabeth C., reformer, III. 84.
Stanton, Henry B., journalist, II. 318.
Stanton, John, engineer, IV. 170.
Stanton, Joseph, senator, V. 224.
Starin, John H., business man, II. 20.
Stark, John, rev. soldier, I. 80.
Stark, Joshua, lawyer, II. 138.
Stark, William, loyalist, V. 408.
Stark, William, lawyer, V. 247.
Starkey, George R., physician, III. 173.
Starkey, Thomas A., P. E. bishop, III. 474.
Starks, Wm. H. L., physician, IV. 303.
Starr, Samuel H., soldier, IV. 367.
States' Rights, idea of, I. 355, Holt, J.
Staughton, William, educator, III. 151.
Staunton, William, clergyman, V. 212.
St. Clair, Arthur, rev. soldier, I. 94.
Stearns, Ezra S., historian, II. 480.
Stearns, Onslow, governor, III. 14.
Stearns, Wm. A., president, V. 309.
Stedman, Edmund C., poet, III. 136.
Steedman, Charles, naval officer, IV. 357.
Steedman, James B., soldier, IV. 395.
Steele, Frederick, soldier, IV. 51.
Steele, George W., governor, I. 456.
Steele, John, soldier, V. 228.
Steele, J. Dorman, author, III. 265.
Steele, William, soldier, IV. 207.
Steers, George, yacht designer, I. 448.
Stegman, L. R., soldier, II. 391.
Steinway, C. F. T., manufacturer, II. 513.
Steinway, H. E., manufacturer, II. 513.
Steinway, William, manufacturer, II. 514.
Stem Wheel Steamboat, invention of, I. 127, Beach, M. Y.
Stembel, Roger N., naval officer, IV. 353.
Stembel, Roger N., naval officer, V. 367.
Stephens, Alexander Hamilton, vice-president of the Confederate states, III. 420.
Stephens, Clinton, engineer, IV. 215.
Stephens, Daniel, clergyman, V. 407.
Stephens, Henry L., artist, V. 411.

Digitized by Google

Stephens, John L., traveler, V. 424.
Stephens, Uriah S., founder of Knights of Labor, I. 262.
Stephens, William, governor, I. 490.
Sternberg, George Miller, surgeon, IV. 388.
Stetson, Thomas Drew, editor, II. 248.
Steuben, Fred. W. A., rev. soldier, I. 57.
Stevens, Edward. rev. soldier, I. 52.
Stevens, Edward, soldier, V. 242.
Stevens, Edwin A., engineer, V. 342.
Stevens, George A., naval officer, IV. 471.
Stevens, George T., physician, I. 214.
Stevens, John Cox, yachtsman, I. 447.
Stevens, John Leavitt, journalist, II. 172.
Stevens, Thaddeus, statesman, IV. 30.
Stevens, Thomas H., naval officer, IV. 313.
Stevens, William B., P. E. bishop, III. 471.
Stevenson, Adlai E., statesman, II. 487.
Stevenson, Alex. King, lawyer, V. 18.
Stevenson, Andrew, speaker, V. 298.
Stevenson, Wm. H., president, III. 327.
Stewart, Alexander P., soldier, IV. 502.
Stewart, Alvan, reformer, II. 421.
Stewart, Harlon L., journalist, V. 386.
Stewart, Philo P., founder, II. 460.
Stewart, Thos. J., business man, V. 37.
Stewart, William A., jurist, II. 183.
Stewart, William Morris, senator, I. 325.
St. Francis Xavier College. Presidents of:
Driscol, M., third, IV. 115.
Durthaller, J., fourth, IV. 116.
Frisbee, S. H., seventh, IV. 117.
Hudon, H., sixth, IV. 116.
Larkin, J., first, II. 265.
Merrick, D. A., ninth, IV. 119.
Murphy, J. J., eighth, IV. 118.
Pardow, W. O., tenth, IV. 119.
Ryan, J., second, IV. 115.
Stiles, Edward H., lawyer, IV. 230.
Stiles, Ezra, college president, I. 167.
Still, William, philanthropist, II. 313.
Stille, Charles J., college president, I. 344.
Stillman, William Olin, physician, I. 351.
Stith, William, educator, III. 232.
St. John, William Pope, banker, II. 439.
St. John's College. Presidents:
Barnard, H., seventh, I. 505.
Davis, H. L., third, I. 504.
Fell, T., twelfth, I. 507.
Garnett, J. M., ninth, I. 506.
Hopkins, W. H., eleventh, I. 507.
Humphreys, H., fifth, I. 404.
Judd, B., second, I. 503.
Leavitt, J. McD., tenth, I. 507.
McDowell, J., first, I. 503.
Nelson, C. K., sixth, I. 505.
Rafferty, W., fourth, I. 504.
Welling, J. C., eighth, I. 505.
St. John's College, Fordham. Presidents:
Founded, I. 193, **Hughes, J.**
Bayley, J. R., third, I. 487.
Campbell, T. J., thirteenth, II. 268.
Dealy, P. F., twelfth, II. 267.
Doucet, E. P., eighth, II. 266.
Gannon, T. J., fifteenth, II. 269.
Gockeln, F. W., eleventh, II. 267.
Harley, J. B., second, II. 265.
Hughes, J., founder, I. 193.
Larkin, John, fifth, II. 265.
McCloskey, J., first, I. 195.
Moylan, W., ninth, II. 267.
Scully, J., fourteenth, II. 268.
Shea, J., tenth, II. 267.
Tellier, R. S., sixth, II. 266.
Thebaud, A., fourth and seventh, II. 265.
St. Mary's College, Baltimore; Cathedral, illus., I. 480, founded, I. 483, **Marechal, A.**
Stockbridge, Francis B., senator, I. 460.
Stockham, Charles, merchant, III. 19.
Stockton, Francis Richard, author, I. 396.
Stockton, Richard, jurist, II. 7.
Stockton, Robert F., naval officer, IV. 305.
Stockton, Thos. T., journalist, V. 267.
Stockwell, Charles F., educator, V. 471.
Stoddard, Richard Henry, poet, III. 297.
Stoddert, Benjamin, secretary, II. 5.
Stokes, Monfort, governor, IV. 424.
Stone, David, governor, IV. 421.
Stone, David Marvin, journalist, I. 265.
Stone, Ebenezer W., soldier, IV. 390.
Stone, Horatio O., merchant, III. 356.
Stone, James H., journalist, I. 159.
Stone, James Samuel, clergyman, V. 147.
Stone, John Marshall, governor, II. 301.
Stone, Lucy, reformer, II. 316.
Stone, Melville Elijah, journalist, I. 215.
Stone, Thomas T., clergyman, II. 364.
Stoneman, George, governor, IV. 112.
Stonewall Jackson, IV. 125, **Jackson, T. J.**
Storrs, Charles Backus, educator, II. 326.
Story, Emma Eames, singer, V. 404.
Story, Joseph, associate justice, II. 468.
Story, W. W., author and sculptor, V. 417.
Stow, Frederick H., banker, V. 432.
Stowe, Harriet E. (Beecher), author, I. 423.
Straiton, John, manufacturer, III. 120.
Stranahan, James S. T., III. 433.
Stratton, Charles C., governor, V. 207.
Strauch, Peter D., manufacturer, II. 36.
Strawbridge, Wm. C., lawyer, III. 277.
Street, David, physician, II. 187.
Stribling, Corn. K., naval officer, IV. 335.
Strickler, Givens B., clergyman, II. 350.
Stringham, Silas H., rear-adm'l., II. 100.
Stripling, Joseph Newton, lawyer, V. 182.
Strong, Caleb, governor, 1745, I. 110.
Strong, George C., soldier, V. 352.
Strong, William, justice, I. 33.
Strout, Sewall Cushing, lawyer, V. 91.
Stryker, William S., soldier, III. 424.
Stuart, Gilbert Charles, artist, V. 324.
Stuart, Jas. Ewell Brown, soldier, IV. 51.
Sturges, Jonathan, merchant, III. 350.
Sturgis, Frederic R., physician, IV. 198.
Sturgis, Samuel Davis, soldier, IV. 464.
Stuyvesant, Peter, governor, V. 138.
Stuyvesant, Peter G., III. 462.
Suffolk resolves, I. 58, **Warren, J.**
Sullivan, James, governor, 1744, I. 110.
Sullivan, John, rev. soldier, I. 56.
Sully, Alfred, financier, III. 365.
Sully, Thomas, artist, V. 215.
Sulzer, William, legislator, III. 369.
Sumner, Charles, statesman, III. 300.
Sumner, Increase, governor, 1746, I. 109.
Sumner, Chas., elected senator, IV. 14, **Wilson, H.**
Sumner, Edwin V., soldier, IV. 183.
Sumner, Jethro, rev. soldier, I. 57.
Sumter, Confederate cruiser, IV. 340, **Semmes, R.**
Sumter, Thomas, rev. soldier, 1. 79.
"Sun," The, I. 127, **Beach, M. Y.**; 1. 128, **Dana, C. A.**
"Sunday Mercury," I. 237, **Cauldwell, W.**
Sunderland, Le Roy, author, V. 354.
Super, Charles W., educator, IV. 444.
Sutcliffe, John, architect, II. 499.
Sutro, Florence E., V. 461.
Sutro, Otto, musician, II. 159.
Sutro, Theodore, III. 14.
Sutter, John A., pioneer, IV. 191.
Swain, David L., governor, IV. 424.
Swan, Joseph Rockwell, jurist, V. 183.
Swayne, Noah H., justice, IV. 156.
Swayne, Wager, soldier, IV. 156.
Sweeney, P. B., III. 389, **Hall, A. O.**
Sweney, John Robson, musical composer IV. 350.
Swift, Ebenezer, surgeon, V. 177.
Swift, Lewis, astronomer, IV. 302.
Swinburne, Ralph E., physician, II. 506.
Swing, David, clergyman, III. 16.
Swissholm, Jane Grey, reformer, II. 316.
Sykes, George, soldier, IV. 280.
Sykes, Martin L., president, III. 329.
Sylvester, Richard H., journalist, III. 325

T

Taft, Alphonso, secretary, IV. 24.
Taft, Charles P., journalist, I. 239.
Taggart, John Henry, journalist, V. 402.
Taggart, Wm. Marcus, journalist, V. 402.
Taintor, Henry Fox, manufacturer, I. 452.
Talbot, John, missionary, III. 460.
Talbot, Joseph C., P. E. bishop, III. 466.
Talbot, Matthew, governor, I. 223.
Talbot, Samson, college president, I. 302.
Talbot, Silas, naval officer, III. 501.
Talbot, Thomas, governor, I. 119.
Talleyrand's attempt to bribe U. S. envoys, I. 26, **Marshall, J.**
Taliaferro, Wm. Booth, soldier, V. 216.
Tallmadge, Benjamin, rev. soldier. I. 90.
Tallmadge, James, statesman, III. 493.
Tallmadge, N. P., senator, III. 444.
Talmage, T. DeWitt, clergyman, IV. 26.
Tammany, Sons of Saint, III. 377, **Smith, M.**; first wigwam, III. 378, **Willett, M.**
Tammany, Tamanend, Tamemund, III. 377, **Smith, M.**
Taney, Roger B., U. S. chief justice, I. 27.
Tanner, Benjamin T., bishop, III. 89.
Tanner Henry O. III. 89.
Tanner, James, com'r. of pensions, I. 287.
Tansley, John O., surgeon, III. 296.
Tappan, Arthur, reformer, II. 320.
Tappan, Benjamin, senator, V. 403.
Tappan, Henry Philip, educator, I. 249.
Tappan, John, merchant, II. 321.
Tappan, Lewis, philanthropist, II. 321.
Tappan, Wm. Bingham, poet, V. 241.
Tariff for revenue only, Phrase, I. 468, **Watterson, H.**
Tarkington, Joseph A., physician, V. 159.
Tattnall, Josiah, governor, I. 221.
Tattnall, Josiah, naval officer, V. 488.
Taulbee, William Preston, III. 460.
Taylor, Alfred, naval officer, IV. 220.
Taylor, Barton S., librarian, V. 475.
Taylor, Bayard, author, III. 454.
Taylor, Charles H., journalist, II. 182.
Taylor, Charlotte de B., author, II. 164.
Taylor, George, patriot, V. 431.
Taylor, George H., physician, V. 494.
Taylor, George S., manufacturer, III. 212.
Taylor, Henry Genet, physician, V. 497.
Taylor, James Monroe, educator, V. 235.
Taylor, John, soldier, II. 236.
Taylor, Margaret S., IV. 370.
Taylor, Moses, IV. 451, **Field, C. W.**
Taylor, Richard, soldier, IV. 231.
Taylor, Stephen Wm., educator, V. 427.

Digitized by Google

Taylor, Wm. R., naval officer, IV. 219.
Taylor, William M., clergyman, II. 189.
Taylor, William V., naval officer, IV. 154.
Taylor, Zachary, pres. of U. S., IV. 369.
Tazewell, Henry, senator, II. 6.
Tazewell, Littleton W., governor, V. 448.
Teague, Samuel W., capitalist, II. 187.
Telautograph, IV. 454, Gray, E.
Telegraph inventor, IV. 449, Morse, S. F. B. IV. 450, Vail, A.; alphabet, IV. 450 Vail, A.
Telfair, Edward, governor, I. 219.
Teller, Henry M., secretary, IV. 250.
Tellier, R., college president, II. 266.
Temple, William G., naval officer, IV. 367
Ten Eyck, John C., senator, II. 95.
Tennent, Wm., Sr., educator, V. 469.
Tenney, Asa W., lawyer, II. 334.
Tenney, Samuel, physician, V. 175.
Terhune, Mary V., author, II. 122.
Terrell, E. H., minister to Belgium, I. 387
Terry, Alfred H., soldier, IV. 69.
Terry, David S., I. 32, Field, S. J.
Terry, John Taylor, merchant, III. 230.
Texas, republic of, IV. 61, Houston, S.
Thacher, George, congressman, II. 132.
Thacher, John B., manufacturer, II. 506.
Thacher, Oxenbridge, lawyer, V. 229.
Thacher, Thomas, clergyman, V. 229.
Thatcher, Henry K., naval officer, V. 44.
Thatcher, Oxenbridge, I. 19, Quincy, J.
Thatcher, Samuel C., clergyman, V. 88.
Thaxter, Laighton, Celia, author, I. 445.
Thayer, John Milton, governor, I. 471.
Thayer, Simeon, soldier, V. 228.
Thebaud, A., college president, II. 265.
Thomas, Amos R., educator and coll. pres., II. 198; III. 481.
Thomas, Arthur L., governor, I. 415.
Thomas, Benj. Franklin, jurist, V. 220.
Thomas, Charles M., physician, III. 483.
Thomas, David, manufacturer, III. 360.
Thomas, David W., business man, II. 399.
Thomas, Douglas H., banker, I. 160.
Thomas, Ebenezer S., journalist, V. 393.
Thomas, G., deputy governor, II. 279.
Thomas, George Henry, soldier, IV. 48.
Thomas, James R., college pres., I. 519.
Thomas, John, rev. soldier, I. 81.
Thomas, John, manufacturer, III. 124.
Thomas, John R., song writer, V. 220.
Thomas, Lemon, merchant, IV. 383.
Thomas, Philip F., secretary, V. 6.
Thomas, Philip, I. 160, Thomas, D. H.
Thomas, Robert P., pharmacist, V. 347.
Thomas, Samuel, manufacturer, III. 360.
Thomas, Seth, 1785, mfr., III. 118.
Thomas, Seth, 1816, mfr., III. 118.
Thomas, Theodore, musician, II. 139.
Thomas, Theodore G., physician, III. 307.
Thomas, Thos., college president, II. 124.
Thomas, William W., diplomatist, II. 132.
Thompson, Benjamin, statesman, V. 410.
Thompson, E., philanthropist, V. 405.
Thompson, Edward, president, IV. 159.
Thompson, Edwin, reformer, II. 327.
Thompson, George, editor, III. 168.
Thompson, Hugh S., commissioner, V. 406.
Thompson, Jacob, secretary of interior, V. 8.
Thompson, John W., clergyman, II. 498.
Thompson, L. W., physician, III. 489.
Thompson, R. W., secretary, III. 202.
Thompson, Robt. M., president, III. 59.
Thompson, William, rev. soldier, I. 70.
Thompson, Wm. Naylor, V. 478.
Thomson, Charles, congressman, II. 131.
Thoreau, Henry D., poet, II. 300.
Thorne, Jonathan, merchant, III. 291.
Thornton, James S., naval officer, IV. 356.
Thornton, Seth B., soldier, IV. 279.
Throop, Benjamin H., physician, IV. 188.
Throop, Enos T., governor, III. 46.
Thurman, Allen G., statesman, III. 144.
Thurston, John Mellen, lawyer, V. 105.
Thurston, Robert H., educator, IV. 479.
Ticknor, William D., publisher, V. 142.
Ticonderoga, capture of, I. 45, Allen, E.
Tiffany, Charles L., merchant, II. 57.
Tiffany, Nelson O., underwriter, III. 61.
Tiffin, Edward, governor, III. 137.
Tilden, Samuel J., governor, III. 53.
Tileston, Thomas, banker, II. 504.
Tilford, Frank, merchant, V. 377.
Tilghman, Edward, lawyer, II. 390.
Tilghman, James, lawyer, I. 536.
Tilghman, Matthew, patriot, I. 523.
Tilghman, R. L., naval officer, IV. 323.
Tilghman, Tench, soldier, 1744, IV. 485.
Tilghman, Tench, soldier, IV. 335.
Tillinghast, T., jurist, II. 126.
Tillman, Benjamin Ryan, governor, I. 435.
Timothy Titcomb, pen-name, I. 312, Holland, J. G.
Tindal, John M., merchant, II. 240.
Tinker, Charles A., electrician, II. 144.
Titian, the American, V. 383, Allston, W.
Tobey, Frank Bassett, mfr., I. 404.
Tod, David, governor, III. 141.
Todd, Andrew John, lawyer, II. 133.
Todd, Charles Scott, soldier, I. 409.
Todd, Edward, manufacturer, II. 243.
Todd, John Blair S., soldier, IV. 339.
Todd, Thomas, associate justice, II. 467.
Tolman, James, capitalist, IV. 227.
Toole, Joseph Kemp, governor, I. 280.
Toombs, Robert, statesman, IV. 392.
Toothe, William, business man, IV. 227.
Torrence, Joseph T., soldier, II. 429.
Torrey, Joseph, college president, II. 42.
Totten, Joseph G., soldier, IV. 164.
Totten, Silas, educator, III. 496.
Toucey, Isaac, att'y-gen. and gov., V. 7.
Tower, Charlemagne, lawyer, V. 188.
Tower, Charlemagne, Jr., lawyer, V. 190.
Tower, Zealous B., soldier, IV. 225.
Towns, George Washington, gov., I. 225.
Townsend, Amos, business man, II. 436.
Townsend, Edward Y., merchant, III. 183
Townsend, Frederick, soldier, IV. 458.
Townsend, George A., journalist, I. 154.
Townsend, James M., capitalist, IV. 196.
Townsend, Martin I., regent, IV. 489.
Trabue, Isaac H., founder, III. 60.
Tracy, Benj. F., secretary, I. 145.
Tracy, Uriah, senator, II. 5.
Trammell, L. N., business man, III. 115.
Trautwine, John C., civil engineer, V. 196.
Travis, William B., soldier, IV. 211.
Treadwell, George Hooker, IV. 291.
Treadwell, Thomas, lawyer, III. 158.
Tregellas, Samuel R., merchant, II. 216.
Trego, Thomas M., physician, III. 494.
"Trent" affair, The, II. 79, Seward, W. H.; II. 105, Wilkes, C.
Trenton, Decree of, I. 52, Butler, Z.
Trentlen, John Adam, governor, I. 493.
Trimble, Allen, governor, III. 138.
Trimble, Henry, chemist, V. 350.
Trimble, Isaac R., soldier, IV. 342.
Trimble, Robert, associate justice, II. 469.
Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., III. 495, Presidents:
Brownell, T. C., first, III. 495.
Eliot, S., sixth, III. 496.
Goodwin, D. R., fifth, I. 344.
Jackson, A., eighth, III. 497.
Kerfoot, J. B., seventh, III. 497.
Pynchon, T. R., ninth, III. 497.
Smith, G. W., tenth, III. 498.
Totten, S., third, III. 496.
Wheaton, N. S., second, III. 495.
Williams, J., fourth, III. 496.
Trinity College, North Carolina, Presidents:
Craven, B., first and third, III. 445.
Crowell, J. F., fifth, III. 447.
Gannaway, W. T., second, III. 446.
Wood, M. L., fourth, III. 447.
York, B., founded, III. 445.
Troup, George Michael, governor, I. 223.
Trowbridge, John T., author, III. 374.
Trumbull, John, artist, V. 456.
Trumbull, John, soldier, III. 334.
Truxtun, Thomas, U. S. Navy, II. 432.
Tucker, John R., naval officer, IV. 334.
Tuckerman, Edward, botanist, V. 312.
Tuholske, Herman, physician, V. 242.
Tupper, Henry Allen, clergyman, I. 272.
Tupper, Henry Martin, educator, I. 270.
Tupper, Samuel Y., insurance pres., I. 272.
Turner, Henry G., legislator, III. 207.
Turner, Henry McN., bishop, II. 206.
Turner, James, governor, IV. 421.
Turner, Thomas, naval officer, V. 216.
Turpie, David, senator, I. 218.
Tutherly, Herbert E., educator, IV. 482.
Tuttle, Hiram A., governor, II. 354.
Tuttle, James M., soldier, V. 331.
Tweed corruption, I. 387, Jones, G.
Tweed, William M., politician, III. 389.
Tweeddale, William, engineer, V. 484.
Twiggs, David E., soldier, IV. 102.
Twiggs, Hansford D. D., lawyer, II. 196.
Tyler, Comfort, soldier, II. 449.
Tyler, Daniel, soldier, IV. 393.
Tyler, John, governor, V. 444.
Tyler, Lyon G., educator, III. 237.
Tyler, M. C., educator and author, IV. 483.
Tyler, Robert Ogden, soldier, IV. 219.
Tyler, Samuel, chancellor, V. 176.
Tyndale, Hector, soldier, IV. 334.
Tyner, J. N., postmaster general, IV. 20.
Tyng, Stephen H., clergyman, II. 299.
Tyng, Stephen H., Jr., author, II. 300.
Tyrrell, Frank Gill, clergyman, V. 119.

U

Ulrich, Charles Frederic, artist, I. 202.
Ulrich, John, lawyer, IV. 407.
Uncle Remus, pen-name, I. 410, Harris, J. C.
Uncle Tom's Cabin, I. 424, Stowe, H. B.
Underground Railroad, I. 413, Purvis, R.
Underhill, John, colonist, I. 415.
Underwood, Adin B., soldier, IV. 486.
Underwood, Joseph R., senator, III. 428.
Underwood, Wm. H., lawyer, V. 173.
Union League, illus., I. 529, Depew, C. M.
Untermyer, Samuel, lawyer, I. 241.
Upfold, George, P. E. bishop, III. 466.
Upham, Joshua, V. 136.
Upham, Nathaniel G., jurist, V. 175.
Upham, Timothy, IV. 384.
Upjohn, Richard, architect, II. 182.
Upjohn, R. M., architect, II. 245.

Digitized by Google

Upshur, John H., naval officer, IV. 316.
Upson, Ansen Judd, chancellor, IV. 489.
Upton, Emory, soldier, IV. 276.
Usher, John Palmer, secretary, II. 88.
Ussher, Brandram B., bishop, IV. 85.

V

Vail, Alfred, electrician, IV. 450.
Valk, Francis, physician, I. 494.
Vallandigham, C. L., statesman, III. 145.
Valentine, David M., jurist, V. 175.
Valentine, John J., president, III. 113.
Valle, Jules Felix, physician, V. 89.
Valleria, Alvina, singer, I. 426.
Van Allen, Garret A., underwriter, II. 131.
Van Baun, Wm. W., physician, III. 489.
Van Buren, John, III. 386.
Van Cleef, James H., lawyer, IV. 169.
Vance, Joseph, governor, III. 139.
Vance, Zebulon B., senator, II. 384.
Van Cortlandt, P., congressman, II. 479.
Van Cott, Cornelius, postmaster, I. 363.
Vandenhoff, George, actor, I. 427.
Vanderlyn, John, artist, I. 414.
Van Der Veer, A., physician, III. 188.
Van der Voort, Paul, soldier, IV. 342.
Vandever, William, IV. 366.
Van Dorn, Earl, soldier, IV. 208.
Van Horn, R. T., journalist, III. 250.
Van Lennep, Wm. B., physician, III. 487.
Van Ness, William P., III. 381.
Van Norden, Warner, banker, IV. 143.
Van Norman, A. R. V., educator, I. 319.
Van Norman, Daniel C., educator, I. 319.
Van Ronsselaer, H., physician, III. 187.
Van Rensselaer, Killian K., M. C., II. 51.
Van Rensselaer, Maunsell, clerg.'n II. 51.
Van Rensselaer, S., patroon, 1764, II. 397.
Van Rensselaer, S., patroon, 1789, II. 483.
Van Schaick, Gosen, rev. soldier, I. 78.
Van Vleck, Wm. Henry, bishop, V. 247.
Van Voorhees, Albert V. B., V. 379.
Van Wickle, Aug. S., capitalist, V. 303.
Van Wormer, John R., secretary, IV. 77.
Van Wyck, Charles H., soldier, V. 334.
Van Wyck, Samuel, insurance pres., I. 269.
Van Zandt case, I. 29, **Chase, S. P.**
Varick, Richard, rev. soldier, I. 80.
Varnum, Joseph Bradley, rev. soldier, I. 70.
Vassar College. Presidents:
Caldwell, S. L., third, V. 235.
Jewett, M. P., first, V. 234.
Kendrick, J. R., fourth, V. 235.
Raymond, J. H., second, V. 234.
Taylor, J. M., fifth, V. 235.
Vassar, M., founder, V. 233.
Vassar, John Ellison, missionary, V. 252.
Vassar, John Guy, V. 233.
Vassar, Matthew, philanthropist, V. 233.
Vassar, Matthew (2), philanthropist, V. 233.
Vaux, Richard, lawyer, III. 111.
Veale, Moses, lawyer, I. 536.
Veasey, William, clergyman, I. 516.
Veasey, Wheelock G., soldier, IV. 396.
Vedder, Commodore P., senator, II. 508.
Vermont University, Presidents:
Angell, J. B., tenth, I. 251.
Austin, S., second, II. 39.
Buckham, M. H., eleventh, II. 42.
Haskell, D., third, II. 40.
Marsh, W., fifth, II. 40.
Vermont University, Presidents—*Con.*
Pease, C., eighth, II. 42.
Preston, W., fourth, II. 40.
Sanders, D. C., first, II. 39.
Smith, W., seventh, II. 41.
Torrey, J., ninth, II. 42.
Wheeler, J., sixth, II. 41.
Vernon, Leroy M., clergyman, II. 413.
Verplanck, Gulian C., author, V. 405.
Verrill, Addison E., scientist, III. 100.
Vespucius, Americus, discoverer, III. 419.
Vest, George Graham, senator, II. 298.
Vethake, Henry, coll. pres., I. 344; III. 164.
Vezin, Herman, actor, V. 172.
Vickers, George M., poet, IV. 505.
Vicksburg, siege of, IV. 5, **Grant, U. S.**
Viele, Egbert L., engineer, II. 194.
Vigilance committee, IV. 106, **McDougall, J.**, IV. 107, **Johnson, W. N.**
Vilas, William F., secretary of the interior, I. 408.
Villard, Henry, financier, III. 498.
Vining, John, senator, II. 5.
Vinton, Alex. H., clergyman, IV. 58.
Vinton, David Hammond, soldier, IV. 282.
Vinton, Frederic P., artist, V. 317.
Vinton, John A. genealogist, V. 175.
Virgil, Ebenezer H., founder National Express Company, II. 398.
Virginia. Governors of:
Barbour, J., eleventh, V. 446.
Brooke, R., third, V. 443.
Cabell, W. H., seventh, V. 444.
Cameron, W. E., thirty-sixth, V. 455.
Campbell, D., twenty-first, V. 449.
Floyd, J., eighteenth, V. 448.
Floyd, J. B., twenty-seventh, V. 7.
Giles, W. B., seventeenth, V. 447.
Gilmer, T. W., twenty-second, V. 449.
Gregory, J. M., twenty-fourth, V. 450.
Holliday, F. W. M., thirty-fifth, V. 454.
Johnson, J., twenty-eighth, V. 451.
Kemper, J. L., thirty-fourth, V. 454.
Lee, F., thirty-seventh, IV., 359.
Lee, H., second, III. 25.
Letcher, J., thirtieth, V. 452.
McDowell, J., twenty-fifth, V. 450.
McKinney, P. W., thirty-eighth, II. 393.
Monroe, J., fifth and ninth.
Nicholas, W. C., twelfth, V. 446.
O'Farrell, C. T., thirty-ninth, V. 455.
Page, J., sixth, III. 219.
Pierpont, F. H., thirty-first, V. 453.
Pleasants, J., fifteenth, V. 447.
Preston, J. P. thirteenth, V. 446.
Randolph B., first, V. 443.
Randolph, T. M., fourteenth, V. 446.
Robertson, W., twentieth, V. 449.
Rutherfoord, J., twenty-third, V. 450.
Smith, G. W., tenth, V. 445.
Smith, W., twenty-sixth, V. 451.
Tazewell, L. W., nineteenth, V. 448.
Tyler, John, sixteenth.
Tyler, John, eighth, V. 444.
Walker, G. C., thirty-third, V. 453.
Wells, H. H., thirty-second, V. 453.
Wise, Henry A., twenty-ninth, V. 452.
Wood, J., fourth, V. 443.
Virginia Resolves, I. 338, **Henry, P.**
Vischer, Carl V., physician, III. 489.
Volunteer Yacht, illus., I. 450.
Voorhees, Charles Stewart, lawyer, V. 136.
Voorhees, Daniel W., senator, II. 359.
Vroom, Peter Dumont, governor, V. 205.
Vrooman, John W., financier, I. 260.

W

Waddel, James, clergyman, II. 259.
Waddell, James I., naval officer, V. 364.
Wade, Benj. F., senator, II. 94.
Wade, J. H., telegraph projector, I. 213.
Wadley, David R., manufacturer, II. 399.
Wadley, Dole, manufacturer, I. 477.
Wadley, Moses, manufacturer, III. 172.
Wadley, William M., R. R. manager, I. 201.
Wadsworth, James, rev. soldier, I. 55.
Wadsworth, James S., soldier, V. 13.
Wadsworth, Jeremiah, rev. soldier, I. 78.
Wadsworth, Peleg, congressman, II. 191.
Wadsworth, Peleg, rev. soldier, I. 76.
Wagner, Clinton, physician, I. 209.
Wainwright, Jonathan M., bishop, I. 515.
Wainwright, J. M., 1821 nav. officer, IV. 359.
Wainwright, J. M., 1849 nav. officer, IV. 359.
Wainwright, R., naval officer, V. 362.
Wait, William Bell, educator, II. 451.
Waite, Henry M., I. 30, **Waite, M. R.**
Waite, M. R., U. S. chief justice, I. 30.
Wales, Salem H., journalist, III. 310.
Walker, Albert H., lawyer. I. 326.
Walker, Amasa, I. 29, **Chase, S. P.**
Walker, Benjamin, soldier, V. 239.
Walker, Francis A., statistician, V. 401.
Walker, Gilbert C., governor, V. 453.
Walker, Joseph R., pioneer, V. 425.
Walker, Leroy Pope, secretary, V. 288.
Walker, Robert J., clergyman, III. 329.
Walker, Sears C., astronomer, V. 72.
Walker, Timothy, jurist, V. 422.
Wall, Annie Carpenter, author, V. 70.
Wall, John Perry, physician, IV. 94.
Wallace, Campbell, R. R. com., II. 35.
Wallace, Cyrus W., clergyman, V. 127.
Wallace, Hugh, merchant, I. 495.
Wallace, L., soldier and author, IV. 363.
Wallace, William V., composer, V. 140.
Wallace, Zerelda G., reformer, V. 404.
Wallach, Antony, manufacturer, I. 466.
Wallack, James W., actor, IV. 439.
Wallack, John Lester, actor, IV. 440.
Waller, John L., clergyman, V. 195.
Walkup, Liberty, inventor, IV. 56.
Walsh, John J., clergyman, II. 297.
Walsh, Patrick, journalist, II. 50.
Walsh, Robert, author, V. 357.
Walter, Israel David, merchant, III. 261.
Walter, Philip, lawyer, V. 180.
Walters, W. Thompson, merchant, I. 155.
Walthall, Edward Cary, senator, I. 389.
Walton, George, governor, I. 219.
Walton, William, merchant, I. 496.
Walworth, C. A., clergyman, III. 97.
Walworth, Mansfield T., novelist, V. 359.
Walworth, Reuben H., chancellor, III. 56.
Wanamaker, J., postmaster-general, I. 143.
Ward, Artemas, rev. soldier, I. 67.
Ward, Artemus, pen-name, I. 425, **Browne, C. F.**
Ward, Frederick T., chemist, II. 487.
Ward, Henry A., naturalist, III. 410.
Ward, James Thomas, clergyman, I. 206.
Ward, John Elliot, lawyer, I. 373.
Ward, J. H. H., soldier, IV. 365.
Ward, John Q. A., sculptor, II. 364.
Ward, Lebbeus B., mechanician, I. 246.
Ward, Marcus Lawrence, gov., V. 209.
Ward, Rodney C., soldier, V. 257.
Ward, Samuel, banker, IV. 435.
Ward, Samuel, governor, V. 71.
Ward, Samuel, soldier, V. 71.
Ward, Samuel Baldwin, physician, I. 245.

Digitized by Google

Ward, Thomas, merchant, V. 42.
Ware, Ashur, jurist, V. 180.
Ware, Catherine A., poet, V. 70.
Ware, Edmund Asa, president, V. 380.
Ware, Henry, theologian, V. 174.
Ware, Henry, Jr., author, V. 358.
Ware, Nathaniel A., lawyer, V. 149.
Ware, Nicholas, senator, V. 70.
Ware, William, author, V. 358.
Warfield, Catharine A., author, V. 306.
Warner, Adoniram J., soldier, IV. 363.
Warner, Charles Dudley, author, II. 116.
Warner, Charles M., manfr., V. 228.
Warner, Horatio G., educator, II. 433.
Warner, Seth, rev. soldier, I. 86.
Warner, Susan, novelist. V. 354.
Warner, William R., chemist, II. 167.
Warren, Francis E., senator, II. 438.
Warren, Geo. Wash., legislator, V. 90.
Warren, Gouverneur K., soldier, IV. 68.
Warren, James, patriot, V. 92.
Warren, Joseph, rev. soldier, I. 58; I. 93, Prescott, W.
Warren, Josiah, reformer, V. 179.
Warren, Joseph M., business man, IV. 346.
Warren, Nathan B., author, III. 374.
Warren, Orris Herbert, editor, III. 67.
Warren, William, actor, V. 439.
Warthen, Richard, senator, I. 384.
Washburn, Cadwallader C., gov., V. 196.
Washburn, Chas. Ames, diplomat, V. 255.
Washburn, Emory, governor, I. 115.
Washburn, Israel, governor, V. 400.
Washburn, John H., underwriter, II. 262.
Washburn, William B., governor, I. 118.
Washburn, William D., senator, III. 299.
Washburne, Elihu B., secretary, IV. 14.
Washington, Augustine, I. 1, **Washington, G.**
Washington, Bushrod, jurist, II. 231.
Washington, George, first president, I. 1.; farewell to the Army, I. 16, **Knox, H.**; headquarters in New York, I. 18, **Osgood, S.**; nominated commander-in-chief, I. 24, **Patterson, W.**; refusal of title of royalty, I. 113, **Brooks, J.**
Washington's funeral ora'n, III. 24, **Lee, H.**
Washington and Lee University. Presidents:
Campbell, S. L., III. 164.
Graham, W., III. 163.
Junkin, G., III. 165.
Lee, G. W. C., III. 166.
Lee, R. E., III. 165.
Marshall, L., III. 164.
Ruffner, H., III. 164.
Vethake, H., III. 164.
Washington, Martha (Custis). I. 7.
Washington, M. (Ball), I. 1, **Washington, G.**
Washington "Post," The, I. 234, **Hutchins, S.**
Washington's sweetheart. IV. 43, **Morris, M. P.**
Washington, William, soldier, II. 492.
Waterman, Lewis Edson, inventor, I. 372.
Waterman, Robert W., governor, IV. 113.
Watkins, Samuel C. G., dentist, I. 425.
Watrous, Jerome A., editor, III. 328.
Watrous, William Henry, manfr. V. 136.
Watson, Elkanah, patriot, V. 249.
Watson, Henry Cood, author, V. 359.
Watson, James, senator, II. 5.
Watson, Thomas E., lawyer, III. 373.
Watson, William H., regent, IV. 490.
Watterson, Harvey N., journalist, I. 403.
Watterson, Henry, journalist, I. 468.
Watteville, John, bishop, III. 79.
Watts, John, II. 44, **De Peyster, J. W.**
Way, David L., banker, IV. 439.
Wayland, F., college president, I. 306.
Wayman, Alex. Walter, bishop, IV. 187.
Wayne, Anthony, rev. soldier, I. 55.
Wayne, J. M., associate justice, II. 469.
Weathersby, Eliza, actress, V. 435.
Weaver, John G., III. 301.
Weaver, Rufus B., physician, III. 486.
Webb, Alex. Stewart, educator, III. 31.
Webb, James Watson, diplomatist, III. 30.
Webb, Samuel B., soldier, III. 30.
Webb, William B., lawyer, II. 230.
Webb, William H., ship-builder, II. 263.
Webb, William Seward, president, I. 532.
Webster, Daniel, statesman, III. 36.
Webster, Noah, lexicographer, II. 394.
Weed, Frank Jones, surgeon, III. 373.
Weed, Smith Mead, lawyer, II. 52.
Weed, Thurlow, statesman, III. 12.
Weedon, Leslie W., physician, IV., 189.
Weeks, Bartow Sumter, lawyer, II. 486.
Weeks, Henry Astor, soldier, II. 486.
Weems, Mason Locke, author, V. 392.
Weil, Benjamin M., financier, II. 486.
Weisse, Faneuil Dunkin, physician, V. 17.
Weld, Theodore D., abolitionist, II. 319.
Wellauer, Jacob, merchant, III. 71.
Weller, John B., governor, IV., 107.
Welles, Edgar Thaddeus, III. 432.
Welles, Gideon, secretary, II. 86.
Welling, J. C., college president, I. 505.
Wells, Erastus, representative, V. 438.
Wells, Henry H., governor, V. 453.
Wells, William, soldier, V. 492.
Wells, William Hill, senator, II. 9.
Welsh, Herbert, secretary, III. 412.
Welsh, John, merchant, III. 412.
Wende, Ernest, physician, IV. 380.
Wentworth, Sir John, governor, V. 194.
Wentworth, John, lieut.-governor, V. 168.
Wentworth, William, pioneer, V. 149.
Werden, Reed, naval officer, IV., 339.
Wereat, John, governor, I. 493.
Werner, Paul E., manufacturer, II. 251.
Werts, George Theodore, gov., V. 212.
Wesley, J., founder of Methodism, V. 57.
Wesleyan Female College. Presidents:
Bass, W. C., seventh, V. 397.
Bonnell, J. M., fifth, V. 396.
Ellison, W. H., second, V. 396.
Meyers, E. H., third and sixth, V. 396.
Pierce, G. F., first, I. 518, V. 396.
Smith, O. L., fourth, I. 519.
West, Benjamin, artist, V. 322.
Westlake, William, inventor, II. 416.
Weston, Nathan, I. 31, **Fuller, M. W.**
Weston, Edward, electrician, V. 176.
Weston, Thos., Jr., lawyer, II. 30.
West Point, illus., I. 49, **Andre, J.**
Wetherell, Emma A., singer, III. 258.
Wetherill, Richard, mfr., IV. 504.
Wetherill, Robert, mfr., IV. 504.
Whalley, Edward, regicide, IV. 29.
Wharton, Gabriel C., soldier, V. 288.
Wharton, John A., soldier, IV. 169.
Wharton, T., Jr., pres. of Penn., II. 280.
Wharton, William H., soldier, IV. 168.
Wheatley, Phillis, poet, I. 259.
Wheatley, Sarah Ross, actress, I. 160.
Wheatley, William, actor, I. 190.
Wheaton, Frank, soldier, IV. 473.
Wheaton, Henry, lawyer, I. 274.
Wheaton, Nathaniel S., educator, III. 495.
Wheeler, Benj. Ide, educator, IV. 480.
Wheeler, Dora, artist, I. 405.
Wheeler, Francis Brown, educator, I. 443.
Wheeler, Hiram C., agriculturist, I. 216.
Wheeler, John, college president, II. 41.
Wheeler, John W., financier, III. 187.
Wheeler, Joseph, soldier, II. 352.
Wheeler, W. A., lexicographer, I. 319.
Wheeler, W. A., vice-president, III. 196.
Wheelwright, John, clergyman, I. 232.
Whipple, Abraham, rev. N. O., II. 16.
Whipple, Edwin Percy, critic, I. 197.
Whipple, Henry B., P. E. bishop, IV. 58.
Whipple, Joseph Reed, IV. 86.
Whipple, W., signer of declaration, IV. 437.
Whipple, Wm. D., soldier, IV. 339.
Whistler, George W., engineer, I. 277.
Whistler, George W., engineer, II. 213.
Whitaker, D. K., lawyer and journ't, I. 274.
Whitaker, Mary S., author, I. 274.
Whitaker, Ozi W., P. E. bishop, III. 471.
White, Andrew D., educator, IV. 476.
White, Anthony W., rev. soldier, I. 69.
White Cross Library, I. 433, **Mulford, P.**
White, Frank J., soldier, IV. 412.
White, George S., clergyman, IV. 319.
White, Henry, merchant, I. 496.
White, Horatio S., educator, IV. 482.
White, Howard G., journalist, V. 39.
White, John B., politician, III. 22.
White, John Blake, artist, III. 21.
White, John S., educator, II. 340.
White, Julius, soldier, IV. 335.
White, Leonard D., banker, III. 422.
White, Nathaniel, capitalist, II. 28.
White, Octavius A., physician, III. 22.
White, Peregrine, I. 158, **Cannon, H. W.**
White, R. G., author and critic, I. 197.
White, Stephen V., financier, V. 478.
White, William, P. E. bishop, III. 470.
White, William H., physician, V. 360.
White, Wm. J., manufacturer, II. 449.
Whitehead, C., P. E. bishop, III. 465.
Whitehouse, James H., designer, IV. 169.
Whitefield, George, evangelist, V. 384.
Whitfield, Robert P., geologist, V. 92.
Whitfield, James, archbishop, I. 483.
Whiting, William H., IV. 485.
Whiting, William H. C., soldier, IV. 488.
Whitman, Walter, poet, I. 255.
Whitman, Wm., manufacturer, II. 497.
Whitney, Adeline D. T., author, II. 29.
Whitney, Eli, inventor, IV. 495.
Whitney, Eugene, composer, I. 198.
Whitney, G. J., railway manager, V. 167.
Whitney, Myron W., singer, II. 143.
Whitney, William C., statesman, II. 407.
Whitney, William D., philologist, II. 341
Whiton, A. S., civil engineer, I. 198.
Whittemore, Thomas, clergyman and author, I. 276.
Whittier, John Greenleaf, poet, I. 407.
Whitworth, George F., educator, II. 365.
Wickes, Lambert, naval officer, II. 17.
Wickham, Charles P., lawyer, II. 139.
Wickham, William Hull, III. 460.
Wieting, John M., physician, II. 417.
Wigfall, Louis T., senator, V. 262.
Wight, William W., lawyer, III. 250.
Wikoff, H., adventurer and author, I. 316.
Wilcox, Carlos, poet, I. 184.
Wilcox, Stephen, V. 304, **Babcock, G. H.**
Wilde, R. H., congressman and poet, I. 357.
Wilde, Samuel, merchant, II. 212.
Wilder, Burt Green, educator, IV. 481.
Wilder, Marshall P., pomologist, I. 358.
Wilkes, Charles, rear-admiral, II. 105.
Wilkeson, Samuel, pioneer, IV. 414.
Wilkie, Franc B., journalist, I. 156.
Wilkins, William, merchant, I. 429.

Digitized by Google

Wilkinson, James, rev. soldier, I. 56.
Wilkinson, Jemima, preacher, I. 316.
Wilkinson, John, merchant, II. 202.
Willard, Emma, educator, I. 244.
Willard, F. E., author and reformer, I. 376.
Willard, John, jurist, IV. 368.
Willard, John Dwight, jurist, V. 260.
Willard, Joseph, antiquarian, IV. 431.
Willard, Josiah, jurist, IV. 431.
Willard, Sidney, educator, IV. 481.
Willard Sidney, soldier, IV. 431.
Willard, Simon, colonist, IV., 431.
Willard, Solomon, architect, IV. 431.
Willard, Solomon, architect, I. 184.
Willcox, Orlando B., soldier, IV. 220.
Willett, Marinus, soldier, I. 304; III. 378.
Willey, John H., clergyman, III. 347.
Willey, Norman Bushnell, gov., I. 455.
Willey, S. J., business man, II. 420.
William and Mary College. Presidents:
Blair, J., first, III. 231.
Bracken, J., ninth, III. 234.
Camm, J., seventh, III. 233.
Copland, P., founder, III. 231.
Dawson, T., fourth, III. 232.
Dawson, W., second, III. 232.
Dew, T. R., thirteenth, III. 235.
Empie, A., twelfth, III. 235.
Ewell, B. S., sixteenth, III. 236.
Horrocks, J., sixth, III. 233.
Johns, J., fifteenth, III. 236.
Madison, J., eighth, III. 234.
Saunders, R., fourteenth, III. 236.
Smith, J. A., tenth, III. 234.
Stith, W., third, III. 232.
Tyler, L. G., seventeenth, III. 237.
Wilmer, W. H., eleventh, III. 235.
Yates, W., fifth, III. 233.
Williams, Alpheus S., soldier, IV. 365.
Williams, Barney, comedian, V. 440.
Williams, Benjamin, governor, IV. 421.
Williams, Chauncey P., II. 135.
Williams, Eleazer, missionary, I. 68.
Williams, Elihu S., congressman, I. 257.
Williams, Eliphalet, clergyman, IV. 434.
Williams, Eliphalet S., clergyman, IV. 448
Williams, Elisha, rector and college pres. I. 165.
Williams, George Gilbert, financier, I. 261
Williams, George H., attorney-gen., IV. 21
Williams, John, senator, I. 272.
Williams, John, clergyman, I. 258.
Williams, John, author, I. 178.
Williams, John, jurist, I. 181.
Williams, John, educator, III. 496.
Williams, John F., historian, IV. 467.
Williams, John J., archbishop, IV. 415.
Williams, John W. M., clergyman, V. 166.
Williams, Jonathan, soldier, III. 239.
Williams, Otho Holland, rev. soldier, I. 91
Williams, Robert, congressman, II. 385.
Williams, Roger, pioneer, V. 390.
Williams, Samuel, author, I. 310.
Williams, Samuel astronomer, I. 257.
Williams, Samuel P., clergyman, I. 190.
Williams, Samuel Wells, sinologue, I. 422.
Williams, Solomon, clergyman, I. 207.
Williams, Stephen, clergyman, I. 189.
Williams, Stephen West, physician, I. 182.
Williams, Thomas, surgeon, I. 180.
Williams, Thomas, author, I. 183.
Williams, Thomas, soldier, I. 190.
Williamson, Hugh, statesman, II. 492.
Williamson, Isaac H., governor, V. 204.
Williamson, I. V., philanthropist, V. 261.
Williamson, Walter, physician, III. 478.
Willis, Nathaniel P., poet, III. 108.
Williston, Payson, author, II. 330.
Williston, Samuel, philanthropist, II. 330.
Williston, Samuel, philanthropist, V. 313.
Willits, Ed., assistant secretary, II. 259.
Wills, Charles T., contractor, IV. 235.
Wilmer, Richard H., P. E. bishop, III. 465.
Wilmer, William H., educator, III. 235.
Wilmot, David, senator, III. 419.
Wilmot Proviso, II. 76, Hamlin, H.
Wilson, Augusta, author, IV. 457.
Wilson, Bird, jurist, II. 330.
Wilson, Ephraim King, senator, I. 295.
Wilson, Francis, actor, II. 134.
Wilson, George, secretary, I. 501.
Wilson, Henry, vice-president, IV. 13.
Wilson, James, justice, I. 22.
Wilson, James F., senator, I. 289.
Wilson, James H., soldier, II. 431.
Wilson, Robert Burns, poet, I. 371.
Wilson, Robert G., educator, IV. 443.
Wilson, S. B., college president, II. 25.
Wilson, Samuel K., manufacturer, IV. 504.
Wilson, Thomas, lawyer, I. 271.
Wilson, Thomas Emmet, lawyer, V. 42.
Winans, Edwin B., governor, II. 452.
Winans, T. DeKay, engineer and inventor, I. 239.
Winans, William, clergyman, I. 179.
Winchell, Alverd E., physician, II. 245.
Windmueller, Louis, merchant, IV. 239.
Windom, William, secretary of treasury I. 148.
Windrim, James H., architect, III. 422.
Winebrenner, John, clergyman, I. 180.
Winebrennerians, The, I. 180, Winebrenner J.
Wines, Enoch Cobb, penologist, I. 180.
Wingate, Uranus Owen Brackett, physician, I. 132.
Wingfield, J. H. D., P. E. bishop, III. 468.
Winn, Thomas E., congressman, II. 519.
Winner, Septimus, composer, I. 310.
Winship, Albert E., editor, II. 120.
Winship, George, mannfacturer, I. 263.
Winslow, Edward, loyalist, I. 188.
Winslow, Edward, governor, I. 200.
Winslow, Edward, governor, I. 247.
Winslow, Gordon, clergyman, I. 272.
Winslow, Hubbard, clergyman, I. 178.
Winslow, James, banker, I. 238.
Winslow, John, colonial officer, I. 182.
Winslow, John, soldier, I. 272.
Winslow, John A., rear-admiral, II. 102.
Winslow, Josiah, governor, V. 389.
Winslow, Kate Reignolds, actress, I. 181.
Winslow, Miron, missionary, I. 183.
Winslow, Wm. C., archæologist, IV. 83.
Winsor, J., librarian and author, I. 150.
Winter, William, author, IV. 83.
Winters, Joseph E., physician, II. 501.
Winthrop, T., author and soldier, I. 130.
Wise, Henry A., governor, V. 452.
Wise, John, aëronaut, I. 178.
Wise, John, clergyman, I. 177.
Wisner, Benjamin B., clergyman, I. 179.
Wisner, Henry, patriot, V. 462.
Wisner, Moses, governor, V. 273.
Wistar, Caspar, physician, I. 273.
Withers, Frederick C., architect, II. 165.
Witherspoon, John, educator, V. 466.
Wixom, Emma, singer, I. 183.
Wixom, Isaac, surgeon, I. 188.
Woerner, J. Gabriel, jurist, V. 48.
Wolcott, Oliver, secretary, II. 4.
Wolf, George, governor, II. 286.
Wolfe, Charles S., lawyer, II. 166.
Wolfe, James, 1727, I. 102.
Wolle, F., botanist and inventor, I. 320.
Wolle, Peter, bishop, I. 416.
Wolle, Sylvester, educator, II. 163.
Wollenhaupt, Hermann A., pianist, I. 471.
Women's Christian Temperance Union, I. 376, Willard, F. E.
Women's Rights, women eligible to office, I. 38, Brewer, D. J.
Wood, Alva, educator, II. 50.
Wood, Benjamin, business man, I. 352.
Wood, Charles S., physician, I. 353.
Wood, Daniel P., lawyer, II. 248.
Wood, Fernando, politician, III. 388.
Wood, George Bacon, physician, I. 456.
Wood, George Bacon, professor, V. 346.
Wood, Isaac, capitalist, IV. 290.
Wood, James, college president, II. 124.
Wood, James, governor, V. 443.
Wood, Jean Moncure, V. 444.
Wood, Marquis L., educator, III. 447.
Wood, Reuben, governor, III. 140.
Wood, Thomas J., soldier, IV. 259.
Wood, Thomas W., artist, III. 345.
Wood, William, pioneer, IV. 74.
Wood, William B., actor, I. 322.
Woodbridge, William, governor, V. 272.
Woodburn, William, legislator, I. 324.
Woodbury, Daniel P., engineer, I. 470.
Woodbury, George Edward, author, I. 434.
Woodbury, Isaac B., composer, II. 50.
Woodbury, Levi, justice, II. 471.
Woodford, Stewart Lyndon, lawyer, I. 532.
Woodhull, Jacob, actor, V. 426.
Woodhull, Nathaniel, rev. soldier, V. 423.
Woods, Leonard, college pres., I. 418.
Woods, Leonard, theologian, II. 346.
Woods, William B., justice, II. 476.
Woodson, Stewart Floyd, pres., V. 382.
Woodward, Franklin G., educator, I. 421.
Woodworth, Chauncey B., banker, V. 37.
Woodworth, Samuel, poet, I. 434.
Wool, John Ellis, soldier, IV. 282.
Woolf, Benjamin E., composer, I. 411.
Woolley, Thomas R., capitalist, IV. 382.
Woolman, John, clergyman, I. 288.
Woolsey, Theodore D., college pres., I. 170; Bust by St. Gaudens, I. 472.
Woolson, Constance F., author, I. 369.
Wooster, David, rev. soldier, I. 82.
Worcester, E. D., railroad officer, III. 214.
Worcester, Noah, physician, I. 188.
Worcester, Noah, clergyman, I. 185.
Worcester, Samuel, clergyman, I. 178.
Worcester, Samuel A., missionary, I. 271.
Worcester, Thomas, clergyman, I. 277.
Worcester, Thomas, clergyman, I. 203.
Worden, John L., naval officer, IV. 294.
Work, Henry Clay, composer, I. 182.
Worth, Jonathan, governor, IV. 428.
Worth, William J., soldier, IV. 506.
Worthington, T., governor, III. 138.
Wright, Benjamin, pioneer, I. 182.
Wright, Benjamin, engineer, I. 239.
Wright, Benjamin Hall, engineer, I. 160.
Wright, C., metaphysician, I. 420.
Wright, Elisur, reformer, II. 317.
Wright, Fanny, reformer, II. 319.
Wright, George Lathrop, III. 266.
Wright, Henry Clarke, reformer, II. 344.
Wright Horatio G., soldier, IV. 273.
Wright, Marcus J., soldier, IV. 365.
Wright, Marie R., journalist, II. 231.
Wright, Robert J., merchant, II. 191.
Wright, Silas, governor, III. 47; III. 396.

Digitized by Google

Wright, Sir James, Bart., governor, I. 491.
Writs of assistance abandoned, I. 17, **Otis, J.**
Wyckoff, William O., president, III. 319.
Wylie, James R., III. 148.
Wylie, S. B., college vice-provost, I. 348.
Wylie, W. G., physician and surgeon, I. 471.
Wyman, Jeffries, anatomist, II. 254.
Wyman, Robert H., naval officer, IV. 164.
Wynns, Thomas, soldier, II. 179.
Wyoming, Massacre of, I. 52, **Butler, Z.**
Wythe, George, patriot, III. 308.

Y

Yacht races for the America's cup, I. 447, **Schuyler, G. L.**; I. 449, **Burgess, E.**
Yale, Elihu, patron Yale College, I. 163.
Yale University, illus., foundation, I. 161, **Davenport, J.**; establishment at Saybrook, I. 162, **Pierpont, J.**; removed to New Haven, I. 163, **Saltonstall, G.**; named, I. 163, **Yale, E.** Rectors and Presidents:
Andrew, S., second, I. 164.
Clapp, T., fifth, I. 166.
Cutler, T., third, I. 165.
Dagett, N., sixth, I. 166.
Day, J., ninth, I. 169.
Yale University—*Con.*
Dwight, T., eighth, I. 168.
Dwight, T., twelfth, I. 173.
Pierson, A., first, I. 164.
Porter, N., eleventh, I. 171.
Stiles, E., seventh, I. 167.
Williams, E., fourth, I. 165.
Woolsey, T. D., tenth, I. 170.
Patron, **Yale, E.**, I. 163.
Eminent professors, **Bacon, L.**, I. 176.
Hadley, J., I. 175.
Yancey, William L., statesman, IV. 319.
Yankee, pen-name, I. 401, **Hill, G. H.**
Yardley, Robert M., lawyer, I. 412.
Yates, Arthur G., merchant, IV. 461.
Yates, Joseph C., governor, III. 45.
Yates, Robert, jurist, V. 260.
Yates, William, educator, III. 233.
Yazoo, Frank, I. 220, **Jackson, J.**
York, Brantley, educator, III. 445.
Yost, Geo. W. N., inventor, III. 317.
Youmans, Edward L., scientist, II. 466.
Youmans, William Jay, editor, II. 466.
Young, Alfred, clergyman, II. 256.
Young, Andrew Harvey, chemist, II. 397.
Young, Charles E., physician, V. 485.
Young, Charles Luther, educator, V. 118.
Young, Edward, poet, II. 359.
Young, Edward F. C., banker, II. 118.
Young, Hiram, editor, III. 327.
Young, James, capitalist, IV. 72.
Young, Jesse Bowman, clergyman, V. 155.
Young, John, governor, III. 48.
Young, John Russell, journalist, II. 214.
Young, M., Harry de, journalist, I. 269.
Young Napoleon of the war, IV. 140, **McClellan, G. B.**
Young, Pierce M. B., congressman, II. 382.
Young, Samuel L., I. 30, **Waite, M. K.**
Young, T., shipmaster, I. 256.
Young, Thomas L., governor, III. 143.
Young, Van B., jurist, IV. 254.

Z

Zadkin, Daniel, colonist, II. 58.
Zavala, Lorenzo de, patriot, II. 247.
Zeisberger, David, missionary, II. 249.
Zenger, J. P., III. 375, **Mooney, W.**
Zeuner, Charles, composer, I. 327.
Zerrahn, Charles, musician, I. 327.
Ziegenfuss, Henry L., clergyman, I. 198.
Ziegenfuss, S. A., clergyman, III. 427.
Zimmerman, Jeremiah, clergyman, IV. 153.
Zinzendorf, N. L. C. V., Moravian, II. 170.
Ziska, pen-name, I. 260, **Cummings, A. J.**
Zundel, John, organist, I. 185.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Stanford University Libraries
3 6105 118 451 496
HUMANITIES REFERENCE
DOES NOT CIRCULATE
E176
N28

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google